



WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES: THE NEW “CLIMATE LEADERS?”



Understanding and measuring the water sector's greenhouse gas emission at the community level.



Identifying the levers and implementing reduction and adaptation solutions proven to work in France and the rest of the world





GLOBAL CHALLENGES

Combining new water systems and carbon neutrality

50 %

The increase in worldwide demand for water between 2012 and 2030 in order to support demographic growth, economic development and changes in consumption.

> The Paris Agreement

France, along with 195 other countries, is committed to limiting the long-term increase in global temperatures to well below 2°C.



Facing up to water stress

A growing number of cities, in both the southern and northern hemispheres, reach their “zero day” – date when their local water resources become exhausted – earlier and earlier each year.

“In 2020, 10% of the world’s population lived in a geographical zone exposed to a high or critical water stress level.”

FAO AND UN WATER, 2021

Reaching carbon neutrality

Due to climate change, modifications to water systems require the immediate implementation of adapted measures in all sectors dependent on water resources. These modifications need to be designed to contribute as much as possible to the carbon neutrality objective.



4 %

The worldwide share of electricity consumption dedicated to sampling, supplying and treating water. The water sector’s energy consumption should double between 2014 and 2040 according to the IEA.

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY, 2014



LOCAL CHALLENGES

3 to 7%

The average share of greenhouse gas emitted by water services (including heating water in residences) and sanitation in the world’s urban zones. In comparison, the aviation sector represents 2 to 3%.

> The SNBC

The Green Deal, like the National Low Carbon Strategy (SNBC) in France, defined a roadmap in order to reach carbon neutrality in 2050.

Adapting water and sanitation services

Water and sanitation services consume energy to sample, store, transport, treat and distribute water, as well as to treat wastewater, desalinate and recycle it

In addition, due to their intrinsic functions and interconnectivity with many other sectors – energy, agriculture, production of goods and services, waste management, etc. – they have a pivotal role in reaching a three-fold objective:

- Conserve the community’s ability to **provide users with sufficient quantities of high-quality water**, including with a context of demographic growth,
- **Reduce the carbon footprint** and reach the objectives of sustainable development,
- Improve the production processed in order to **reduce pressure on natural resources**.



The IWA is an open platform for innovation, benchmarking, circulation and evidence dedicated to the management of water and wastewater.

ITS STRATEGY: CONNECTING PEOPLE/CUTTING-EDGE SCIENCE/ INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY/ EXEMPLARY PRACTICES

140 COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

> MORE INFO: iwa-network.org



The FWP supports the key message that water is an indicator of climate imbalance and raises awareness regarding reduction and adaptation solutions.

THE FWP INCLUDES FRENCH PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS WORKING IN THE WATER SECTOR.

+ 200 MEMBERS

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www.partenariat-francais-eau.fr/en/members

