IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WFD IN CYPRUS

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Structure of Presentation

1) Basic Hydrological Data
2) Implementation of the Directive
3) Problems
4) Conclusions
Basic Data

- Area: 9500 km²
- 1 River Basin
- Rainfall from 280 to 1000mm
- No perennial rivers
- No natural fresh water lakes
- Rainfall 1970-2005: 470mm
  1900-1969: 540mm
- Drop of 40% in river runoff
- Construction of 20 major dams
  of total capacity about 300 mcm
- Creation of freshwater lakes
Transportation of Directive

- Law N13(I) 2004 on Protection and Management of Waters
- Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment is responsible Head
- The Water Development Department and the Environment Service are the main departments involved
The work for Articles 5 & 6

Main issues:
- Overabstraction of Aquifers
- Salinization of Aquifers
- Point source pollution from solid waste landfills, pig farms
- Diffuse pollution from Agriculture
- Problems of Adequate Quantity of water supply, affects ecosystems and water quality
- 49 of the 216 streams are heavily modified and 20% are at risk
- 1 of the 20 lakes and 16% of the coastal waters also at risk
Intercalibration

Cyprus is actively involved

1st Phase completed
Public Participation

- A Contract is about to be signed for the fulfilment of article 14(1)(a) and (b) within the specified time limits.

- The only Public participation practiced so far has been in connection to Environmental Impact Assessments.
Policies for Water Pricing

Consultancy Services currently in progress for designing a Protocol of Information and a data bank by the end of 2007
Planned Activities

Consultants will be called in the next months to design the Program of Measures and the Management Plan according to the planned time schedule.
Problems faced

- Lack of sufficient quantitative and qualitative data and of a network of data collection and storing.
- Difficulties in cooperation between the various agencies dealing with water and the lack of an overall agency.
Problems

- Shortage of expertise and manpower
- Lack of technical means
- The attitude of the users towards water and towards the environment
- The high cost of implementation
Special Problems

- Long drought periods and exhaustion of main aquifers
- Need Augmentation with desalination and sewage reuse – even in a desalinated form
- Problems of CO2 emissions
- Even though Cyprus is characterised as one river basin, the government of Cyprus can not exercise control over 40% of the area
Conclusions

- The difficult part of the implementation is ahead of us.
- It will help in the sustainable management of the Water Resources of the Island.
- It presupposes political will, long term planning and change of attitude towards water.
THANK YOU