



L'eau au coeur du changement :  
Accélérer pour atteindre  
les Objectifs de  
Développement Durable

## Manifeste #EauDD Des leviers d'accélération pour un monde durable

*The 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), approved by all the countries in the world in September 2015, demand significant changes in modes of development. The challenge is simple: to allow the living world (human, animal and plant) to thrive in the best possible conditions and in the long term. It is now urgent that we progress from words to action.*

*This Manifesto is the result of discussions undertaken by a multi-stakeholder working group set up in early 2018 and supported by the "Water at the heart of change - Accelerating towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals" meetings organized in Paris on 26 June 2019 by the French Development Agency (AFD), the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), and the French Water Partnership (PFE). The six categories of French stakeholders in water took part - the government and public institutions, regional authorities, parliamentarians, businesses, NGO foundations and associations, scientific bodies and training institutions, experts - known collectively as #EauDD<sup>1</sup>.*

*This Manifesto draws on scientific and empirical knowledge, on accounts of actions carried out in the regions, with and for their inhabitants, and on representatives of society. Far from being exhaustive, it sheds light on the levers that have helped to accelerate implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It aims to provide clarity in response to the major issues of today, and to promote shared prosperity in a sustainable world, where each and every person can live a dignified, prosperous and peaceful life on a healthy planet.*

*Although this Manifesto has Water at its heart, it also addresses all of the challenges that global change poses for our societies and our planet.*

### USING A COMMON FRAME OF REFERENCE

The 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals represent THE common, universal frame of reference to be promoted to all stakeholders in order to eradicate poverty, protect the planet, guarantee peace and prosperity for all, and develop partnerships.

### UNDERSTANDING IN ORDER TO CHANGE BEHAVIORS, ACTIONS AND DECISIONS

Every human being's capacity for adapting to new contexts relies on reconciling their desires and fears with the uncertainties related to change. Combining and sharing individual and collective values, and articulating each person's actions and public policies, paves the way for collective social memory to develop. When faced with the obstacles linked to certain power relations, or to well-established powers and lobbies, this memory must help us to abandon stereotypes and commit to a dynamic of change. This complex process must be underpinned by a collection of interdisciplinary empirical and scientific knowledge, which is crucial to the understanding of how individual behaviors develop, of the functioning and trajectories of societies and environments, and of global issues and their local reflections.

<sup>1</sup>: The acronym SDG translates as "ODD" in French. The term EauDD is a play on words between ODD and EauDD and emphasizes the cross-functional role of Water in the implementation of the SDGs and in sustainable development in general.



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### CO-CONSTRUCTING WITH THE REGIONS TO ACCELERATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGs

To **RESPOND TO THE CHALLENGES OF THE 2030 AGENDA**, it is important to **DRAW ON MULTI-DISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESULTS** in order to understand the complexities of the regions.

Many regions are in fact **FACING MULTIPLE CHALLENGES**. One inspirational example is that of the city of Lodève, where the issues of water supply and sewerage, redeveloping the city center, and restoring streams all needed to be addressed. Before a technical project was planned, a **PROCESS OF CO-CONSTRUCTION** was undertaken **WITH THE INHABITANTS AND ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS CONCERNED**, locally and at basin level, backed by a **SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY** that was carried out. This process meant that perceptions and practices could be shared, together with the diversity of expectations and technical and political constraints, in order to **PLAN THE REGIONAL PROJECT WITHIN A GLOBAL, CROSS-FUNCTIONAL AND INTEGRATED APPROACH**.

The same approach was followed for a mountain territory, by the stakeholders of the Mont-Blanc region. By **CROSS-REFERENCING THE FIELD DATA** obtained from scientific measurements and participatory science, satellite images, and local climate projections, the study undertaken helped to **ALERT** decision-makers to the risks of drying up in high-altitude wetlands, and to **ANTICIPATE THESE RISKS** by taking them into account when putting together water management policies.

