







Report on the Second Stakeholders

Meeting of the 9th World Water

Forum - "Dakar 2022"

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Venue: CICAD-Diamniadio; Dates: 14-15 October 2021



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I. INTRODUCTION

The 2nd Stakeholders Meeting of the 9th World Water Forum was held on 14 and 15 October 2021 at the Abdou Diouf International Conference Center (CICAD) in Diamniadio under the chairmanship of Mr. Serigne Mbaye Thiam, Minister of Water and Sanitation. Co-organized by the Executive Secretariat of the Forum, the World Water Council and the City of Dakar, the meeting aimed to (i) deliberate on the proposals of the working groups, (ii) provide significant political input for the development of the final program of the Forum, (iii) provide an update on the "Dakar 2022 initiative", and (iv) share logistical information on the Forum.

The meeting was attended by 890 stakeholders from 40 countries, 430 of whom attended face-to-face and 460

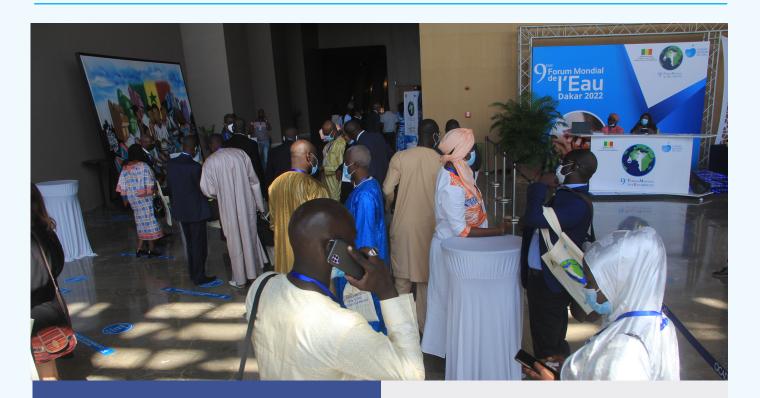
participated virtually. Actors involved in the formulation of the thematic content took part in the meeting, including members of the International Steering Committee of the Forum, members of the working groups, and strategic partners. Also participating in the meeting were representatives of different groups of actors in the global water community, politicians, civil society, youth, women, academics and researchers, the private sector, etc.

The program of the meeting included the opening ceremony, the thematic sessions, the high-level panel, the informative parallel sessions, the closing session, as well as the meetings of the political segments organized in the margins of the work.



II. OPENING

CEREMONY



Under the effective chairmanship of Mr. Serigne Mbaye Thiam, Minister of Water and Sanitation of Senegal, the opening session was successively marked by strong messages of commitment and mobilization from several personalities.

Mr. Abdoulaye SENE, Executive Secretary of the 9th World Water Forum, welcomed participants who were physically present or connected, before presenting the meeting of stakeholders as a key step in the preparation of the 9th World Water Forum, which should help consolidating the thematic content and setting its agenda. He praised the remarkable work carried out by the 23 working groups set up and facilitated via the DISSO platform, which has enabled the interaction of more than a thousand stakeholders, despite the context of the pandemic. He indicated that the conditions are met to give the Dakar Forum

- an exceptional and historic dimension that will contribute through programs and actions to major international events and global commitments such as the achievement of the SDGs or the Agenda 2063 of the African Union.
- Mr. Babacar MBENGUE, representing Mrs. Soham El WARDINI, Mayor of Dakar, co-organizer and host of the Forum, assured that the City of Dakar will spare no effort for the success of the Forum. He emphasized the role and importance of the local level, and reaffirmed the will for the City of Dakar to meet the challenge concerning the quality of the reception and the content of the Forum.
- Mr. Patrick LAVARDE, representing Mr. Loïc
 FAUCHON, President of the World Water Council,
 recalled the political dimension of the event and the

importance of involving elected officials, national and local governments, so that the conclusions of the experts can be extended by the political will. He recalled the immense challenge of water in a context of population growth and climate change and the need to provide concrete responses to this global challenge.

- Mr. Youssou NDOUR, Minister Counsellor, Ambassador of the 9th World Water Forum, through a video message, declaimed to the audience a poem in Wolof that highlights the multiple dimensions of water, a vital resource that must be preserved, before wishing full success to the work.
- His Excellency Mr. Tatsuo ARAI, Ambassador of Japan, through a video message, stressed the importance that his country attaches to the Dakar Forum in the context of the pandemic and climate change. He recalled the commitment of his country to the international community in favor of the SDGs, and noted the many initiatives undertaken by Japan in the field of water in Senegal, which will be presented at the TICAD 8 scheduled for 2022 and which will coincide with the mandate of Senegal at the head of the AU.
- His Excellency Mr. Philippe LALLIOT, Ambassador of France, through a video recording, spoke about the global stakes of water which is at the heart of development issues and of the Franco-Senegalese cooperation. He recalled that a cooperation protocol has been signed with Senegal for the organization of the Forum, and reiterated France's commitment to fully contribute to the success of the event.
- His Excellency Mr. Taleb BARRADA, Ambassador of Morocco, recalled that Senegal had placed its

- mandate at the United Nations Security Council under the theme of peace and security around water. He praised the efforts of Senegal to host the Forum for the second time in Africa, after the first edition organized in Marrakech (Morocco) in 1997. He announced the establishment of a Morocco pavilion and confirmed the traditional awarding of the Hassan II Prize for Water, the amount of which will increase substantially, to mark the commitment of the Kingdom of Morocco to Senegal for the success of the 9th World Water Forum.
- Mr. Serigne Mbaye THIAM, Minister of Water and Sanitation welcomed the participants in person and virtual attendees and thanked all partners who support Senegal to give the 9th World Water Forum an exceptional character. After recalling the postponement of the Forum due to the pandemic and the effectiveness of the solutions implemented through the DISSO platform, he emphasized the considerable progress made by Senegal to provide concrete responses to the challenges of access to drinking water and sanitation. He reaffirmed the importance that the President of the Republic of Senegal attaches to the 9th World Water Forum, by taking the decision to organize the Summit of Heads of State, in parallel with the high-level political segments. In addition, he welcomed the multistakeholder, inclusive approach, which is reflected in the participation of elected officials and civil society alongside experts and decision-makers. He assured that all efforts will be made to ensure the success of the Forum, and praised the quality work performed by the team of the Executive Secretariat, which he encouraged to continue in this direction.

