**CHES ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

**BEIJING CHINA**

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**ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

**PART 1. Speech by Loïc Fauchon**

***0min7s***

Mr. Secretary General, Mr. Tang,

尊敬的汤秘书长，

Dear Mrs. QUIUCHI SHI, Governor and Member of the Bureau of the World Water Council

尊敬的世界水理事会董事兼执行局成员，石秋池女士，

Dear friends of water,

来自水利各界的朋友们，

I am very pleased and honored to participate in the opening of this annual conference of your prestigious association which brings together numerous participants, political and administrative authorities of your great and beautiful country as well as local governments, universities, research organizations and companies working in the field of water.

我很高兴也感到荣幸之至能参加贵学会的年会开幕式，这里，来自政府行政机关、大学院校、研究机构和涉水企业的代表们汇聚一堂。

I would be even happier if I could be with you in Zhengzhou, on the banks of the Yellow River, to shake your hands and share friendly conversations.

我想，如果此次能亲临郑州，在黄河岸边与各位共叙友情，畅谈交流，那将会令人更加高兴！

The World Water Council has had a deep relationship of trust and friendship with China for many years.

世界水理事会多年来与中国一直保持着深厚的信任与友谊。

Since 2009, our Council has been working with Chinese members to strengthen our voice in the global water community. Today, we proudly have 33 member organizations from China, representing all sectors of expertise.

自2009年以来，世界水理事会与中国成员的合作，使我们在全球涉水行业的话语权不断增强。令人自豪的是，今天我们在中国一共拥有了33家单位会员，他们分布在各个涉水专业领域。

Over the years we have been able to work on the most critical issues facing the water world, from disasters to the role of hydropower.

经过多年努力，我们已经有能力处理各种涉水领域的关键问题，可以应对水旱灾害，可以进行水力发电。

But, over the years, the issue of water security has only grown in importance in our discourse.

现在人们更加重视的是水安全问题。

Water security has become one of the main subjects that have shaped water policy for the harmonious development of our societies.

在社会和谐发展的进程中，水安全已经成为影响水政策制定的主要因素之一。

To illustrate my remarks, I would like to highlight the high-quality editorial work carried out jointly on water security between the World Water Council and the Ministry of Water Resources for the 8th World Water Forum.

这里我想提一下，第八届世界水论坛期间，世界水理事会与水利部在水安全方面共同开展了高质量的编写工作。通过这项工作，我们从各个角度对国际上的水安全及其实施进行了案例研究。

This work has enabled us to present international case studies presenting the multiple aspects of water security and its implementation.

***3min29s***

Dear friends of water,

来自水利各界的朋友们，

1. Water security remains more than ever the challenge of the 21st century.

水安全仍是21世纪的首要挑战

Water security is the key word.

水安全才是关键词。

It is not just one SDG among 17 others, which is an abstract concept, an objective to be achieved.

作为17个可持续发展目标中的其中一个目标，水安全既是一个抽象的概念，更是要切实实现的目标。

We all know that water security is a daily imperative, a constant reality, a need for all, and a right for all.

众所周知，水安全势在必行，是当务之急，是人们所需也是人们应享有的权利。

The mission of the World Water Council is to put water at the top of the political agenda so that water security is a reality for everyone, everywhere and for everyone.

世界水理事会的任务是将水提上政治议程的首位，以使每个人在任何地方都能实现水安全。

Together with you, dear Chinese friends, and with the other members of the working groups preparing the next World Water Forum in Dakar, we are working on a better definition of water security, on the detection of good practices and on recommendations to advance humanity.

亲爱的中国朋友，下一届世界水论坛将在达喀尔举办，在论坛筹办之际，我们正与您和其他工作组成员共同致力于更好地定义水安全，汇集先进实践经验并提出促进人类发展的建议。

Because that's what is at stake in what we call "Water Security",

我们正处在解决“水安全”的成败关头。

This means "producing" more water and, at the same time, "consuming" less.

让我们 “生产水”多一点，“消耗水”少一点。

Because despite our constant efforts, the demand for water is growing faster than the supply.