In every region, and even more so in interface territories such as deltas, the environmental, social, economic and political issues are manifested differently according to **REGIONAL PARTICULARITIES**, their degree of development, and their **VULNERABILITY TO GLOBAL CHANGES**. Purely technical solutions can be seen to have their limits. In the Camargue, for example, while the dikes offer protection they also isolate and reduce the biological flows and exchanges whose consequences for biodiversity, agricultural practices, hunting and fishing, river transport and so on are particularly important.

In seeking the **MOST APPROPRIATE SOLUTIONS**, only an **ONGOING DIALOG WITH ALL THE STAKEHOLDERS** involved can lead to a suitable water and regional management system that benefits everyone and ensures that the shared heritage is preserved. It is all the more necessary for all stakeholders to be involved in development projects in order to provide assurance that they are indeed sustainable and likely to be adopted. This was shown in the project to modernize the shipping channel in Vietnam's Red River delta, which developed a process involving the **LOCAL POPULATIONS AS WELL AS THE STAKEHOLDERS CONCERNED**, together with financiers, national and international experts, and State representatives.

**EDUCATION** about water and its challenges must be directed not only to children, but also to adults and even to stakeholders in water. Indeed, it was education about water that brought together the members of a Local Water Commission which included elected representatives, professionals and populations with the aim of **IMPROVING THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF THE REGION'S ISSUES**. This shared experience resulted in **NEW DYNAMICS AND INTERACTIONS** between those driving the water management development plan, thus ensuring a **MORE COMPREHENSIVE REGIONAL APPROACH**, and **GREATER SOLIDARITY THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE PROCESS**.

Providing universal access to essential services is a vital challenge for populations. When **PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN STAKEHOLDERS ARE ENCOURAGED**, for example **LINKING LOCAL COMMUNITIES WITH FUNDING AGENCIES**, then **SOLUTIONS APPROPRIATE** to the most vulnerable populations can be developed, and their implementation supported. This is the case, for example, with the "Plan Eau Dom" and the "progress contracts" which aim to improve water services in France's overseas territories.





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### **EVERYONE AS AN AGENT FOR CHANGE... TRIED AND TESTED LEVERS FOR ACTION**

**ON AN INDIVIDUAL LEVEL**, releasing tensions and developing awareness of interdependencies in the world around us, for example through meditation, which promotes confidence in change, altruism and appropriate action; and what's more, ensuring that this transition is based on gender-balanced approaches.

**FOR YOUNG PEOPLE**, born with the concept of sustainable development and the idea of climate change, learning, engaging in dialog, and taking action today to shape the world of tomorrow will make them the generation of change.

**FOR COUNTRIES**, working with all stakeholders to jointly produce an ambitious 2030 Agenda road map at national level, in order to meet quantified objectives with specific deadlines; developing public policy interdepartmentally to further these aims and taking responsibility for the regulatory framework; developing tools to ensure that projects are compatible with the 2030 Agenda; having stakeholders share their experiences, and evaluating and monitoring progress.

**FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES**, strengthening existing sustainable development policies by fully embracing the 2030 Agenda with an integrated approach; engaging in dialog with other local authorities to work towards consistent, shared initiatives in the regions, and monitoring progress.

**FOR PARLIAMENTARIANS**, dialog with the populations is essential, particularly to make progress on issues of access to essential services; strengthening the network of parliamentarians responsible for water issues on a worldwide scale will make it easier for those who vote on laws and budgets to coordinate their actions; strengthening decentralized cooperation, the 1% of France's Oudin-Santini law (Act no. 2005-95 of 9 February 2005), will enable mere water carriers to become project leaders.

**FOR RIVER BASIN MANAGERS**, dealing with the crises related to climate and biodiversity requires a more cross-functional relationship between public policies and genuine co-construction with all stakeholders in the basin.

**FOR THE MEDIA**, increasing dialog with scientists in order to understand the complexities of how societies and the environment develop, and to learn how to "translate" these in a comprehensible way and to disseminate them via the multiple means of communication available, to play a part in changing everyone's behaviors. Boosting media training in the area of sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda. Encouraging the general public to consume the media critically.