III. THEMATIC SESSIONS

PRESENTATION OF THE 4 PRIORITIES KEY MESSAGES



Four thematic sessions centered on the presentation and stabilization of the key actions resulting from the process of formulating the thematic content, with reference to the four priorities of the Forum and the related key policy messages, were organized, under the moderation of Mr. Thomas Van WAEYENBERG

The introductory presentations of these thematic sessions were made in plenary by the Co-chairs:

- Professor Alioune KANE, Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar (Senegal), for the priority "Water and Sanitation Security";
- Professor Rabi MOHTAR, AUB, Lebanon/ TAMU USA, for the priority "Water for Rural Development";
- Mr. Ababacar NDAO, Secretary General of the Organization for the Development of the Gambia River (OMVG), for the priority "Cooperation";

 Ms. Aziza AKHMOUCH, from the OECD, for the "Means and Tools" priority (Finance-Governance and Innovation).

The central and cross-cutting themes were thus stabilized for the elaboration of the final program of the Forum. A total of 92 sessions were validated, including 21 for the priority "water and sanitation security", 22 for the priority "water for rural development", 23 for the priority "cooperation" and 26 for the priority "Means and tools". These sessions are summarized below.



WATER AND SANITATION SECURITY

Session proposals

ACTION			SESSION PROPOSAL
Code	Title	Code	Title
	Implement the right to water and sanitation	1A1	Implement the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation in emergencies - Access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene: from emergency to development
1A.	and provide access to safe drinking water and	1A2	Implement the human right to water
	sanitation in emergen- cy situations	1A3	Implement the human right to sanitation
1B.	Improve water quality and waste manage-	1B1	Address all types of water pollution, including industrial pollutants and contaminants of emerging interest
	ment		Implement water quality protection through sound governance, using an inclusive multi-stakeholder approach and knowledge-based policy making
		1B3	Apply nature-based solutions, including green infrastructure, to improve water quality and water resources
		1B4	Set up sanitation systems that are adapted to local contexts and comply with standards by favoring the reuse of by-products (circular economy)
		1C1	Controlling (responding to) epidemics: coordinate WASH and Health at best
1C. Reduce water-related diseases and deaths		1C2	Preventing epidemics: WASH as a key factor in strengthening health systems
	1C3	Enabling environment and structural improvements (funding, governance, dialogue) as underlying drivers of success	
		1C4	Breaking out of silos: water, sanitation and hygiene at the heart of health, nutrition, climate and the environment
	Protect and restore eco-	1D1	Strengthen policies and governance for water security from source to sea
1D.	systems and forests, including coastal and	1D2	Tools and knowledge management for ecosystem-based approaches
marine	marine impacts, and combat desertification	1D3	Demonstrate the economic value of nature-based solutions to ensure water security and biodiversity.
	1E. Halting the loss of aquatic biodiversity and invasive species in aquatic ecosystems	1E1	Assessment of control (mechanical, biological and chemical) against aquatic invasive plants in different regions of the world and dissemination of best practices)
1E.		1E2	Curb biodiversity loss and invasive species in wetlands
		1E3	Monitoring global biodiversity using environmental DNA (eDNA)
1F.	Build resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change and na- tural disasters	1F1	Balancing green and gray infrastructure for climate change adaptation: the value of nature-based solutions
		1F2	Improving resilience to climate change, crises and extreme water disasters through strategies, planning and social capacity building
		1F3	Building Resilience through data and knowledge: Identification, Monitoring, Early Warning, and Assessment of Water-Related Risks
			Accelerating Action: Increasing funding and sharing experience for climate project development

B Proposed political messages

- 1. 1Water is vital for human security, food security, economic security, social security, ecological security and national security. It is imperative to keep in mind all the risks associated with water withdrawal, supply, delivery, use and discharge, and to adopt targeted measures to strengthen the base, reinforce the weak links and fully utilize the benefits, in order to prevent and control risks with foresight. Water conservation should be considered as a prerequisite for the development, use, preservation, allocation and diversion of water resources, so as to promote more intensive and economical use of water. The strictest water resources management system will be fully implemented to optimize the scale, structure and layout of development, maintain economic and social development in good coordination with the carrying capacity of water resources, and strengthen the national water resources allocation, water supply and strategic water reserve capacity. In addition, sustained efforts will be made to strengthen the protection and improvement of rivers and lakes, and to advance the conservation and restoration of aquatic ecosystems. Water security is a fundamental component of the human rights to water and sanitation. Both are legal concepts. Therefore, laws should be passed at the national level to strengthen accountability, transparency, quality of implementation and equity. Stakeholders at different levels need to be trained and empowered to achieve clearly defined goals and standards.
- Integrating nature-based solutions into water management and infrastructure planning is

- important as a core strategy to cost-effectively address the root causes of many water insecurity challenges and improve system-wide resilience and performance. In addition, the circular economy can also contribute to water innovations that help improve water quality. The reuse or utilization of wastewater, fecal sludge, and their incorporated resources is widely recognized in the sanitation field as a key component of safe comprehensive sanitation.
- 3. Wetland governance should be improved through greater involvement of local, national and international stakeholders, which promotes better conservation and risk management of invasive plants. The creation of sound, scientifically-based databases, supported by all stakeholders, is a key component of sustainable wetland conservation and management strategies.
- 4. It is imperative that stakeholders such as water experts, ministers, parliamentarians and local authorities make every effort to implement their will and commitment to a world in which every person has access to safe water and sanitation as a human right. Promoting cooperation among all stakeholders dedicated to achieving sustainable development is necessary to consider smart water solutions for integrated water resources management at the scale of river basins, especially transboundary basins, a climate change resilient future, a multidisciplinary and cross-sectoral approach to water-energy-food interfaces and water-related ecosystems and biodiversity.



