





Mr. Jean - François DONZIER General Manager International Office for Water Permanent Technical Secretary INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS



Created in 1994 to facilitate operational exchanges between BO



INBO's REGIONAL NETWORKS



192 FULL MEMBERS or PERMANENT OBSERVERS in 88 COUNTRIES





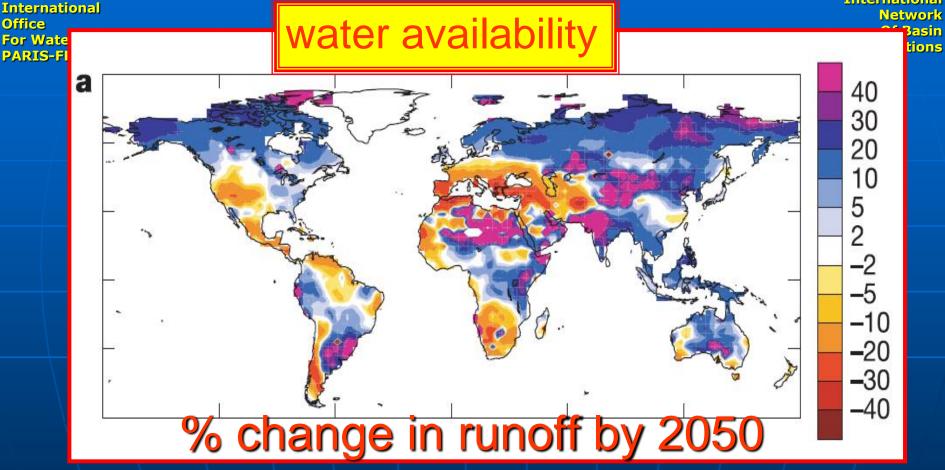


- Natural hazards are poorly controlled,
- Wastage is inadmissible,
- Water pollution is significantly increasing,
- -The situation of the poorest people is intolerable,
- Ecosystems are destroyed...

Wastage and pollution of inland freshwater might limit development in most countries of the world before 2025!

Global warming cannot now be avoided. A Fresh water resources





- Many of the major "food-bowls" of the world are projected to become significantly drier
- Globally there will be more precipitation

Office

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



TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS DO EXIST,





THE PROBLEMS ARE ABOVE ALL INSTITUTIONAL ONES:

The necessary reforms are slow to appear,

- centralisation,
- bureaucracy,
- sectoral approaches,
- no legislative, regulatory and normative framework,
- insufficient means for the administrations & local authorities,
- poor knowledge of the resources, uses and pollution,
- basic and continuing training and education are deficient,
- no dialogue,
- financial resources are too low,
- lack of financial guarantees and contractual systems, etc.









We, representatives of governments, international organizations, donors, national and transboundary basin organizations of rivers, lakes or aquifers, local authorities, of the civil society and companies, support the integration of fresh water into the Global Climate Action Agenda, especially for initiating or strengthening necessary adaptation actions in the basins of rivers, lakes, aquifers, large wetlands as well as coastal areas.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Climate change is already affecting and will increasingly affect the quantity and quality of freshwater and aquatic ecosystems, especially through the intensity and greater frequency of extreme hydrological events, such as floods and as well as the increase in ocean level, which **357 SIGNATORIES!!** c and social development and the

> We recognize that adaptation actions should be undertaken without delay to minimize the impacts of climate change on the populations' health and safety, on economic development and the environment, considering the importance of the protection of water-related ecosystems.

> The basins are natural areas where water flows on the surface and in the subsoil: they are the relevant territories for organizing water resources management.

> In order to ensure more effectiveness, these actions to adapt to climate change should thus be implemented at the level of river, lake and aquifer basins, through a joint, participative, integrated and sustainable water resources management.

We should act quickly before it is too late!

To that end, mobilizing new and increasing funding dedicated to climate change adaptation in basins is essential. Therefore, new basin organizations and existing ones should be financed and strengthened to facilitate the cooperation, coordination and exchange of information, dialogue, consultation and prevention of conflicts between stakeholders and to enhance the implementation of adaptation measures and the sharing of benefits on the basin scale.