毕竟，尽管我们付出了不懈的努力，水的供需比总是呈负增长。

In concrete terms, this means that the professionals that you and we represent, are committed to project after project:

具体而言，就是我们在座各位——水行业的专家们正在实施的一个又一个的项目：

***6min01s***

- having more resources: pumping deeper when necessary, transferring over long distances, improving treatment, but also desalinating seawater or reusing wastewater,

- 获取更多水源的方式包括：必要时进行更高的泵送，长距离输送，改善处理效果，还可以淡化海水或进行废水再利用

- But at the same time, it is essential to control water use and save water: manage our resources correctly, use modern leak detection techniques, put an end to the enormous waste in agriculture in particular, and,

- 但与此同时，控制用水和节约用水也至关重要：包括资源的恰当利用，现代泄漏检测技术的运用，尤其是杜绝农业上造成的巨大浪费，

It is a question of moving towards sharing resources while avoiding waste and educating the younger generation on the importance of saving resources.

这是在避免浪费的同时进一步共享资源，并教育下一代要节约资源。

On the one hand, we need to rely on technology, especially digital technology, to implement all the solutions we are familiar with: continuing to develop pumping, transfer, storage, distribution, desalination and reuse of wastewater.

一方面，我们需要依赖技术，尤其是数字技术持续开发优化废水的泵送、运输、存储、分配、淡化和再利用，将这些大家耳熟能详的各种解决方案不断推进实施。

And on the other hand, know how to reduce collective and individual waste through a change in policy approach, and also use our knowledge and expertise to better balance the different uses and thus change our behaviours.

另一方面，我们需要知道如何通过制定政策来减少集体和个人的浪费，用我们的知识和专长在各种资源利用中更好地寻求平衡，从而改变我们的行为。

***7min53s***

2. But if we must secure water for man, we must, at the same time, secure water for nature.

我们在保证人类用水的同时也要保护水资源。

Water availability is primarily linked to population growth, but also growing urbanization and the rise in living standards, both of which lead to significant increases in water consumption.

不仅人口增长会影响水资源的使用，城镇化进程和人们不断提高的生活水平都会导致用水量的显著增加。

Since the beginning of the 21st century, a new imperative has been added. Humans have gradually understood that they must conserve part of their water for Nature, to enhance biodiversity and protect wildlife and ecosystems.

自21世纪初以来，人们对水资源的开发利用有了新的认知——一种紧迫感。 人们逐渐认识到，对自然界水资源的适度开发很重要，这样才能增强生物多样性，保护野生动植物和生态系统。

Securing water resources on the scale of a continent and the planet, for today but also for tomorrow, is an essential challenge.

为我们生长的土地和我们赖以生存的地球保护水资源是当前乃至长远的一项重大挑战。

Bringing sustainability and equity, requires the wisdom of not using all our resources immediately and to preserve the balances and ecosystems that have an incredible capacity to adapt and that will allow future generations to find their own solutions, to provide their own answers.

急功近利地用尽所有资源并不是一种明智的选择，维持平衡和保护生态系统才是真正的大智慧，我们这一代公平的、可持续性发展会给我们的后代带来深远影响，他们也会寻求他们的答案和解决方案。

Man cannot live without nature.

没有自然，人类无法生存。

Leaving our children, a planet without enough water in sufficient quantity and quality is to condemn them to death. What is our responsibility?

给我们的孩子留下一个缺水又创伤累累的星球无异于将他们推进痛苦的深渊，看不到生存的希望。 我们这一代的责任是什么？

Let's put all our knowledge to work, let's share our knowledge at an international scale, provide economic, sustainable answers, as well as solutions based on nature.

让我们行动起来吧，共享知识和信息，推动全球的经济和可持续性发展，寻求基于自然的解决方案。

***10min40s***

3. This leads me to wonder about the relationship between cities and the rural world.

这让我很想了解城市与农村发展，它们之间有什么联系？

Alongside water security, this theme is a major challenge for the future of the planet. Water is interlinked to agriculture and food.

除水安全外，这一主题是地球未来面临的一项重大挑战。 水与农业和粮食息息相关。

Without rural areas, how could we feed the metropolises that are growing denser and carrying the burden of growing demographics?