WATER FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Session proposals

	ACTION		SESSION PROPOSAL
Code	Title	Code	Title
2A.	Ensure universal access to water (in rural areas)	2A1	Governance and institutional framework for universal access to drinking water in rural areas
		2A2	Mapping and tracking data platform
		2A3	Sustainable development of water resources and technology options to develop growth investments
		2A4	Service delivery models for rural water supply
	Ensure universal access to sanitation and hygiene (in rural areas)	2B1	Institutional governance of hygiene and sanitation for rural development
1.70		2B2	Technological innovation for sanitation and hygiene development for rural development
		2B3	Capacity building (of sanitation actors) and awareness raising (of users) for the development of hygiene and sanitation in rural areas
2C. h	Provide public water, sanitation and hygiene facilities (schools, health facilities, etc.)	2C1	Promote the strengthening of sustainable WASH service delivery systems in public institutions through improved data and knowledge sharing
		2C2	Professionalize institutional WASH advocacy worldwide, including in health facilities and schools
		2C3	Options for appropriate technologies for WASH in institutions
		2D1	Water productivity for food security
	Ensure sustainable agricultural practices, including water productivity and efficiency, reduction of diffuse	2D2	Moving from rural development to rural transformation
2D.		2D3	Reduction of diffuse pollution and food losses
	pollution and reduction of food losses	2D4	Smart Water Management System
		2D5	Water for climate resilience in agriculture
	Engage and empower rural commu- nities to drive socio-economic deve- lopment through water	2E1	Agroecology in action to make water productive for farmers
		2E2	New paradigms for making water productive for farmers
2E.		2E3	Innovative technologies and productive waters to strengthen rural communities
		2E4	The role of women in irrigation management
2F.	Harmonizing the rural-urban divide to curb immigration	2F1	Towards greater policy coherence on the migration-water nexus in the context of rural development
		2F2	Knowledge exchange on the migration-water nexus in the context of rural development
		2F3	Towards Action: Maximizing the inclusion of youth, migrants and women in rural development and mitigating the root causes of water-related migration

D Proposed political messages



- Achieving rural water services will require simple and sustainable management schemes with affordable recurrent costs, while promoting the socio-economic development of regions and the achievement of other SDGs. Household investment capacity in water must be protected and complemented by other investment efforts.
- 2. In order to provide safe drinking water in rural areas, policymakers should undertake sector reforms to create a new governance framework and an environment conducive to the sustainable management of assets and services. These reforms also involve a commitment by each government to cover certain cost elements to ensure the affordability of access to safe water.
- 3. Particular attention should be paid to (i) the transformation of water services to ensure that, where population density allows, basic services (based on human powered pumps (HPP)) are developed into securely managed services, (ii) the sustainable and efficient management of these services through appropriate operating modes (which may include delegation to small private operators through innovative contracts) and (iii) their regulation.

- 4. Regarding the very low rate of access to sanitation and hygiene in rural areas (scattered settlements, villages, rural towns), a strong mobilization of national and local decision makers is urgent and should be a priority.
- Planning and monitoring of services should be done through a participatory approach involving rural communities (such as community-led total sanitation - CLTS).
- 6. Rural development policies, programs and projects should systematically take into account climate change mitigation and adaptation in their design.
- 7. Public investments in irrigation, water and sanitation in rural communities should be considered as rural development projects. To this end, they need to be assessed and designed according to a territorial approach, which implies studying, through consultation and negotiation between the different actors, the following elements: (i) the situation, availability and governance of all the natural resources at stake (in particular surface and groundwater, treated wastewater, land tenure), (ii) the situation and governance of basic services, (iii) the need for financial and/or technical support to smallholders in agricultural production and/or marketing.

- 8. Build the capacity of smallholder farmers through agroecological techniques to make access to productive water sustainable and equitable, increase biodiversity development, prevent soil depletion, and promote CO2 burial.
- 9. Ensure equitable access to and sustainable use of water resources for agriculture by creating, at each relevant political level, an arena for debate and negotiation accessible to all water and land stakeholders, including smallholders and/or their legitimate representatives.
- 10. 10. Improve knowledge and strengthen policy coherence between migration, water and climate, and rural development.
- 11. 11. Inequalities in access to basic services have an impact on the fundamental development of communities, including economic growth.
- 12. Promoting the participation of rural communities is a fundamental necessity and will be an essential element in achieving more beneficial and effective outcomes.
- 13. 13. Policymakers play a special and fundamental role; this is why the promotion and consolidation of coordinated efforts between different levels of government are imperative. In these efforts, the main consideration should be to combine efforts and resources to reduce duplication through the

- increasingly diverse variety of panels, forums, indicators, studies, among others.
- 14. 14. Water governance should be promoted mainly through the strengthening of human rights and gender approach as a main priority when consolidating policy mechanisms such as laws, reforms, etc.
- 15. 15. Promote recognition of the rights of all legitimate water holders (whether statutory or customary) for the benefit of all, with particular emphasis on the vulnerable and marginalized (including women) and supporting improved governance of water ownership to achieve progressive realization of sustainable livelihoods, food and water security, and climate resilience.
- 16. 16. Agricultural water use is a central issue in any discussion of water resources and food supply. On average, agriculture uses 70% of the water withdrawn in the world, and agriculture production is expected to increase by 70% by 2050. Agriculture is the main source of income in rural contexts.
- 17. 17. Competition for water resources is expected to intensify in the future, and to support continued economic growth, major changes in the allocation of water among sectors will be necessary.



