









PROGRESS REPORT

of

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INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS



INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS

Created in 1994 to facilitate operational exchanges between BO







<u>WWF5 – Topic 3.1</u> 4 questions were selected:



What are the success and failures stories of hydro solidarity and IWRM at basin level?

How to organize and enable stakeholders participation?

How can transboundary water resources be managed more sustainably by all the riparian countries What are the tools to be used for better basin management and transboundary cooperation over surface and ground

water?



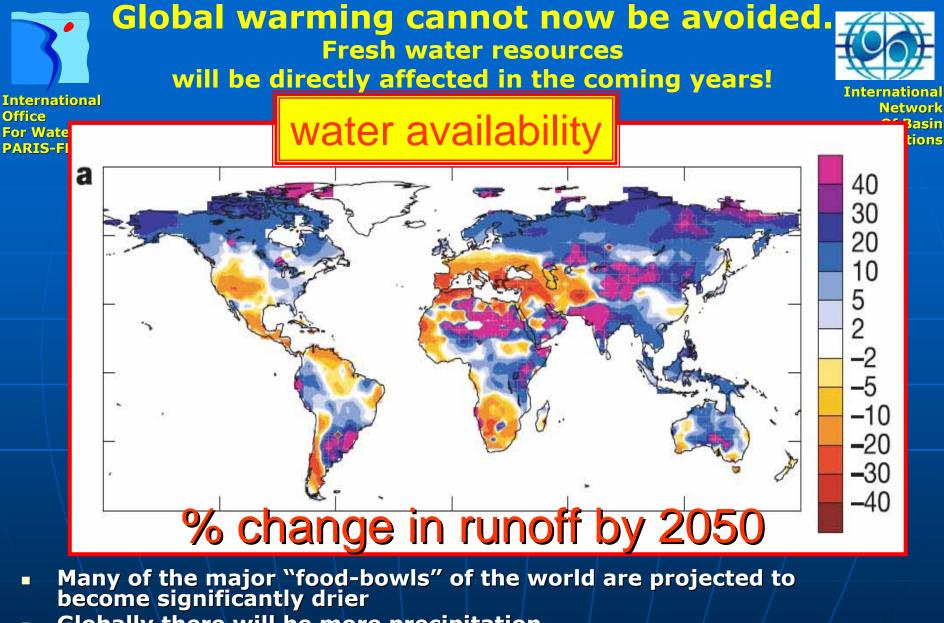


TOWARDS A GLOBAL WATER CRISIS?



WATER OVER THE WORLD, A worrying situation!





- Globally there will be more precipitation
- Higher temperatures will tend to reduce run off
- A few important areas drier (Mediterranean, southern South America, northern Brazil, west and south Africa)



water resources management should be organized:



- 1) on the scale of local, national or transboundary basins of rivers, lakes and aquifers;
- 2) based on integrated information systems, allowing knowledge on resources and their uses, polluting pressures, ecosystems and their functioning, the follow-up of their evolutions and risk assessment.
- 3) based on management plans or master plans that define the medium and long-term objectives to be achieved;

A solution?

IWRM: Integrated Water Resources Management



water resources management should be organized:



- 4) through the development of Programs of Measures and multiyear priority investments;
- 5) with the mobilization of specific financial resources, based on the « polluter-pays » principle and « user-pays » systems;
- 6) with the participation in decision-making of the concerned Governmental Administrations and local Authorities, the representatives of different categories of users and associations for environmental protection or of public interest.

A solution?

IWRM: Integrated Water Resources Management



Indeed, basins are the natural territories, in which water runs, on the soil or in the sub-soil,



whatever are the national or administrative boundaries or limits crossed.



