CITIZENS PROCESS

Special Session

Strengthening citizens participation in basin management: policy, representativeness and challenges

Wednesday 21st March, 9:00-12:30

Mr. Jean - François DONZIER
General Secretary

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS
The demographic, economic and ecological consequences are likely to be very significant.

It is thus essential to adapt water resources management policies, by taking into account the new elements of this change.

It is especially necessary to quickly evaluate the hydrological consequences of this change, according to various scenarios, to increase the thinking about and prospective, by developing adapted research programs.
Water resources and global changes

Conflicts!!
## INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:

### Defining Roles and Responsibilities of Each:

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<tr>
<th>Role / Organization</th>
<th>Examples</th>
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<td>Multilateral / regional organizations</td>
<td>states (Federation)</td>
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<td>Central or federal government</td>
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<td>villages</td>
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<td>Local authorities</td>
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<td>enterprises</td>
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<td>Large public regional planners</td>
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<td>researchers</td>
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<td>Water users</td>
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<td>Civil Society</td>
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**Transboundary basin organizations?**

**National/local basin organizations?**
MORE AND MORE STAKEHOLDERS ARE INVOLVED IN WATER MANAGEMENT

STATE

- Authorization for abstractions and discharges

DIALOGUE

- Funding and programming

BUILDING AND OPERATION OF INFRASTRUCTURES

- Water Agencies
- River Basin Committees

STATE ADMINISTRATIONS
- Municipalities
- Industrialists
- Farmers
- Developers
A clear legal framework must specify, in each country, the rights and obligations, the possible levels of decentralization, the institutional responsibilities of the different stakeholders, the processes and means needed for good water governance,
PARTICIPATION
A KEY ISSUE:  
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, especially, _in Basin Councils or Committees._  

- Information, awareness and education of populations or users and of their representatives are essential,
TO SOLVE POSSIBLE CONFLICTS ON WATER USE: "DIALOGUE IS THE BEGINNING OF WISDOM".

Conflicts
requirements collected from each point of view

Designing a program through dialogue

Reaching agreement with an ambitious program
INBO RECOMMENDS THAT THIS PARTICIPATION BE ORGANIZED IN BASIN COMMITTEES OR COUNCILS.

IN PARTICULAR, THEY SHOULD BE ASSOCIATED TO:

- THE DEFINITION OF LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES,
- THE PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT PLANS OR MASTER PLANS,
- THE SELECTION OF DEVELOPMENT AND EQUIPMENT PRIORITIES,
- THE JOINT IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES OF MEASURES AND MULTIYEAR PRIORITY INVESTMENT PROGRAMMES,
- THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FINANCING PRINCIPLES AND THE CALCULATION OF WATER TAXES THAT CONCERN THEM.
If we cannot measure, we cannot manage!!

**Resources**
- Surface water (Rivers – Lakes)
- Groundwater
- Wetlands

**Uses**
- Quantity
- Quality
- Ecology

**Seasonal variations**
- Requirements
- Abstractions
- Discharges
  - Flowrates
  - Pollution

**Geographic locations**
- Frequencies

**Economical informations**
- G.I.S
- Cost, budget...
INFORMATION SYSTEMS ARE COMPLEX

- measures
- withdrawals
- analyses
- location

- automatic
- on-line
- manual
- periodical

- Banks
  - thematic
  - geographic
  - specialized
  - general

- models
- expert systems
- warning
- telematic
- directories
- mapping
- assistance to decision-making
- publications

INVESTMENT AND OPERATION

AUTOMATIC WARNING OR OPERATION SYSTEMS - "SLOW" SYSTEMS FOR STATISTICS
In addition to water professionals (engineers, technicians, civil servants, etc.), New participants are appearing, whose direct or indirect role will be more and more important. Those are:

- **Individual decision-makers**: such as entrepreneurs, industrialists, farmers and fishermen, etc.

- **Collective decision-makers**: mayors of town councils, local managers, community leaders, leaders of syndicates or cooperatives, representatives of associations, etc.

- **And also information relays**, especially journalists, teachers, association facilitators, popularizers, health workers, etc.

**They have several things in common**: water is not their profession and they have not been prepared to play a role in this sector.
Le passeport de demain ?
Tomorrow's passport?
¿El pasaporte de mañana?
water resources management should be organized:

**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 2025**

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

4) **based on management plans or master plans**

  that define the medium and long-term objectives to be achieved;
IF WE ARE NOT ABLE TO MOBILIZE ENOUGH MONEY, WE SHALL NOT HAVE THE FRESH WATER WE NEED!

Who will pay?

FOR THE NEXT 25 YEARS

75 milliards $ / year

* Official Development Assistance

180 milliards $ / year

**

NOW

48 Mi $ Govt and public sector = 64%

14 Mi $ private sector

9 Mi $ ODA*

4 Mi $

International firms

Who will pay?

48 Mi $ Govt and public sector

14 Mi $ private sector

9 Mi $ ODA*

4 Mi $
**FINANCING WATER POLICY:**

**EQUALIZATION OF FINANCIAL EFFORTS:**

- **Territorial equalization:** in the same geographic area or basin

- **Sectoral equalization:** between public services – drinking water – electricity – sanitation – solid wastes ...

- **Equalization between users:** rich, poor, big consumers / polluters, small consumers / polluters

- **Equalization between functions:** between upstream and downstream areas, between commercial services and administrative functions
The mobilization of specific financial resources,

VARIOUS COMPLEMENTARY SYSTEMS
FOR COST RECOVERY: THE 3x”T”

ADMINISTRATIVE TAXES: paid to the general budget.
- General taxes or penal fines
- New ecological tax.

TAXES: WATER-RELATED CHARGES:
- National water charges – transiting through “Special Accounts of the Treasury"
- Basin water charges – levied by the Water Agency

TARIFFS: THE PRICING OF COMMUNITY SERVICES:
- Price of raw water – levied by big developers
- Price of drinking water – levied by the municipalities or water suppliers

TRANSFERTS: International aid or from other economical sectors.
IN CONCLUSION:
BUSINESS AS USUAL CANNOT CONTINUE!

- integrated and sound water resources management is more than ever a priority when this scarce resource is already a limiting factor for sustainable development in many countries in the world.

MOBILIZATION IS ESSENTIAL FOR HUMANITY TO WIN THE WATER BATTLE AND PREPARE THE FUTURE!