E Session proposals

ACTION		SESSION PROPOSAL		
Code	Title	Code	Title	
3A.	Land and the state of	3A1	Developing cross-sectoral and inclusive governance at all levels	
	Implementing In- tegrated Water Re- sources Management (IWRM) at all levels	3A2	Enhancing capacity for the design and implementation of IWRM development plans	
		3A3	Elaborating stable financing mechanisms for IWRM at all levels	
		3A4	Enhancing knowledge for information and decision making	
3В.	Implementing trans- boundary cooperation to promote peace and prevent conflict	3B1	Preventing conflicts by facilitating dialogue and cooperation on transboundary water resources.	
		3B2	Promoting peace by developing and implementing legal frameworks for transboundary water resources	
		3B3	Promoting transboundary governance by enhancing sustainable capacities and institutions to peacefully manage water resources	
		3B4	Promoting sustainable development by improving knowledge and governance of transboundary groundwater resources	
		3B5	Promoting knowledge and tools for collaboration and benefit sharing on transboundary water resources	
	Improving international cooperation, including ODA, and capacity building to foster peace	3C1	Developing capacity building and training through international and cross-border cooperation	
3C.		3C2	Developing the sharing of water resource management experiences to address chronic water scarcity and water-related disasters (including floods and droughts)	
		3C3	Fostering cooperation between sub-national (regional and local) authorities engaged in international collaboration	
		3C4	Stimulating greater and appropriate commitments of official development assistance for international cooperation on water challenges (SFS potential)	
	Enhancing coopers	3D1	Promoting dialogue and consultation on the development of safe and sustainable transboundary infrastructure plans	
3D.	Enhancing coopera- tion on multi-purpose infrastructure, inclu- ding hydropower	3D2	Promoting the development of allocation keys to share the investment burden as well as the multiple benefits expected from multiple-use dams	
		3D3	Adaptation of multipurpose dam management models to take into account new challenges (climate change, new water uses, aging infrastructure, etc.)	
	Enhancing North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation in data and information sharing and capacity building	3E1	An enhanced cooperation for better water information sharing	
3E.		3E2	From research communities to end-users and citizens: the launch of new collaborative networks	
		3E3	Promoting capacity building by enhancing exchanges and training	
		3E4	Promoting and better mobilizing financial mechanisms dedicated to cooperation	
	Enhancing mul- ti-stakeholder dialogue and partnerships, in- cluding with outside sectors	3F1	WASH, health and environment	
3F.		3F2	Enhancing multi-stakeholder dialogue and partnerships, including with outside sectors, through political dialogue	
		3F3	Water-energy-food Nexus	

F Proposed political messages



- Cooperative water resources management is a key factor for peace, sustainable development, regional integration and human well-being. However, it requires enormous additional efforts, especially for the achievement of the SDG target 6.5 on IWRM at the national and transboundary basin level, the development of agreements, the creation/ strengthening of basin organizations, and accession to and full implementation of the international conventions on transboundary basin management (Helsinki Convention 1992, New York Convention 1997).
- Cooperation for conjunctive management of groundwater and surface water resources, from upstream to downstream, at national and transboundary basins level, should be supported, including strengthening national and transboundary basin organizations (technically, financially and diplomatically).
- 3. Cooperation also needs to involve different types of collaboration (North/North, North/South, South/South) and also include support for water resources management planning, data and information sharing, capacity building (including training) and financing of water resources management, especially at the basin level (national as well as transboundary), thus building trust between users and between States in a transboundary basin.
- 4. Partnerships at different administrative scales between diverse sectors & stakeholders should be strengthened and encouraged, with inclusion and collaboration between public and private organizations but also CSOs including women and youth organizations.
- 5. States need to strengthen their efforts to meet the long-standing UN target of 0.7% of their gross national income to ODA, that puts water as a political priority of states' ODA (currently: 4% of total ODA) on an equal footing with agriculture and energy sectors.



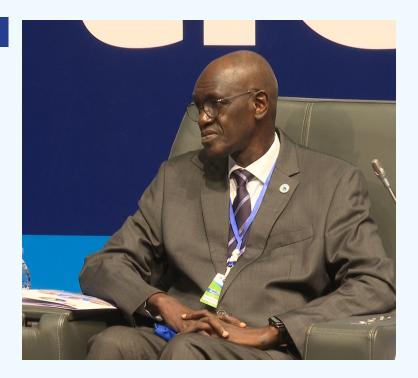
MEANS AND TOOLS

Session proposals

	ACTION		SESSION PROPOSAL
Code	Title	Code	Title
		4A1	Land value capture and communities of practice
	Leveraging additional financial resources and promoting innovative funding	4A2	Blended water funding to accelerate achievement of the SDGs
		4A3	Sustainable finance after COVID-19
		4A4	A diligent funding of water in Africa
4A.		4A5	Investing in nature-based solutions
		4A6	Multi-level Water Funding Roles and Practices: What needs to be done
		4A7	Dialogue platform on funding
		4A8	Funding urban sanitation in Africa
		4A9	Political, institutional and regulatory factors
	Implementing the	4B1	Does water governance produce tangible results for citizens and services? Measuring the results of water governance
	principles of good water governance,	4B2	High level roundtable of African mayors for water security
4B.	including participa- tory decision-ma- king	4B3	How data, planning and monitoring can guide and improve water governance: lessons from regional experience (Sahel, African cities, Asia, LAC)
		4B4	Making the voices of minority and vulnerable groups heard
	Promoting a water-sensitive approach to legislation and regulation	4C1	A manifesto for integrated national water laws for water resources and governance
4C.		4C2	A national and local institutional and legal framework to strengthen water governance, policy and financing
		4C3	Judges and prosecutors
	Building effective,	4D1	"Clean Water, Clean Hands, Save Lives" Campaign
4D.	accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and promoting integrity	4D2	Making operational and coordinate local government platforms for the implementation of SDG 6, with a focus on inclusive sanitation
		4D3	Handbook for Parliamentarians on the Human Right to Water and Sanitation
	Enhancing water efficiency and sustainable water management through science, technology, innovation and education	4E1	Improving governance and management of transboundary aquifers (UNESCO) and guiding IWRM financing (AFD-TNC)
		4E2	Funding of innovation: innovative means and tools, technical and non-technical solutions to leverage knowledge, education, science and innovation to solve water-related problems
		4E3	Learning from experiments and proven cases of scientific and technological innovation
4E.		4E4	Reinforcing the capacities of local actors and platforms for sharing knowledge and experiences
		4E5	Water and climate change adaptation: key governance practices
		4E6	Making progress on the global water challenge and leveraging knowledge sharing platforms
			Endogenous knowledge of existing projects and local solutions to strengthen education and public policies for responsible water use

H Proposed political messages

- Meeting the water financing challenge requires both attracting diverse and innovative sources of financing (e.g., concessional financing, green financing, and recovery funds) for large-scale grey infrastructure, but also minimizing investment needs through low-cost, green, and nature-based solutions. Capacity, governance, and regulation are key to ensuring sustainable investment and financing, and to accelerating recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 2. Coping with future water challenges raises not only the question of "what to do?" but also "who does what?", "why?", "at what level of government?" and "how?". Policy responses will only be viable if they are coherent, if stakeholders-especially vulnerable groups and local communities-are properly engaged, if the capacity of local governments to drive water security is strengthened, if well-designed regulatory frameworks are in place, if there is adequate and accessible information, and if there is sufficient capacity, integrity, and transparency at all levels of decision-making.
- of freshwater resources. National water laws and regulations should (a) define water resources as a public good and access to water and sanitation as human rights, (b) regulate access and use in an equitable manner, (c) protect freshwater quality from anthropogenic pollution (d) provide for a clear division of roles and responsibilities, including effective decentralization and empowerment of local and basin authorities, effective and meaningful