An overall approach should be organized on the relevant scale of basin areas of rivers, lakes and aquifers,



« UPSTREAM-DOWNSTREAM » COMMON CAUSE ON THE SCALE OF BASINS AND SUB-BASINS

International
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Of Basin
Organizations

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PARIS-FRANCE

Sub-basin/Sector/ Water type

element of district to deal with particular aspects

THE DIFFERENT HYDROLOGICAL SCALES:

Water bodies

scale of evaluation of the achievement of good status

Heavily modified water bodies (HMWB): human activity carried out makes it impossible to reach the goal without disproportionate costs (change activity...)

⇒ no link with pollution

sea

District =

river basins + associated groundwaters and coastal waters



TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY THREE RIVERS OR LAKES AND HUNDREDS OF AQUIFERS ARE TRANSBOUNDARY ONES





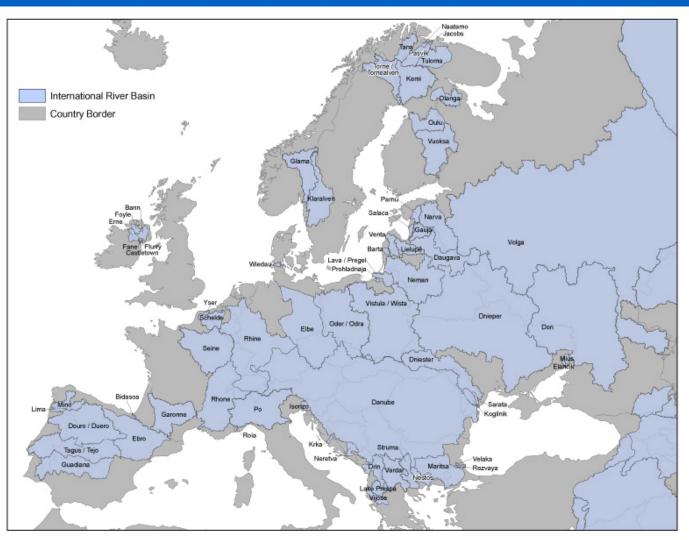
Transboundary basins per continent.

	2002	Pourcentage du territoire
Afrique	5 9	<u> </u>
Asie	57	39 %
Europe	69	54 %
Amerique du Nord	<mark>스</mark> , ()	35 %
Amerique du Sud	38	<u> </u>
TOTAL	263	각 ? 》



In Europe a majority of basins are transboundary ones!

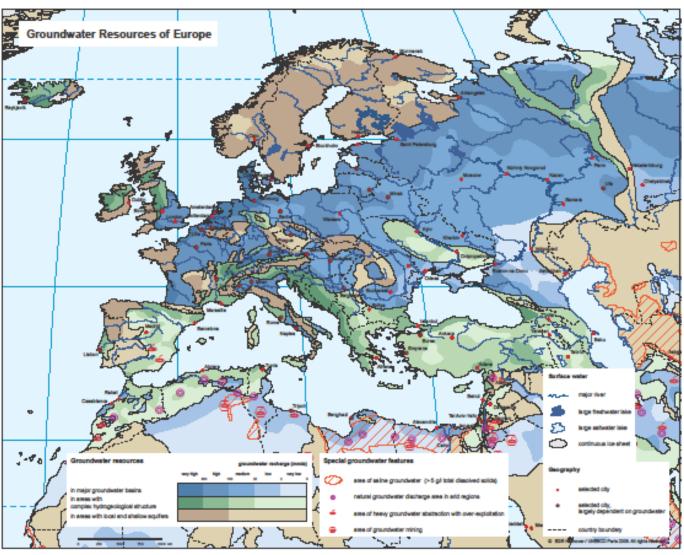






The aquifers in Europe are also concerned:







GENERAL ASSEMBLYThe Martinique, 24 – 28 January 2004 « DECLARATION OF TROIS-ILETS »



As regards large transboundary rivers, lakes or aquifers cooperation agreements should be signed by riparian countries and management plans designed at the level of all the basins, especially in <u>International or</u> <u>transboundary Commissions</u>, <u>Authorities</u> or Organizations.





