

**Question for written answer E-002539/2023  
to the Commission**  
Rule 138  
**Annika Bruna** (ID)

Subject: Water shortages in Mayotte

Like every year, the Prefect of Mayotte will have to take drastic measures to address water shortages (water cuts several times a week and bans on watering plants, washing cars and filling swimming pools).

As the rainy seasons become shorter, they produce less rainfall, with water cuts only now ceasing as of their arrival in December.

It is therefore vital to collect the water that comes in winter. Indeed, 79 % of Mayotte's drinking water supply comes from two hillside reservoirs: Dzoumogné to the north of the island, with a capacity of 2.5 million m<sup>3</sup>, and Combani in the centre, which after its enlargement can now hold 1.5 million m<sup>3</sup>. The rest of the drinking water comes from wells, and there is a seawater desalination plant to supply Petite Terre.

1. What is happening with the projects to build a third hillside reservoir at Orouvéni, which has been in the pipeline for some 20 years, and a desalination plant at Ironi Bé?
2. Why has 70 % of the financing earmarked for Mayotte from the European Regional Development Fund for the period 2014-2020 (EUR 254 million) not been used when these structural projects are lagging behind?
3. What responsibility lies with the French authorities for this accumulation of delays?

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