- stakeholder engagement, and high standards of integrity, transparency and accountability.
- 4. However, many water-related challenges and solutions are cross-sectoral in nature. They are related to decisions, planning, and sometimes competing incentives emanating from policies and laws governing land, environment, forests, biodiversity, health, energy, agriculture, industry, land use, and others. It is essential that water laws (and related legislation) provide incentives and reflect policy coherence to ensure that sustainable and equitable decisions are made taking into account the full range of economic, social, and environmental interests at stake, and to ensure that those who take decisions that are not water wise bear the costs and responsibilities of doing so, including encouraging green and natural solutions. Well-designed regulatory frameworks should be put in place, involving water users in their diversity.

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- 5. Good governance is not only about governments. It requires commitment, integrity, transparency and empowerment of stakeholders at all levels. Vulnerable groups (women, disabled, elderly, youth, indigenous, etc.) are disproportionately affected by poor water security and require special attention and engagement in decision-making processes. Mechanisms need to be designed, implemented, and assessed to ensure that they are fit for purpose, transparent, secure acceptance, inclusion, and buy-in for water reforms.
- . To be effectively implemented and generate intended outcomes, water-related decisions, reforms and policies need to be grounded in sound data, evidence and analysis, which should be inclusive of the knowledge system of all stakeholders concerned, including local and regional actors. Science and innovation, as well as open access to information and knowledge, are key to effective policy making, monitoring and evaluation, and require investment in institutional and human capacity.

IV. OUTCOMES OF

THE INTERACTIVE SESSIONS



On the basis of the political messages delivered by the diverse action groups in the consultative process, interactive sessions were organized to make recommendations to the following 5 categories of actors:

- Heads of State
- Ministers
- Members of Parliament
- Local authorities
- Basin Authorities

These highly interactive sessions produced the following recommendations for each priority.







WATER AND SANITATION SECURITY

Messages to the Heads of State

- Make the necessary commitments regarding sovereign investment in human capital and the financing of access to water and sanitation
- Take the necessary steps to develop the Public-Private Partnership and all the necessary tools for good strategic planning and the effective implementation of the principle of subsidiarity
- Put in place mechanisms for rainwater repurposing
- Articulate resilience strategies with the commitment to the Great Green Wall
- Integrate into NDPs strategies for achieving SDG6 from 2023 to 2030
- Define strategic direction and improve governance, capacity and resources
- Provide tools and resources to ensure effective implementation of water and sanitation policies
- Create an enabling environment for achieving SDG 6 in local governments
- Be champions to raise awareness on the importance of good water management for sustainable development
- Create a focal point, a pool of advisors and project managers with proven competence in the field with a mission to implement programs and report back to the Council of Ministers (06 months)

Messages to Ministers

- Investing in education
- Mobilize budgets for local authorities
- Take concrete actions
- Disseminate the results of water research
- Support the decentralization of water management
- Act to transform the national strategy into action plans and encourage their appropriation by the populations
- Involve local elected officials in water management by providing them with budgets through decentralization
- Implement the objectives defined by the Heads of State
- Rethink the geography of access to water and hydraulic infrastructures to reduce inequalities between urban and rural
- Listen to science and make water a research priority

Messages to Parliamentarians

- Implement legislation
- Make water budget a priority
- Provide leadership for the commitments of a summary forecast document
- Enable the right to levy taxes
- Review and pass laws and ensure strict enforcement for environmental protection
- Review and implement national plans for adaptation to change and sectoral policy changes
- Pass all laws that facilitate the implementation of the strategic plan for achieving the SDGs
- Grant and validate resource allocations
- Adapting laws to climate change events that must be responsive and rapid
- Closely monitor local funding
- Promote any institutional action that favors reasonable access to water and sustainable use of the resource
- Be truly engaged and represent the true interests of those elected and act beyond the discussions
- Take ownership of strategic documents and follow up on the ground
- Gather technical input for legislation
- Pass laws that meet the needs of water resource protection

Messages to local authorities

- Inform the population and involve them as water security agents
- Ensure the sensitization and information of the populations to win their commitment
- Develop local innovations that can guarantee water purification and adequate sanitation
- Facilitate the execution of works through a perfect collaboration with the private sector
- Promote a greater involvement of local authorities in the protection of water resources

Messages to Basin authorities

- Implement IWRM/SDAGE plans
- Create synergies with the users of the resource at the basin level
- Better involve the populations in the management of transboundary basins
- Manage the problems in an impartial way by respecting the legal texts



WATER FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Messages to Heads of State

- Develop clear visions and policies to promote access to water in rural areas in an inclusive manner in order to meet the considerable challenge of the great backlog in rural sanitation, taking into account the socio-economic leverage that quality sanitation constitutes
- Promote the acknowledgement of the rights of all legitimate water holders for the benefit of users, institutions and by supporting the improvement of the governance of water ownership
- Work to secure water resources, guarantee access to the poorest populations, by promoting agroecological techniques, access to new technologies and training
- Improve knowledge and strengthen coherence between migration, water, climate and development

Messages to Ministers

- Ensure the implementation of legislation and allocate substantial budgets to guarantee access to water in rural areas
- Develop specific national policies and strategies for rural sanitation, elaborated in consultation with all stakeholders and based on a clear diagnosis of the situation to implement appropriate sanitation and ensure regular monitoring of the quality of this service through a consultation framework
- Truly appreciate the role of local authorities in the management of sanitation Allocate specific budgetary resources (cf. eThekwini's declaration)
- Promote the consolidation of coordinated efforts between different levels of government and reduce duplication through the increasingly diverse variety of panels, forums indicators studies, among others
- Strengthen farmers capacities through agroecological techniques in order to make access to productive water sustainable and equitable, to increase biodiversity development, to prevent soil depletion and to promote C02 burial
- Promote recognition of the rights of all legitimate water holders (whether statutory or customary) for the benefit of all, with particular emphasis on the vulnerable and marginalized (including women) and supporting improved governance of water ownership to achieve progressive sustainable livelihoods, food and water security, and climate resilience
- Open up and share departmental databases and knowledge to enable easy, effective and transparent governance
- Promote RC participation in programs and action plans, which is a fundamental need of communities, including on economic growth