如果没有农村，人口密度越来越高，人口不断增长的大都市如何解决粮食供应问题？

We cannot have "SMART cities" opposed to rural areas. We need them to complementarity, and we must give ourselves the means to promote an harmonious and equitable development for rural areas, by taking into account their economic, social and ecological roles to share the resource.

我们不能将所谓的“智慧城市”与农村地区对立起来。考虑到农村地区在经济、社会和生态发展中的重要作用，我们必须寻求城市和农村互补的资源共享方案，以促进农村地区的和谐、公平发展。

Engineers and technicians that you represent, who excel in the creation of mega-projects that amaze us, must think of " SMART countryside". This demands finding solutions to provide sufficient water resources, to build small and interconnected reservoirs, to recycle resources, to develop water-saving techniques for agriculture, to study projects to provide rural communities with water, sanitation, energy, health and education, for the populations we need most for the future of the planet to thrive.

在座有很多工程师和技术人员，你们擅长开发各类大型项目，这必须点赞！但也请考虑一下“智慧乡村”的发展，用你们的智慧给他们带去充足的水资源，建造小型互通的水库，帮他们实现资源回收，开发农业节水技术，推动农村社区的供水、环境卫生、能源、健康和教育等项目研究。毕竟众多的农村人口是我们地球未来蓬勃发展的中坚力量。

Besides the huge dams and kilometres of pipes that are needed to supply water to cities, we need to make room for greater local innovation, with customized solutions, duplicated hundreds of times to the need of local populations. Digital solutions also have their place in rural development.

除了城市供水所需的大型水坝和绵延数千米的管道这些常规硬件设施之外，我们还需要具有本土化的创新思维，为客户定制个性化的解决方案，超前解决本地居民的实际需求。 数字解决方案在农村发展中也将占有一席之地。

***14min28s***

To conclude these few thoughts that I wanted to share with you, my Chinese friends, I would like to point out that in recent months, water and sanitation have received increased attention on the international political agenda.

我亲爱的中国朋友们，我今天想跟你们交流的重点其实就是，全球政坛对水与卫生的关注度正在持续上升！

The greatest protective measure to protect oneself against epidemics and in particular COVID 19 is to wash your hands.

洗手是最有效的保护自己免受流行病尤其是新冠肺炎疫情侵害的措施。

And the international community, which had somewhat forgotten this, realized the urgency of accelerating access to water for all. Not only for humanitarian reasons, but also for health and economic reasons.

不仅出于人道主义，更是出于健康和经济的原因，一些国际团体原来在思想上稍许有些放松，现在也意识了到水对人类社会的重要性。

The World Water Council welcomes this. 世界水理事会很高兴看到这个现象。

The World Water Council, notably through the organization of previous World Water Forums, has made a major contribution to making water a global political priority. It is now time to translate our words into concrete responses.

通过组织举办前几届的世界水论坛，世界水理事会一直致力于推动水在全球的政治地位和话语权，现在是时候来付诸行动了。

This is the challenge that Senegal and the World Water Council will take up by organizing the 9th World Water Forum in 2021.

这也正是世界水理事会与塞内加尔2021年共同主办第9届世界水论坛的努力方向和奋斗目标。

It will take place for the first time in sub-Saharan Africa, but it is addressed to all countries, to the entire international community, because our futures are linked and we are aiming to a planet where water issues are paramount.

虽然这是世界水论坛第一次在撒哈拉沙漠以南的非洲举行，但论坛仍然服务于所有国家和整个国际社会。我们的未来是紧密相连的，我们努力的方向是拥有一个水资源富足的星球。

The purpose of the World Water Forum is to bring together the main political actors, professionals, NGOs, funders and international organizations, sharing experiences and know-how, to further contribute and facilitate access to water and sanitation.

举办世界水论坛的目的是搭建一个平台，让来自全球的政策制定者、专家学者、非政府组织、投资人和国际组织一起共享信息、交流经验，进一步改善和利用我们的水与卫生。

We are waiting for many of you, Chinese friends, to share your thoughts, knowledge and know-how with the international community.