- •The 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (<u>Helsinki Water Convention</u>), originally limited to Europe beyond the UNECE region, has been the basis for adoption of many bilateral and multilateral agreements, most notably the 1994 Convention on the Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River.
- •At the global level, **the 1997 Convention** on the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses enables inter-state cooperation on international watercourses has not been ratified yet, but its core principles are already part of many international customary agreements.
- •The United Nations International Law Commission has prepared a set of **articles related to the use of shared aquifers** which was adopted during the last session of the UN General Assembly.
- The European Water Framework Directive is still implemented by the 27 EU Members States and some neighbor Countries and fixes as a common objective before 2015 the good ecological statute of water and ecosystems in all the concerned basins including all the transboundary ones.



DIFFERENT TYPES OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS:



- Administrative Commissions, with or without permanent secretariat, in which mainly participate representatives of the « ministries » concerned to coordinate their various projects on the same river or aquifer, to exchange information or data, formalized or not, on emergency situations in particular, to define common rules (navigation, etc.), and whenever necessary, to allocate the available resources between the categories of uses, the countries or regions, especially in periods of crisis or when regulation structures do exist, etc.,
- <u>Arbitration « Authorities »</u>, to which the interested « parties » refer for decision-making on the conflicts which arise; this is the case of the <u>Joint International Commission</u> (IJC) between the USA and Canada, for example.



DIFFERENT TYPES OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS:



• Organizations taking charge of contracting large structuring or combined installations; this is the case for navigation, flood control, the building of reservoirs, especially for irrigation, hydropower production, etc.

These organizations, often created as public or private « companies » have usually the concession of community facilities for which they are responsible for their construction and long-term management, generally for providing services, raw water or by levying specific taxes.

• « Agencies », which are in charge of carrying out tasks for medium-term planning and for collecting taxes on abstractions and discharges to finance or support the investments necessary for achieving the set objectives. In some cases, they can also be responsible for water policing, studies, data production or collection, etc.







INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- OVERALL MEETING
 OF RATIONAL AND LEGITIMATE DEMANDS
 - Agriculture
 - Domestic uses
 - Industry
 - Fish farming

- Electricity
- Transports
- Leisure
- Fishing
- WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND RECYCLING,
- CONSERVATION OF ECOSYSTEMS:
 - rivers, lakes, wetlands, aquifers, costal areas,
- RISK PREVENTION:
 - Erosion
 - Drought
 - Floods



IWRM CONCERNS ALL MAJOR WATER USES



hydropower

Industrial uses

- abstraction
- discharges

Agricultural uses

- abstraction
- diffuse discharges

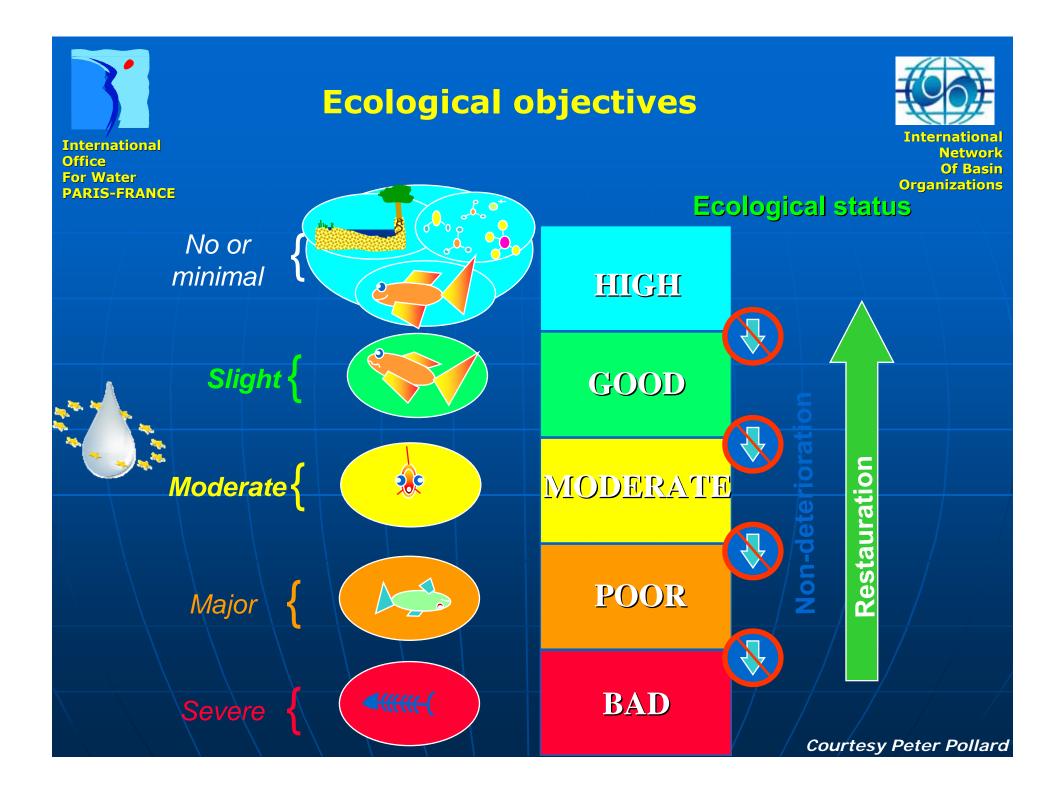
Urban uses:

- drinking water supply
- wastewater treatment

Recreational / ecological uses

- angling
- bathing...

Source: Ministry of the envira Québec, Canada







FLOOD CONTROL: FORECAST, PREVENTION, PROTECTION

- Foreseeing hazardous events,
- Reducing vulnerabilities,
- Protecting people and properties,
- Warning and educating.



WITH REGARD TO DROUGHTS:



- WATER SAVING,
- AVOIDING WASTAGES,
- LEAK DETECTION,
- RECYCLING,
- THE REUSE OF TREATED WASTE WATER,
- GROUNDWATER RECHARGE,
- THE DESALINATION OF SEA WATER,
- RESEARCH ON LOW-CONSUMPTION USES...

... MUST BECOME PRIORITIES.



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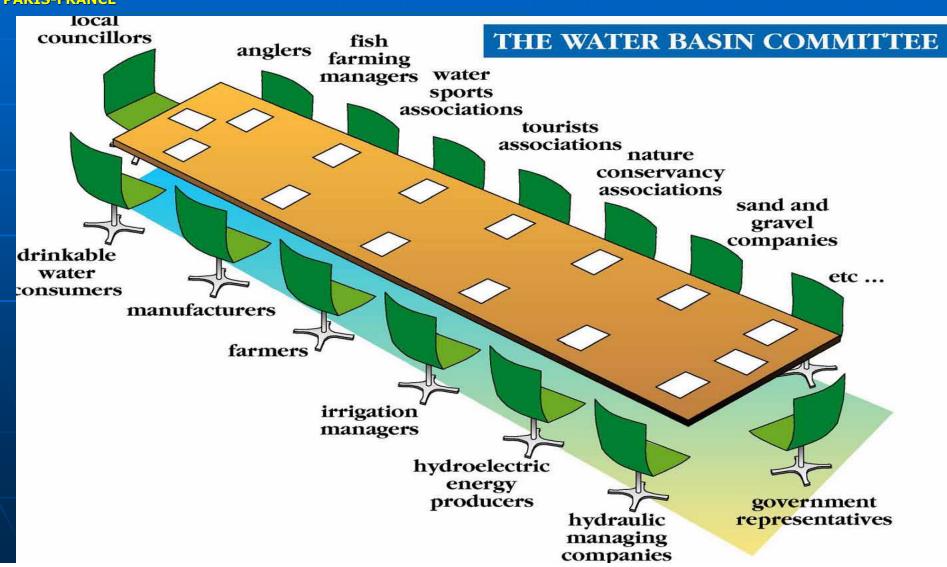