Messages to Parliamentarians

- Pass laws. To improve the regulation of services for the benefit of all populations. To recognize the rights of all water
- Assess public policies related to water
- Ensure that national policies implemented take into account and respect human rights for access to sanitation (accountability).
- Parliamentarians should initiate sector reforms to create a new governance framework and an enabling environment for the sustainable management of assets and services.
- Ensure equitable access to and sustainable use of water resources for agriculture by creating, at each relevant
 political level, an appropriate space for debate and negotiation accessible to all water and land stakeholders, including
 smallholders and/or their legitimate representatives.
- Ensure equitable access to water and sustainable use for agriculture by creating at each political level a platform for debate and negotiation for access to all forms of water and land that includes all stakeholders and their legal representatives.
- Ensure affordability and access to drinking water through strong and socially equitable sectoral reforms

Messages to local authorities

- Consult with local populations in order to limit and anticipate conflicts related to water management.
- Enhance inter-community access to and management of water resources and infrastructure
- Take ownership of their responsibility for sanitation and develop local strategies in consultation with all stakeholders to implement appropriate sanitation and ensure regular monitoring of the quality of this service.
- Concerning the very low rate of access to sanitation and hygiene in rural areas, especially in institutions, a strong mobilization of local decision makers is urgent and should be a priority
- Household investment capacities in water must be protected and complemented by other investment efforts.
- Improve knowledge and strengthen policy coherence between migration, water and climate and rural development.
- Empower the poorest farmers through agroecological techniques for sustainable and equitable access to productive (efficient) water.
- Improve and preserve biodiversity control soil loss and carbon storage.
- A large mobilization of national and local decision makers is urgent and needs to be a priority;
- Major changes in the allocation of water between sectors and rights holders will be needed to anticipate conflicts and maximize its responsible use

Messages to Basin authorities

- Ensure the monitoring of surface and groundwater resources and the proper sharing of water among users.
- Foster cooperation between Basin Authorities
- Take into account the importance of supporting the improvement of sanitation, as a guarantee for the preservation of the quality of water resources.
- A good management of agricultural productive water is a key issue in any discussion to achieve food security and wealth creation for rural residents



Messages to Heads of State

- Promote basin agreements for transboundary rivers
- Extend transboundary cooperation to groundwater
- Adhere to and implement the 1992 and 1997 UN Water Conventions
- Complete the setting up of basin organizations for all shared rivers for the concerted implementation of hydraulic infrastructures
- Promote the establishment of international water networks at all levels (youth, mayors, women, parliamentarians)
- Promote the sharing of knowledge and best practices, and the co-creation of action plans and commitments that can be applied
- Strengthen PPPs to increase investments that integrate the voices of civil society, including youth and women, in all processes and at all levels of decision-making in water resources management

Messages to Ministers

- Establish a framework for data exchange and capacity building in States with shared rivers
- Introduce educational modules on water, ecosystems, biodiversity and, more generally, the environment in an approach that promotes public health and respect for ecosystems
- Promote strong cooperation between the Ministries of Education and Water by mobilizing training institutes and programs on water-related professions, the environment and biodiversity preservation.

Messages to Parliamentarians

- Establish a framework for dialogue between parliamentarians for a better ownership of the programs, achievements and approaches of basin organizations.
- Pass laws and budgets linked to education programs that give importance to water and the environment, to be implemented by dedicated ministries and local authorities
- Strengthen the capacity of parliamentarians to pass laws that promote inclusive partnerships for effective water resources management
- Strengthen the involvement of local associations in all water-related decision-making and implementation processes

Messages to Local authorities

- Involve civil society, users and build the capacity of local authorities
- Mobilize and sensitizing the local populations for a better appropriation of the infrastructures installed in their respective localities
- Promote cooperation focused on environmental protection and the sharing of best practices in the field of water and land use planning
- Strengthen the dialogue between basin organizations, local authorities and elected representatives to promote subsidiarity in IWRM at the level of transboundary basins

Messages to Basin authorities

- Strengthen collaboration between basin organizations, local authorities, CSOs
- Highlight the benefits of cooperation in the development and management of infrastructure
- Strengthen partnerships at the decentralized level with technical services to promote the implementation of projects and programs at the local level in collaboration with youth and women

TOOLS AND MEANS

Messages to Heads of State

- Prioritize the implementation of innovative financing mechanisms such as the Blue Fund
- Encourage greater involvement of the private sector
- Design and attract innovative and diversified financing
- Target youth and women for funding
- Assign the right functions to the right instances
- Integrate OECD principles into governance, global policy and the ability to propose standards at the international level in case of disagreement
- Empower local authorities by providing them with financial and human resources
- Ensure efficient land use
- Secure funding for the water and sanitation sector
- Attract diversified and innovative financing
- Decentralize governance

Messages to Ministers

- Establish fiscal incentives for the water and sanitation sector
- Integrate local knowledge into the production of science and innovation
- Provide resources to support effective decentralization of water and sanitation services management
- Implement data collection strategies
- Negotiate agreements to attract innovative financing
- Make data matter in decision making
- Optimize investment needs based on integrated and strategic development plans
- Base decisions on science
- -Ensure policy coherence
- Invest in institutional and human capacity
- Clarify "who does what", "why", "at what scale" and "how"

Messages to Parliamentarians

- Strengthen the financial participation of public authorities
- Adjust funding to major crises including COVID-19
- Promote parliamentary Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) initiative committees, which address the implementation of WASH laws and ensure the inclusion of the most vulnerable
- Establish a legislative and regulatory framework conducive to innovative financing
- Empower local governments and basin authorities by enabling them to raise funds (taxes, fees, borrowing capacity)
- Establish national water laws

Messages to Local authorities

- Build resilience to exogenous shocks
- Promote the transfer of skills to the national level and ensure the inclusion of the most vulnerable
- Take into account the suggestions of vulnerable groups
- Identify threats and vulnerabilities related to water security
- Empower stakeholders

Messages to Basin authorities

- Invest in institutional and human capacity to build sustainable and resilient systems
- Collect long-term data at the basin level to improve governance at the basin and sub-basin levels
- Promote the development of the circular economy
- Clarify the role and responsibilities of basin agencies
- Digitize data and make it accessible

In his message at the end of the thematic sessions, Mr. Patrick LAVARDE, Co-Chairman of the International Steering Committee, praised the productivity of the groups, which produced 92 session proposals around the four priorities, and praised the collaboration between the WEC and SE9FME teams. He indicated that high-level workshops will be organized during the Forum, which will allow for about 100 sessions, the format of which will be detailed in the guidelines that will be shared with the organizers, in order to start developing the Forum's program as early as mid-November. He expressed the wish to see the implementation of concrete and operational actions beyond the Forum to feed the longer-term political segments, such as the creation of an observatory of Local Authorities to monitor the implementation of actions on water.

