



World Water Forum in Dakar

Thematic collective message approved by the Bureau of the FWP on February 22, 2022

WATER AND SANITATION SAFETY

- > **Maldevelopment compounded by climate disruption has negative consequences on the access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, water quality, waste management, ecosystems, desertification, natural disasters and adaptation, and heightens insecurity and sociopolitical risks around the world.**
- > **This maldevelopment will prevent the achievement of a sustainable world by 2030** and, if nothing changes, will delay the progress of SDGs 6 (water and sanitation), 13 (climate) and 15 (life on land) and will affect SDGs 1 (no poverty), 2 (agriculture), 3 (good health), 4 (education), 5 (gender equality), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 10 (equality), 11 (cities), 12 (responsible consumption and production), 16 (peace).

AGENDA 2030

In this context, the members of the French Water Partnership are convinced of:

- > **The need to take complexity into account. This requires a vision of development that is inclusive, locally-deployed and systemic (silo-busting), dynamic and adaptive, and centered on the optimized and integrated management of water in nature.**
- > **The fundamental importance of integrating water policies and projects into every aspect of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs and their rationale which is based on determining 2030 targets, roadmaps, indicators, mechanisms and multi-stakeholder forums for progress monitoring.**
- > **The usefulness of having the owners of policies and projects assess the related impacts in regard to the 17 SDGs using the Water4allSDGs application.**

THE THEME

Consequently, the members of the FWP insist upon:

- > **The importance of the theme:** the development, balance and stability of all regions of the world, and especially Africa, depend on it.
- > **The need for a profound shift in vision, mentality and culture** in public and private action, and for “commons” approaches.
- > **The need to create consistency across all frameworks, directives, strategies, institutions and sectoral policies focusing primarily on the SDGs covering the 20 water targets (6, 13 and 15 as a priority)**, at both regional and national level through appropriate governance at the relevant geographical levels, in priority at hydrological basin level.

- > **Regional land use** and the implementation of **regional projects** at scales that can take specificities into account, onboard stakeholders, and ensure coherence, while ensuring that the interfaces between the different levels function efficiently.
- > **The need for extensive decentralization**, places where multiple stakeholders can communicate and, if necessary, for legitimate and effective arbitration systems to be structured in order to serve the general interest.

With regard to access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene:

- > The financing needed to achieve universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation is estimated to be 3 to 4 times greater than current investments (World Bank, 2016).
- > **Transparent and participatory governance of safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services** to provide effective, sustainable and affordable access to the entire population as well as in schools and health facilities.
- > **The necessity of treating wastewater to ensure the good health of humans and ecosystems.** This requires action to be taken along the entire wastewater chain (from collection to treatment and reuse) while also establishing an official process for the management of non-collective sanitation systems. The global goal of “halving the proportion of untreated wastewater” is ambitious but necessary.
- > **Good waste management** also contributes to achieving the SDGs (in particular SDG 6 and SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities) by managing solid waste that, when not collected, clogs sanitation networks and pollutes waterways.
- > **And for crisis-prone areas:**
 - **ramping up prevention and crisis anticipation initiatives**, by rendering populations, regions and infrastructures more resilient and developing warning systems
 - **providing an immediate response**, that is coordinated among the various parties involved, funded, and upholds the human right to water and sanitation and international law, with particular consideration for refugees, asylum seekers, and people who are internally displaced or repatriated
 - **a resilience-based approach** based on cyclical risk management, which creates a crucial link between emergency response, participatory and sustainable reconstruction, and long-term development.

With regard to the protection, conservation and restoration of freshwater ecosystems:

- > The need to preserve freshwater biodiversity in the same way as coastal and marine waters using a **Source-to-Sea approach**.
- > **Promoting nature-based solutions** to address climate change and conserve biodiversity.
- > Strengthening the connection between **nature and society** and between **knowledge and decision making**.
- > Implementing more actions **for the prevention, management and eradication of invasive alien species**.

With regard to water, resilience, and climate change:

- > **Reinforcing global mitigation strategies** because any rise in greenhouse gas emissions increases water-related disasters (floods, droughts, rising sea level, loss of biodiversity) and makes adaptation measures more difficult: reducing consumption, the production and recovery of energy via water and sanitation services, and reinforcing carbon sinks while being

particularly vigilant about certain techniques that are likely to have negative effects on water in nature.

- > **Bolstering adaptation strategies and centering them around water** with the implementation of an array of institutional, technological, economic, and social solutions that have proven their worth ("no-regret" solutions), **preferably using nature-based solutions.**
- > **The IPCC updating its special report published in 2008 on the links between water resources and climate.**