我们期待有更多的中国朋友参与进来，与全球伙伴分享您的知识、技术和理念。

***17min19s - End***

**PART 2 – interview of Loïc Fauchon**

***0min7s***

**1. Hello Mr. Fauchon, we are at the headquarters of the World Water Council. Could you introduce us the World Water Council?**

**您好，福勋先生，我们在世界水理事会的总部向您问候。您能介绍一下世界水理事会吗?**

The World Water Council is an international organization that counts about 400 member organizations from 60 states. Among our members we have international organizations such as United Nations agencies and major countries such as Japan, the United States, China, Brazil, France. We also have the “world of water” which includes NGOs, companies and scientific organizations, academics, and universities. This is the “water family” mobilized in advancing the water cause. Because we must keep in mind that a world without water is a world that is dying.

世界水理事会是一个国际组织，有来自60个国家约400个成员组织。我们的成员中有联合国机构这样的国际组织，有日本、美国、中国、巴西、法国等主要国家，我们还有由非政府组织、公司和科研机构、学术研究单位和大学院校等组成的“全球水世界”。这是一个共同推进水事业的“水的大家庭”，因为没有水，这个世界就没有生机和希望。

***1min10s***

**2. The “water family” meets every three years at the World Water Forum. Next year it will take place in Senegal. What are the major issues at stake for this meeting?**

**我们这个“水的大家庭”每三年在世界水论坛上都举行一次聚会，明年是在塞内加尔。那这次会议的主要议题是什么?**

There are the family meetings but also the everyday life.

是的，我们有家庭聚会，同时我们每天的工作也跟水息息相关。

The everyday life is the political, diplomatic and hydro-diplomatic work of the Council, led by the President, the Bureau, the Board of governors, who speak regularly in meetings and events. And then there is the family meeting, every 3 years.

世界水理事会受主席、主席团成员、理事会领导，他们是各类会议和活动的发言人。理事会日常工作涉及政治、外交和水文外交等，每三年会举办一次“家庭聚会”——世界水论坛。

The World Water Forum is a unique meeting. It is not an international conference or a United Nations session, but 20,000 delegates who come from all over the world. They represent the water family and share their experience.

世界水论坛区别于其他国际会议或联合国会议的独特之处在于，有来自全球各地的2万名“水家庭”的代表们齐聚一堂，交流经验。

We organize the Forum every three years in a different continent. There was one in Marseille in 2012 and the next one in Dakar in 2021.

我们每三年在不同的洲组织一次论坛。2012年在马赛举办过一次，2021年将在达喀尔举办。

***2min39s***

**3. The theme of the next Forum is water security for development and for peace. Can you explain?**

**下一届论坛的主题是“水安全促进发展与和平” ，您能给我们诠释一下这个主题吗?**

The next Forum addresses the core of water issues: Development, because the world needs to develop itself since humanity must meet its basic needs for water, energy, food and health. At the same time the world needs Peace. Every community seeks peace, even in times of tension. Development and peace is what is needed for the harmonious future of our planet.

下一届论坛讨论的是水的核心问题：发展。为了满足人类对水、能源、粮食和健康的基本需求，世界需要发展；世界也需要和平，即时在关系紧张的时候，大家也都在寻求和平共处的方式。发展与和平是我们未来和谐共处的需要。

But what does water security mean? It means that both internationally, at a global scale, but also at a local scale, every community must be responsible. Responsible because policy-makers must be able to provide water to people, not only for domestic uses, but for also for agriculture and industries. This is what water security means.

那么水安全意味着什么? 无论是全球还是本地的政策制定者都要保证人们的用水，不仅是家庭用水，还有农业和工业用水。这就是水安全的含义。

***4min23s***

**4. Water supply and water saving are important subjects to you. Can you explain?**

**您能解释一下供水和节水的重要意义?**

At a global scale and for many countries around the world this a two-way issue. We must produce more water for those who need it and at the same time stop wasting water. These are behavioural changes, not only good management of water systems.

从全球视角来说，需要辩证地看待这个问题。我们必须生产更多的水给那些需要的人，同时停止浪费水。这不仅是一种正确的水管理理念，更是人们行为习惯的改变。

We must tell the youth that water is a precious and common good. Each one of us is responsible for sharing the water we use, but also consuming less in the future.