V. HIGH-LEVEL

PANEL

A high-level panel centered on multi-stakeholder debates, with crossed views on cross-cutting issues, in particular the articulation between the content of the Forum and issues of political and strategic interest, was held under the moderation of Mr. Baï Mass TAAL, Special Advisor to the Executive Secretary of the 9th World Water Forum.

The panel recorded, as a prelude to the exchanges, the messages of Henk OVINK, Special Envoy of the Netherlands for Water (TBC) and Sultan RAHIMZODA, Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Dushanbe-2022 Conference, both focusing on the synergy to be developed between the Forum and the United Nations agenda (SDGs) and in particular on the articulation of the Forum's results with the international water agenda and the United Nations Water Conference of 2023.

Different groups of stakeholders took part in the panel, including ministers, parliamentarians, territorial authorities, basin organizations, multilateral organizations and young people.

On behalf of AMCOW, the new Executive Secretary Rashid MBAZIIRA outlined his vision based on the major objectives for a sustainable development of Africa, in particular the agenda 2063, which can only be achieved by capitalizing on the experiences gained in the field of water and by giving a high importance to this vital resource.

For the Parliamentarians, the Honourable Deputy Demba KEITA, Representative of the National Assembly of Senegal, showed the central place that the Parliamentarians play in the follow-up, the control of the policies and the vote of the laws and budgets relating to water. Parliamentarians should act together at the regional and continental levels to assess public policies on water. In this respect, the presence of basin organizations is an opportunity for the integration of parliamentarians and their mobilization around water issues. He announced that the National



Assembly will take charge of a stand of the Parliamentarians during the Forum.

For the Territorial Authorities, Mr. Jean Pierre Elong MBASSI, Secretary General of United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLG-Africa), declared that the issue of water is fundamentally territorial in nature and is managed at the level of the territories, where local elected officials must face the difficulties that arise on a daily basis. He encouraged the Forum to provide concrete answers by tackling the climate emergency to show that water is at the heart of adaptation, and to address the problems posed by population growth. In this perspective, he pleaded for the organization of a round table of local authorities which will gather various stakeholders including parliamentarians and basin organizations.

For the Basin Organizations, Mr. Hamed Diané SEMEGA, OMVS High Commissioner, presented himself as a fervent defender of integration through basins which are vectors of peace, because water is by essence a shared resource. The success of OMVS, he said, lies in its legal basis, especially the status of common works, which erases borders as soon as the works belong to the four member countries. He magnified the political will of the founding fathers and successive leaders, which is the main reason for the "success story" that is OMVS.

For the multilateral organizations, Mrs. Jennifer SARAH of the World Bank reaffirmed the importance of ensuring safe drinking water and access to sanitation. She mentioned the interest of investing in the water sector, which is essential for economic recovery after the pandemic, mitigation of the effects of climate change and adaptation by promoting the circular economy.

She cited the example of Senegal, which has a legal framework that allows for the reuse of wastewater, and where a dynamic private sector is developing in the treatment of faecal sludge. She expressed the World Bank's support for the Forum process.

For young people, Dr. Fatimatou SALL, President of the Association of Young Water and Sanitation Professionals of Senegal (AJPEAS), asked that they be given greater attention and capacity building to enable them to better participate in the ongoing dialogue on water. She pleaded for a better consideration of youth, women and civil society in general.



VI. PARALLEL INFORMATION

SESSIONS



INFORMATION SESSION ON THE "INITIATIVE DAKAR 2022"

The "Initiative Dakar 2022", the major innovation of the 9th World Water Forum focused on the materialization of the vision "From commitments to concrete actions on the ground", was the subject of a session focused on the status of its implementation.

The results of this initiative were presented by Mr. Guy FRADIN, co-chair of the international jury. In total, 3 waves of project selection were launched, during which 157 projects from 54 countries and 4 continents were submitted. A total of 71 projects were awarded the label following an evaluation by an international jury of 12 members, 6 of whom were from Senegal.

It was decided to proceed with a fourth wave of selection and to continue collecting applications until 30 November 2021. At the end of the labelling process, the selected projects will be promoted during the Forum in several ways: in the sessions according to the priority related to the project's theme, in the responses (Forum villages) and by putting the project leaders in contact with interested financiers.

INFORMATION SESSION ON THE LOGISTICS OF THE FORUM AND THE ROADMAP TO THE FORUM

The logistical preparation of the Forum was the subject of an informative session during which a complete update was presented on registration, accommodation, transport, catering, health, exhibitions and useful information provided to participants. They were reassured by the measures taken by the Senegalese authorities to ensure that the Forum takes place in the best conditions in March 2022.

POLITICAL SEGMENT MEETINGS

Meetings of the political segments were organized on the sidelines of the work, respectively for the ministers, the parliamentarians, the local authorities and the basin organizations. They consisted in recalling the strategic importance of the political segment and the mobilization of decision-makers around the theme of the Forum "Water Security for Peace and Development" and its organization, in accordance with the note produced for this purpose by the Executive Secretariat and the World Water Council.

These meetings allowed the political segments to exchange on the strategies and modalities of their mobilization towards Dakar 2022 and on their program at the Forum.

Thus, the Union of Associations of Local Elected Officials of Senegal (UAEL), UCLG-Africa and the OECD reaffirmed their commitment to the Round Table of Mayors and the Observatory on Water Governance in African Cities.

The basin organizations reiterated their interest in the topic of transboundary cooperation between territorial authorities within basins.