**FOR BUSINESSES**, challenging the status quo is essential to playing a greater role on a social and environmental level. Sharing expertise, innovating and developing new partnerships is a way to turn problems into solutions.

**FOR NGOS**, combining projects in the field with advocacy and mobilizing citizens is a way of making progress in mobilizing stakeholders and delivering solutions to the complexity of the interactions between the SDGs. Increasing knowledge results in greater ownership of the issues.

**FOR SCIENTISTS**, deepening interdisciplinary scientific knowledge in all areas, from understanding systems and environments to grasping the complexities of individual dynamics and of societies and their interactions; suggesting alternative solutions to current practices.

**FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROVIDERS**, incorporating the 2030 Agenda into their priorities, putting interdisciplinary training in place at all levels (at kindergarten, and onwards throughout life) and anticipating the new careers to be developed.

**FOR ARTISTS**, mobilizing their talents to reach out to the widest possible audience about the best ways of living to protect our planet.

**FOR MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS**, incorporating the 2030 Agenda into their activities and helping to create new partnerships in various key sectors.

*Get involved from within your region, your profession...  
Share and promote the values of sustainable development...*

**The #EauDD group**

# L'EAU EST ESSENTIELLE POUR TOUS LES OBJECTIFS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE DES NATIONS UNIES

**1 PAS DE PAUVRETÉ**



L'accès à l'eau potable et l'assainissement est un droit fondamental pour tous

**2 FAIM «ZERO»**



L'eau est essentielle pour l'agriculture, et permet de limiter les cas de sous-nutrition

**10 INÉGALITÉS RÉDUITES**



L'accès à des toilettes adéquates pour des femmes, personnes âgées et handicapées réduit les inégalités existantes

**12 CONSOMMATION ET PRODUCTION RESPONSABLES**



1 Kg de bœuf = 15 000 L d'eau, 1 pantalon jean = 8 000 L d'eau

**3 BONNE SANTÉ ET BIEN-ÊTRE**



L'accès à une eau saine et à l'assainissement réduit les maladies et favorise l'hygiène corporelle

**4 ÉDUCATION DE QUALITÉ**



Eau potable et toilettes adéquates à l'école limitent l'absentéisme et permettent aux filles de continuer l'école après la puberté

**5 ÉGALITÉ ENTRE LES SEXES**



Un accès facile à l'eau potable et d'irrigation réduit le temps de collecte encore majoritairement confiée aux femmes et aux filles

**7 ÉNERGIE PROPRE ET D'UN CÔTÉ ABORDABLE**



La production énergétique a besoin de beaucoup d'eau pour fonctionner (nucléaire, thermique, hydroélectricité, énergies fossiles ...)

**9 INDUSTRIE, INNOVATION ET INFRASTRUCTURE**



De nombreuses activités industrielles ont besoin d'eau pour le nettoyage, pour le transport fluvial, pour chauffer ou refroidir les circuits...

**8 TRAVAIL DÉCENT ET CROISSANCE ÉCONOMIQUE**



3 emplois sur 4 dépendent de l'eau

**6 EAU PROPRE ET ASSAINISSEMENT**



PERMETTRA D'ATTEINDRE LES AUTRES OBJECTIFS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

**16 PAIX, JUSTICE ET INSTITUTIONS EFFICACES**



Une bonne gestion de l'eau limite les conflits et les migrations

**17 PARTENARIATS POUR LA RÉALISATION DES OBJECTIFS**



L'eau est une composante essentielle de l'aide internationale au développement

**13 MESURES RELATIVES À LA LUTTE CONTRE LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES**



Les variations du climat entraînent inondations, pluies violentes et sécheresses... Bien gérer l'eau apporte des solutions pour répondre aux défis du climat

**14 VIE AQUATIQUE**



Préserver les rivières des pollutions, c'est limiter la pollution déversée dans les océans

**15 VIE TERRESTRE**



Protéger nos rivières et nos zones humides permet de préserver la biodiversité