- The representatives of populations and local authorities, water users or organizations representing collective interest should participate in this management beside administrations, especially, in Basin Councils or Committees.
- Information, awareness and education of populations or users and of their representatives are essential,



A River Basin Agency is integrating various stakeholders







Conflicts

requirements collected from each point of view

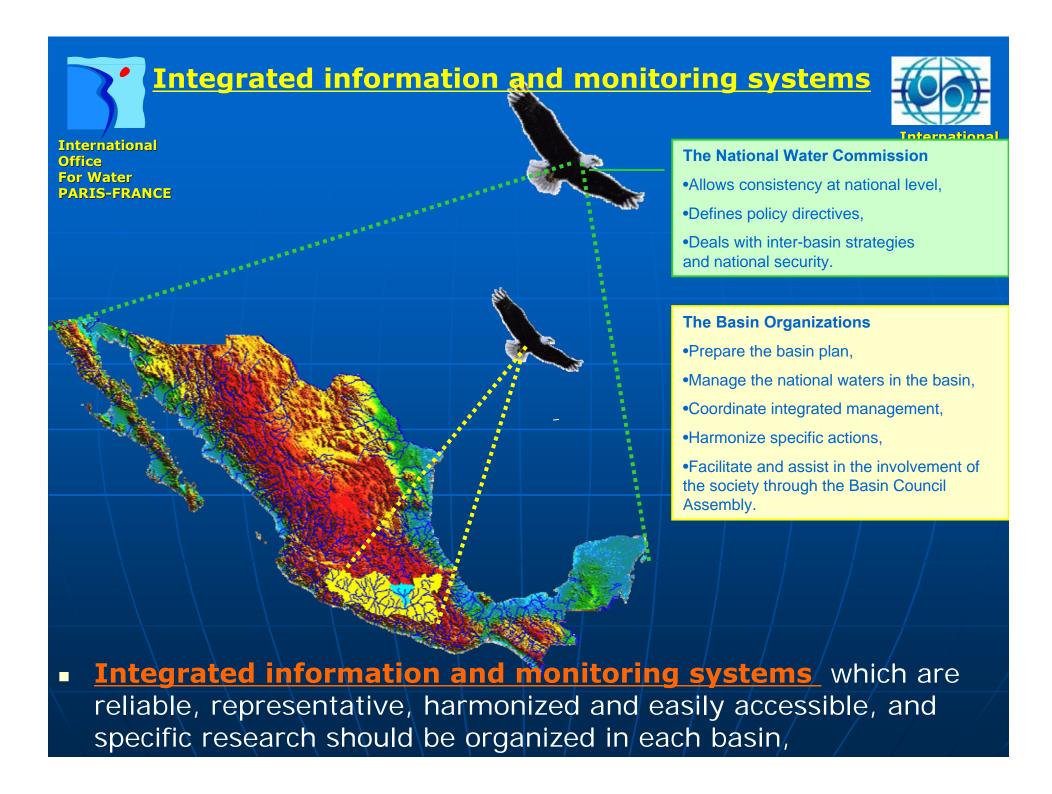




Designing a program through dialogue

Reaching agreement with an ambitious program





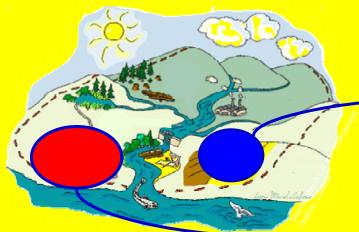








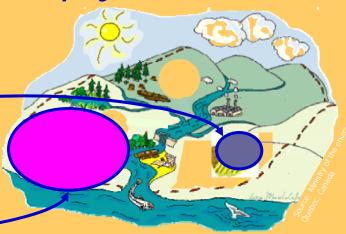
Description of the initial situation



Focus on economic aspects:

- estimate the economic "weight" of water uses and services
- assess the level of recovery of costs of water services