For its part, the National Assembly of Senegal confirmed its commitment to work towards a strong mobilization of parliaments in Africa and around the world, to organize an event on water as a human right and to take charge of a stand dedicated to parliamentary institutions. A roadmap was drawn up to this end.

YOUTH MEETINGS

The Forum's Executive Secretariat, supported by its partners, has offered young people the opportunity to participate in the second meeting of the stakeholders and to organize events leading up to this event, including a virtual webinar on 11 October 2021 and a face-to-face meeting in Diamniadio on October 13, 2021.

The webinar, which was launched by the Executive Secretary of the 9th World Water Forum, Mr. Abdoulaye SENE, brought together more than 80 young people from several countries. Through interactive working groups, the young people exchanged and shared their vision of the Youth Space, a space created by and for young people that will be presented at the World Water Forum in March 2022. The participants first discussed the objectives and vision of the Youth Space and then the activities and design of the Youth Space.

The international face-to-face workshop organized as a prelude to the World Water Forum Stakeholders' Meeting was held on October 13 at the World Water Forum Executive Secretariat. A group of 25 young people from Senegal and other countries addressed the following issues:

- Youth contribution to the preparatory and organizational process of the Forum
- Development of the Youth Space
- 1000 Water Jambaars Program

At the end of the discussions, the young people agreed on the following guidelines.

Vision: To create a unified global youth movement for water and sanitation to influence and drive change, during and after the Forum.

Objective 1: To create a space for catalyzing actions and synergies for youth engagement in sustainable and inclusive water resources management by providing a showcase for youth-led initiatives and opportunities in the sector.

Objective 2: Facilitate exchanges and collaboration between young people, between sectors and between generations.

Objective 3: To create a platform for youth learning, training and entrepreneurship in the water and related sectors.

VII. CLOSING

CEREMONY



The closing session began with a series of recommendations and commitments made by representatives of stakeholder groups, including POSCEAS (Platform of Civil Society Organizations for Water and Sanitation in Senegal), the Arab League, the African Development Bank Group, UNESCO, the World Bank and the World Water Council.

- Mrs. Mame Tacko GAYE of POSCEAS was pleased with the real involvement of the civil society and the good listening of the Executive Secretariat to their concerns, including the sponsorship of delegates from civil society organizations. She pleaded for a strong commitment of the States which must integrate water and sanitation as a human right to be guaranteed by the law, with adequate financing. She expressed the wish that these provisions be accompanied by accountability mechanisms in order to report on the commitments of the States, before pleading for the strengthening of the multilateral framework on water following the example of the Climate.

- Dr. Hammou LAMRAANI of the Arab League, praised the quality of the work of the teams preparing the meeting in the context of the pandemic. He called for more exchanges between the regions of the world within the framework of the Forum process, by creating bridges between them. The labelling of projects should be clearly understood as an opportunity and not as guaranteed access to funding, he said.
- **Mr. Ousseynou GUENE** of the African Development Bank (ADB) Group, mentioned the support of his organization

to the Forum through financing already acquired for the implementation of a new drinking water supply project in Senegal of about 40 million Euros, 2 Billion CFA of which will go to the organization of the 9th Forum. He confirmed the presence of the AfDB President at the Forum who will unveil the new policy of his institution on water financing for the achievement of the MDGs.

- Dr. Anthony MADUEKWE of UNESCO, welcomed the involvement of his institution from the beginning of the process and the signing of a protocol that allowed for the participation of youth in the meeting of stakeholders. He announced the launch of the UNESCO World Groundwater Report at the Forum.
- Mr. Patrick LAVARDE, Co-Chairman of the International Steering Committee of the 9th World Water Forum, expressed his satisfaction with the high level of participation, both face-to-face and virtual, and with the achievement of the three objectives of the meeting, since the structure of the 9th Forum will be finalized in December on the basis of the deliberations of the action groups, the political messages are available and ready to be sent to the segments concerned, and arrangements have been made for registrations to begin in November.

- He concluded by making an appointment with the international community in Dakar on 21 March 2022 for the opening of the 9th World Water Forum in person.
- Mr. Abdoulaye SENE, Executive Secretary of the 9th World Water Forum, Co-Chairman of the International Steering Committee, greeted and thanked all the national and international partners who reaffirmed on the occasion of this second meeting of the stakeholders, their commitment to support Senegal for the success of the Forum in order to contribute to the improvement of the access to water and sanitation throughout the world. He cited the partners who have signed protocols with Senegal and called for a co-construction to accelerate universal access to drinking water and sanitation. Mr. Abdoulaye SENE was pleased that the meeting achieved its objectives thanks to a strong participation and the results of the parallel sessions which will allow to structure well the thematic content of the Forum. He also reassured the actors from all over the world that Senegal is already ready to welcome them in March 2022 for a historic and efficient Forum.













VIII. ANNEXES



MEETING FORMAT

The meeting was held in a hybrid format (face-to-face and virtual) to increase the audience. There were 430 participants at CICAD. The virtual component was ensured through the implementation of a digital platform. Three hundred and eighty (380) people logged on October 14 and two hundred and fifty-eight

(258) on October 15. The fact that these people from fortyseven (47) countries followed the second meeting of the stakeholders virtually is proof that the event has aroused great interest in the international community.

The arrangements made ensured that the meeting was well organized in terms of reception, accommodation, transport, catering, etc. The Senegalese participants and those from abroad were well taken care of during the meeting.

PRESS COVERAGE

The meeting of the stakeholders was an opportunity to strengthen the promotion of the Forum through traditional media (radio, TV, print) and social networks. Radio and TV spots, newspaper inserts and online banners were used to announce the event, as well as interviews. Coverage was provided by 35 journalists at CICAD.

HEALTH AND SECURITY

The successful organization of the meeting was facilitated in large part by the support of some government departments:

- The Ministry of Health and Social Action mobilized the national Samu for possible rescue and the IRESSEF for PCR tests to be carried out on site by participants who had to travel. It also assisted the Executive Secretariat in the respect of the anti-Covid sanitary protocol;
- The Ministry of the Interior ensured the security of the participants thanks to a deployment of elements of the Gendarmerie and the Fire Brigade;
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad provided assistance on aspects related to protocol, including the handling of VIPs at the airport.







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