We encourage donors to support prior assessments and actions for adaptation to climate change in basins,

Local authorities and communities, economic sectors and the civil society should be better associated and involved in basin management, including in the definition and implementation of adaptation measures

Cooperation and exchange should increase between the institutions involved, especially among the basin organizations at the global and regional levels in order to facilitate the transfer of experience and know-how on best practices in basin management and adaptation to climate change.











vCOP22

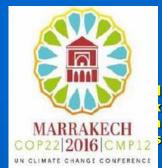
Paris Pact







www.inbo-news.org www.cop22.ma





Paris Pact on water and adaptation to climate change in basins



RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

- 1) Reinforce capacity development and knowledge,
 Establish risk warning and water information systems in a context of uncertainty.
- 2) Adapt basin management planning to climate change,
 Better controlling water demand and developing a more efficient and sustainable use
 of water resources (including groundwater) Enhance the services of water-related ecosystems
- 3) Reinforce governance,

 Create new basin organizations and reinforce existing ones

 Support mechanisms for the involvement of the stakeholders in basin management,
- 4) Ensure adequate financing.

Establish investment program and sustainable financing mechanisms

We do not have to reinvent the wheel to act quickly!

Did you sign it?



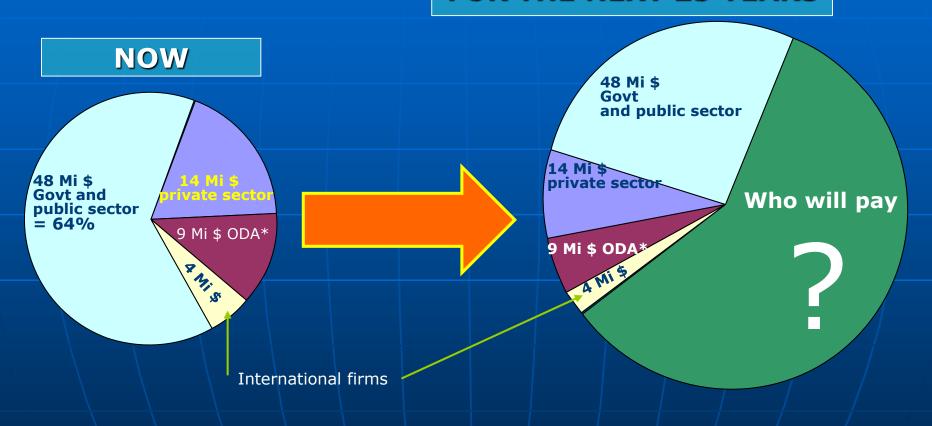
IF WE ARE NOT ABLE TO MOBILIZE ENOUGH MONEY, WE SHALL NOT HAVE THE FRESH WATER WE NEED!

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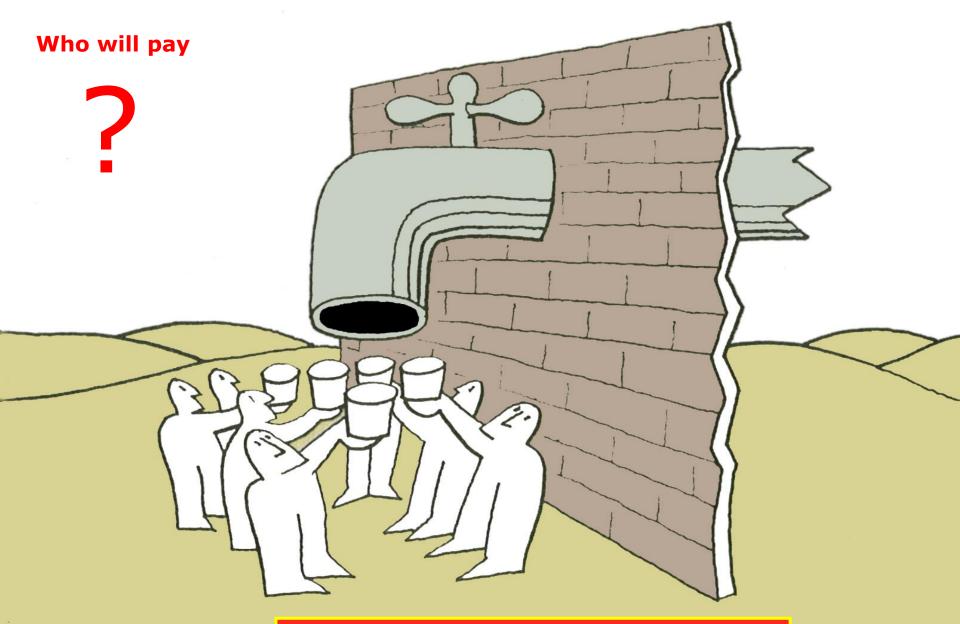
Who will pay?