我们必须告诉年轻人，水是人类宝贵的和共同的财富，我们每个人都有责任共享水资源，同时减少消耗和浪费。

***5min37s***

**5. Do you believe that youth is aware? As you often mention the importance of water for nature.**

**您认为年轻人意识到这个问题了么?正如您经常提到的水对自然的重要性。**

There are two aspects to your question concerning youth. Through my travels and discussions, I see greater concerns about energy than water. These concerns stem from the fact that we talk more about renewable energies than renewable water resources.

这个问题可以从两个方面来说。通过我的所见所闻，我看到的是能源问题比水的问题更令人担忧，因为通常我们讨论更多的是可再生能源，而不是可再生水资源。

In the decades to come there will be enormous efforts to make in raising awareness of the next generations on water reuse.

因此，在今后几十年里，我们需要作出巨大努力来提高年轻一代对水的再利用的认识。

The other subject is the question of nature. Mankind must understand that he cannot use all the water for himself and must give back to nature water of perfect quality. This is the question of giant pollutions. We all know about pollutions of lakes, rivers, groundwater, but also of the sea, with chemicals and plastics that congest our oceans.

另一方面是关于自然。人类必须明白，只获取不给予是不对的，不能只用尽所有的水资源，还需要用纯净的水回报大自然。这是我们所说的严重污染问题。我们的湖泊、河流、地下水，甚至海洋都在受到污染，海洋上都漂浮着化学和塑料制品。

Regarding water, we must find everywhere the right balance between water for man and water for nature. Water for man, from one season to another, and water for nature, to respect biodiversity and protect ecosystems.

我们需要找到水与人类，水与自然之间的一个微妙平衡，水与人类在四季更迭中共存，水与自然，在尊重生物多样性和保护生态系统的前提下共生。

This is a common interest. Water is the life insurance of the planet. It is the first element that we need with air. With no water or air for men, humanity is doomed.

这是我们共同的利益。空气是人类生存的第一要素，水就是“生存保险”。没有水和空气，人类注定要灭亡。

***8min05s***

**6. Can you explain us what are the five basic needs that States must guarantee to their populations?**

**你能解读一下国家对民众保障的五项基本需求是什么吗?**

Each sector has been working alone in the past. Either water or energy, but for us they are all interlinked.

过去，水与能源是独立的两个部门，但对我们来说，它们之间交互关联。

Water and energy, because we need water for energy and energy for water. But also, for food. Food self-sufficiency is going to be one of the greatest questions of this century because of population growth.

水与能源是相互依存的，食物也是。由于人口增长，能否生产出足够的粮食将是本世纪最大的难题之一。

There is also health. The Covid-19 pandemic has shown us the importance of hand washing to protect yourself.

还有健康，新冠肺炎疫情大流行使人们了解到洗手对保护自身健康十分重要。

And education. A world with no education is a world damned to intellectual scarcity. There is nothing worse.

**谈到教育，离开了教育，就没有知识传播。没有比这更糟的了。**

***9min25s***

**7. Around the world successive droughts, floods and natural disasters are happening. How can global warming explain these phenomena?**

**世界各地相继发生干旱、洪水和自然灾害。全球变暖如何解释这些现象?**

Forever, climate has always known variations through storms, typhoons and tidal waves, or the lack of water. Thirty years ago, great droughts in Africa caused millions of deaths. The lack of water often causes more human damage than excess of water.

一直以来，气候总是随着风暴、台风、潮汐或缺水而变化。30年前，非洲的大干旱造成数百万人死亡。相比较有富余水，缺水对人类造成的危害更大。

This requires fighting water-related disasters. The climate must not be blamed for everything, it must not be the scapegoat of human mistakes.

人们需要抗击水旱灾害带来的威胁。我们不能把一切都归咎于气候，也不能让气候成为人类错误的替罪羊。

The large part of the damage is caused by humans. The World Water Council has been working for twenty years with the High-Level panel on water related disasters where our Chinese colleagues are very active.