Baseline scenario: projection for 2015



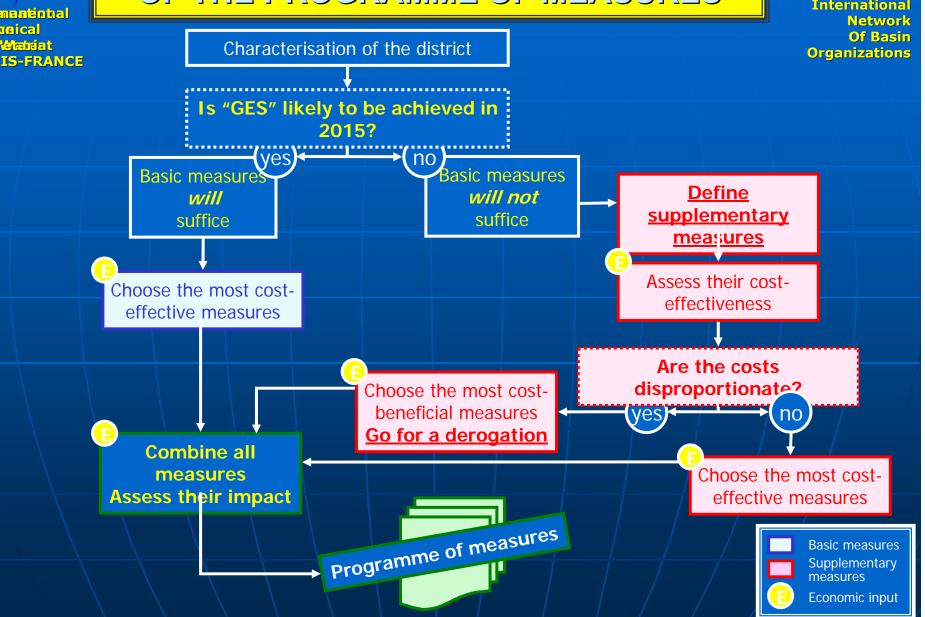
Baseline scenario:

- appraisal of evolutions of uses, pressures...
- identification of potential gaps in water status with GES



FLOW CHART OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROGRAMME OF MEASURES







TRANSPARENY OF COSTS AND POLLUTER-PAYS PRINCIPLE:



Costs	Definition	Example
Direct cost	Capital costs	Principal and interest, depreciation
	Operating costs	Wages, electricity, maintenance of equipment, analyses of the quality of water
Environmental cost	Costs of the damages to the environment caused by a given activity	Contamination of an aquifer, destruction of wetlands
Resource cost	Value of the alternative foregone by choosing a particular activity (= opportunity costs)	Cost of electricity that could have been produced if water would be available instead of being pumped for irrigation





taxes

THE « POLLUTER - USER - PAYS » PRINCIPLE



Pollution taxes

The Water Agency's Budget adopted by the Board of Directors with approval of the Basin Committee

10 %

90 %

Studies & Research

Operation

Measurement networks

Aid = 5-year Program

Big developers

Local authorities

Farmers

Industrialists







The European Framework Directive:
the future of water resource management
In the European Union.



The European Water Framework Directive



VERY AMBITIOUS CHALLENGES:

- PREVENTING THE DETERIORATION OF WATER RESOURCES,
- REDUCING THE EMISSIONS OF SUBSTANCES,
- ACHIEVING A "GOOD STATUS"
 FOR WATER AND AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS.



As everything is linked in each Water Body, for a real implémentation of the WFD,



it's important to take into account:

- not only the problems of quality of water and the environments,
- BUT, all the aspects of water management and their impacts,
- AND, in particular, obvious interfaces with navigation, energy production, the prevention and protection against floods and droughts,