FOR THE NEXT 25 YEARS



75 milliards \$ / year

180 milliards \$ / year



Money does not fall from the Sky!

5436Ubj 08.



FINANCING WATER POLICY:



ALL THE USERS MUST CONTRIBUTE

The taxpayer: - income taxes, taxes

The offender: - fines

The polluter: _____ - price of community services

<u>The individuals</u>: - price of his own works

There is always someone who has to pay!

THE CHOICE DEPENDS OF EACH NATIONAL PARTNERS



FINANCING WATER POLICY:



The international official aid only represents 10% of the investments made worldwide.

Public budgets cannot bear alone all the investment and operating costs.

- The users must contribute according to the "polluter-pays" principle and the "users-pay" systems.
 - = WATER MUST PAY FOR WATER



IWRM CONCERNS ALL MAJOR WATER USES



Industrial uses

- abstraction
- discharges

Agricultural uses

abstraction

Inland

desin Mericlalabera

Diffuse pollution

hydropower

•Conservation of ecosystems:

rivers, lakes, wetlands, aquifers, costal areas, WATER ALLOCATION BETWEEN SECTORS,

Urban uses:

- drinking water supply
- wastewater treatment

Recreational / ecological uses

- angling
- bathing...

Fish farming

Source: Ministry of the environment, Québec, Canada



INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:



<u>DEFINING ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH:</u> <u>There is never a sole and unique manager!</u>











International commissions

Central or federal government

Local authorities = states (Federation)

= municipalities

= villages

Large public regional planners

basin organizations?



= community

= individuals

Civil Society:

= enterprises

= researchers

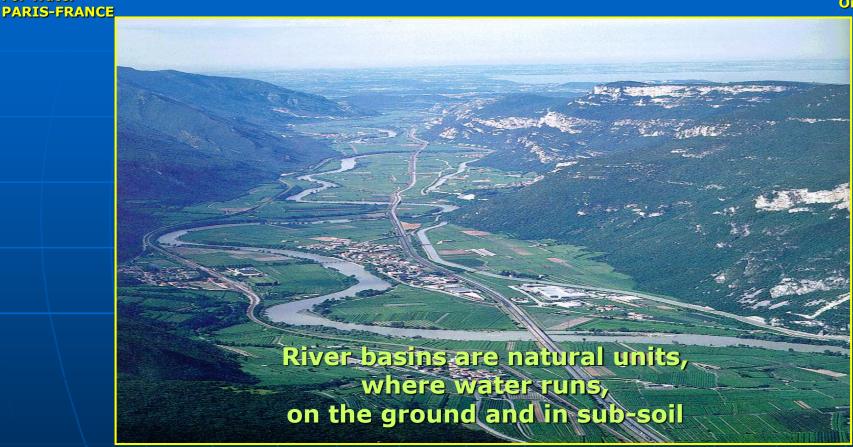
= NGOs



For Water

water resources management should be organized:





1)on the scale of local, national, transboundary basins of rivers, lakes and aquifers;