其实是人类造成了大部分的破坏。世界水理事会与水旱灾害高级别小组合作已有20年，那里的中国同事工作表现非常积极。

The errors are caused by men’s mistakes when building in riverbeds or along seashores. When rivers flood or when the sea rages, we say it’s the climate. No, this has always happened.

由于人们用了错误的方式在河床或海边导致大兴土木，导致洪灾或海水肆虐，但我们会说这是气候造成的。其实不是，人们总是不愿意承担责任。

The evolution of climate will perhaps worsen disasters. But look at the history of China with giant floods, there have always been such disasters.

气候的演变是有可能会使灾害恶化的。纵观中国历史上那几次特大洪水，这样的灾难总会出现。

Nature’s wrath has always been, and we must respect nature. We must not always dominate it at all time. Some countries deal with disasters through strong prevention policies like China, Japan, Indonesia.

大自然也是有脾气的，我们必须尊重自然，不想总想着去控制和占有。一些国家制定了强有力的防范措施来应对灾害，比如中国、日本、印度尼西亚。

For droughts, progress is not as important. Treatment and prevention of droughts are completely different. This requires sharing experiences and answers. This the work of the World Water Council.

对于旱灾而言，过程显得并不那么重要，因为每次抗旱的应对措施和应急预案都不尽相同。我们需要的是解决方案和经验分享，这也正是世界水理事会的工作。

***12min13s***

**8. The World Water Council facilitates experience sharing and promotes the importance of innovation. How do you do that?**

**世界水理事会致力于经验分享并不断推动创新。您是如何做到的?**

Sharing solutions is the responsibility of many international organizations. Innovation today is no longer limited to wealthy and developed countries. Innovation is everywhere. It is no surprise that the Water Grand Prize was awarded to a young engineer from Niger several years ago. He had developed an irrigation management system with his cell phone.

分享解决方案是许多国际组织的应尽的责任。现如今，创新不再局限于富裕和发达国家。创新无处不在。几年前，水资源大奖颁给了一位来自尼日尔的年轻工程师，这并不让人意外。他用自己的手机开发了一个灌溉管理系统。

Our next forum will be political by hosting a Summit of heads of state and practical to provide the answers to those who need water.

我们的下一届论坛更侧重政策性，将会举办一次国家元首首脑会议，切实为那些需要水的人提供解决方案。

People know that the solutions exist, and they want them. Either for better water quality, or to dig better, or to collect rainwater for drinking.

人们需要的这些解决方案是存在的，有了这些方案，或可以将水质提升，或可以实施更有效的挖掘，或可以收集雨水满足饮水需求。

Everyone will bring at the Forum their own answers and we will present. All Forum participants, we believe 100,000 visitors, will be able to see with their eyes and touch these answers.

我们将逐一呈现给大家论坛上产生的各种解决方案。我们坚信，会有数10万的参展代表亲眼见证并切实感受到这些方案的产生和带给人们的益处。

If we succeed in advancing political awareness and sharing theses answers, our objective will be reached.

如果我们能成功地增强决策层的意识并做到方案分享，我们也就实现了举办世界水论坛的目的。

***14min41s***

**9. In terms of financing, what are the answers you can provide?**

**您如何看待融资的问题?**

More money must be spent on water. As we say "taps before guns", “civilian budgets before military budgets."

在水的问题上，我们需要投入更多的资金。就像我们说“民生先于枪杆子”，“民用预算先于军事预算”。

Let me ask you. Should the amounts spent on water be determined by project managers or financial organizations deciding where to spend the money on?

请问，你认为水问题上的花费支出应该由项目经理决定还是金融机构决定?

Today there is an imbalance. I'm not going to get into technical solutions, but we need more money for water. We need money closer to people’s needs.

现在的发展是不平衡的。我不打算讨论技术上的解决方案，但我们需要更多的资金来购买水，我们需要的是能满足民生需求的资金。

**Thank you for having hosted us at the World Water Council in Marseilles and see you all in Dakar for the next Forum.**

**感谢您在马赛世界水理事会的主持，期待下届论坛在达喀尔相见！**

***16min17s - End***