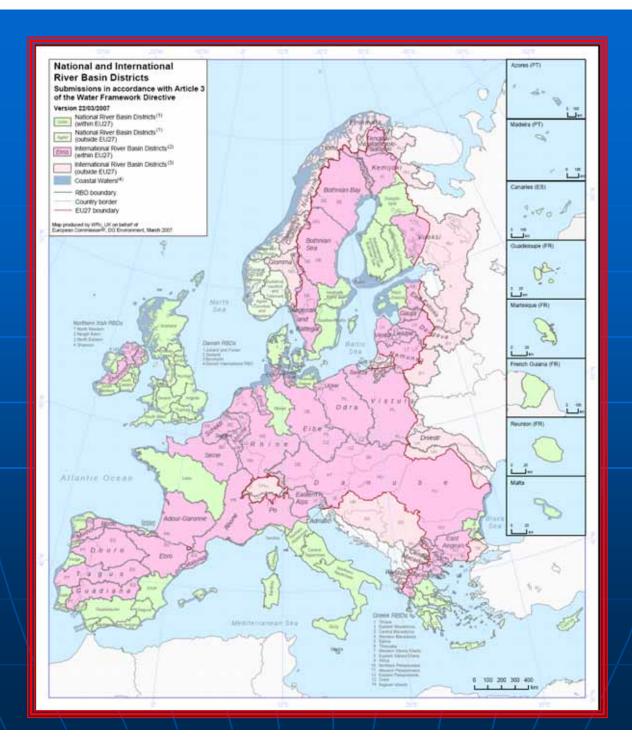
All the river basins in Europe are concerned:







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ASSSESSING WATER QUALITY:



In Europe,

50,000 "WATER BODIES" have been identified:

• River WB = 27 455

• Lake WB = $10\ 060$

• Groundwater WB = 7719

• HMWB/AWB = 5783

European Hydro – eco-regions

> IN FRANCE :

• River WB = 3 522

• Lake WB = 471

• Groundwater WB = 539

• HMWB/AWB = 912

• Good Status | = 984

• At Risk = 941



THE DEFINITION OF COMMON FRAMES OF REFERENCES.



the European Water Framework Directive



■ FOR EACH DISTRICT,

MUST BE FORMULATED:

- > A "MANAGEMENT PLANS",

 DEFINING THE OBJECTIVES TO ACHIEVE,

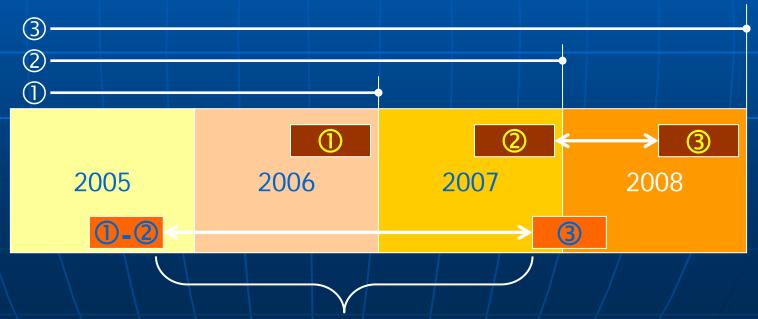
 AND
- * PROGRAMS OF MEASURES",
 DEFINING THE NECESSARY ACTIONS.