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



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





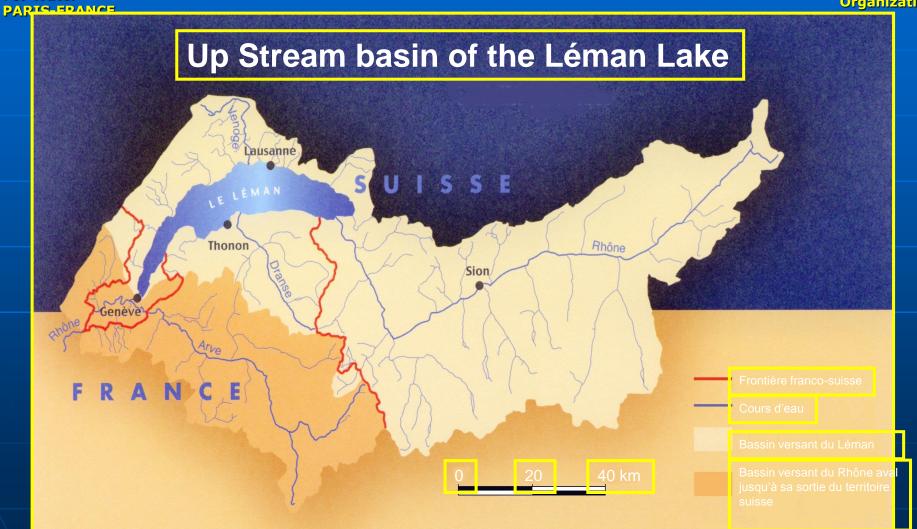
Transboundary basins per continent.

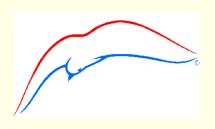
	2002	Pourcentage du territoire
Afrique	59	<u>62</u> %
Asie	57	39 %
Europe	69	54 %
Amerique du Nord	국·0	35 %
Amerique du Sud	38	<u>50</u> %
TOTAL	263	각 5 %



International Commission for the Léman Lake







Vaud CIPEL Valais Genève Secrétariat Collaboration F - CH permanent en cas de pollution Relations publiques **Sous-commission technique** Bureau Conseil Comité

<u>International</u> Commission the Léman Lake

> **Pollutions** domestiques

Pollutions agricoles

opérationnel

Pollutions industrielles

Renaturation

scientifique

Programme de surveillance

Méthodologie

Subvention à la déphosphatation



If we cannot measure, we cannot manage!!



DIALOGUE



INFORMATION



Resources

- Surface water (Rivers -Lakes)
- Groundwater
- Wetlands
- Costal waters
- **-**

Uses

- Seasonal variations
- Geographic locations
- **Economical informations**

- Quantity
- Quality
- Ecology
- Requirements
- Abstractions
- Discharges
 - Flowrates
 - Pollution
- Frequencies
- **G.I.S**
- Cost, budget...



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water resources management should be organized:



Conflicts requirements collected from each point of view



Designing a program through dialogue



THE WATER BASIN COMMITTE





3) 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.



water resources management should be organized:



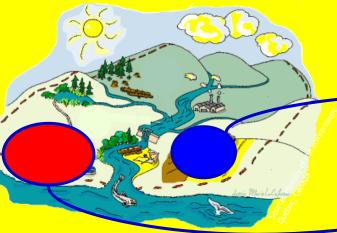
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2004

Description

of the initial situation

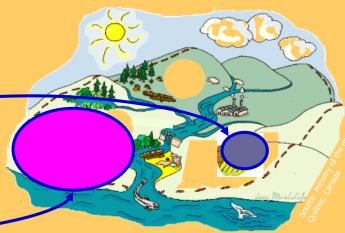


Focus on economic aspects:

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

2015

Baseline scenario: projection for 2015



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;



water resources management should be organized:



6) with the mobilization of specific financial resources,

«WATER AS RAW MATERIAL» IS FREE

BUT

MANAGING IT AND THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS

AND

USING IT IMPLY COSTS

- ADMINISTRATION
- STUDIES MEASUREMENTS ANALYSES
- INVESTMENTS
- RENEWAL HEAVY MAINTENANCE
- OPERATION MAINTENANCE
- RELATIONS WITH « CLIENTS »
- COMMUNICATION INFORMATION
- EDUCATION

TODAY, « WATER MUST PAY FOR WATER »

FINANCING WATER POLICY:



THE COSTS TO BE FINANCED



Costs	Definition	Example
Direct costs	Financial expenses	Amortization,
		capital and interests, renewals
	Operating expenses	Wages, electricity, Rents, equipment
		maintenance, analyses
Environmental	Costs of damage	Pollution of an aquifer,
costs	caused to the environment by a specific activity	destruction of wetlands
«Resource » cost	Value of the alternative	Cost of the electricity
	disregarded when	which could have been
	choosing a particular activity	produced if water had been available and not
	(= opportunity costs)	pumped for irrigation
= total co	<u>st</u>	