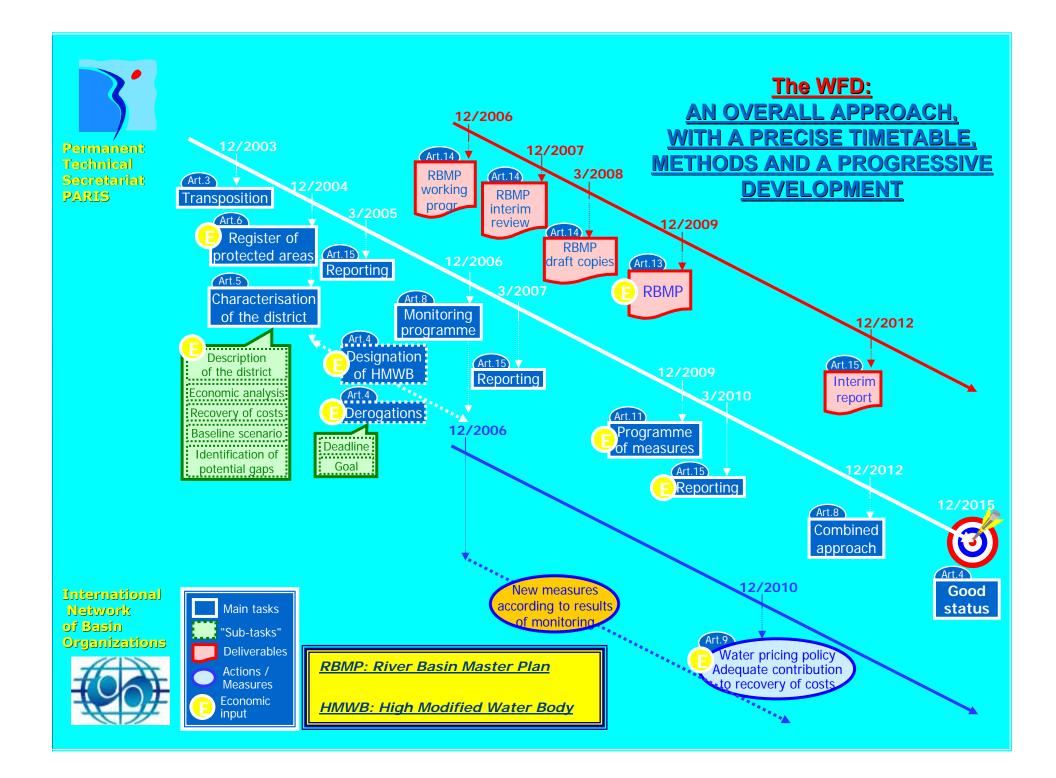
Obligations of the directive

Member States have to consult the public on :

- ① the timetable and work programme,
- ② an overview of the significant water management issues identified in the river basin
- 3 draft copies of the river basin management plan



In France a operational national timetable





CIS Achievements



Seventeen Guidance Documents

- 1) Economics and the Environment
- 2) Identification of Water Bodies
- 3) Analysis of Pressures and Impacts
- 4) Artificial and Heavily Modified Water Bodies
- 5) Transitional and Coastal Waters -Typology, Reference Conditions
- 6) Intercalibration Network and the Intercalibration Process
- 7) Monitoring
- 8) Public Participation
- 9) GIS and the WFD
- 10) Rivers and Lakes Typology
- 11) Planning Process
- 12) Wetlands
- 13) Classification
- 14) Reporting...

Leonomics and the environment The implementation challenge of the WFD	ument n°2 Identification of Water Bodies	ument n*3 Analysus of Pressures and Impacts	identification & Designation of Heavely Modified & Attificial Water Bodies	ument n°5 Transitional and Coastal Waters	Towards a guidance on establishment of the intercalibration are network and the process on the intercalibration exercise	ument n?? Monitoring under the Water Framework Directive	ument n'8 Public Participation in relation to the WFD	ument n°9 Implementing the Geographical information System Elements (GIS) of the Water Framework Directive	current n°10 River and takes - Typology, reference, conditions	Cammon No. Woter Fran	Common Implementation Strategy for the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
Guidance document n°1	Guidance document n°2	Guidance document n°3	Guidance document n*4	Guidance document n°5	Guidance document n°6	Guidance document n7	Guidance document n°8	Guidance document n°9	Guidance document n°10	Ouldance document n°11	多至





Basin Management and Transboundary cooperation



- The key of success is a strong political support....
- Yes, we can!
- Just do it!!!!!

MERCI DE VOTRE ATTENTION! THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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流域组织国际网

Vízgyűjtő Szervezetek Nemzetközi Hálózata

Международная сеть водохозяйственных организаций, Réseau International des Organismes de Bassin International Network of Basin Organizations Red Internacional de Organismos de Cuenca



International Network of Basin Organisations Réseau International des Organismes de Bassin





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