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For Water

FINANCING WATER POLICY:



MOBILIZATION OF INCREASING FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

- "Users-polluters-pay" principles
- Equalizing devices common cause
- Public private partnerships
- International aid
- Economic incentives

VARIOUS COMPLEMENTARY SYSTEMS FOR COST RECOVER "3Ts Rule"

- ADMINISTRATIVE TAXES: paid to the general budget.
 - **■**General taxes or penal fines
 - New ecological tax.
- WATER-RELATED TAXES:
 - National taxes transiting through
 - "Special Accounts of the Treasury"
 - Basin taxes levied by the Water Agency
- THE PRICING OF COMMUNITY SERVICES TARIFFS:
 - Price of raw water levied by big developers
 - Price of drinking water levied by the municipalities or water and sanitation suppliers
- TRANSFERTS:
 - **International aid**
 - Between économical sectors (energy, mines, transport)



FINANCING WATER POLICY:



EQUALIZATION OF FINANCIAL EFFORTS:

- Territorial equalization: in the same geographic area or basin
- <u>Sectoral equalization</u>: 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 « POLLUTER - USER - PAYS » PRINCIPLE



Abstraction taxes

French WA = 2.300 Bi €/year

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 = 6-year Program

Big developers

Local authorities

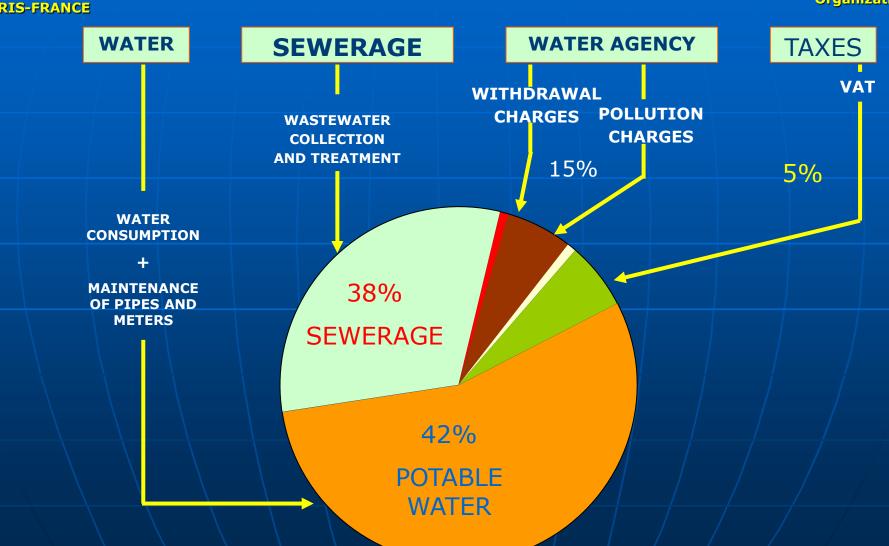
Farmers

Industrialists



WATER PRICE







IS THE WATER SUPPLIED EXPENSIVE?



IN FRANCE:



Water price is different in every service for water supply and sanitation,



It corresponds to the total cost of services (investment and operation), taxes (VAT) and charges (Water Agencies and FNDAE) included,



In 2007, its national average was 3,00 €/m³:

- drinking water
- collection and treatement of wastewater + sludge,



It corresponds to:

1 M3 = 1,000 liters
Of drinking
+treated waste water

3,00 €/m³

- 1 pack of mild cigarettes,
- 2 litres of superpetrol,
- 1 "can of Coke" in a bar,
- 10 liters of mineral water.



INVESTING IN IWRM... IT PAYS BACK!



- CONCLUSION:



- Various combinations of responsibilities are possible,
- There is no system better than the others:
 - The results depend on:
 - A strong political will,
 - A long-term stability of the established mechanisms,
 - The efficiency of the management of each organization,
 - The available human and financial resources.
 - The implementation of reforms can only be gradual,
 - The real involvement of local authorities, users and collective interest groups in decision-making facilitates its « acceptability », an offer/demand adequacy and the establishment of new financing systems.



INVESTING IN IWRM... IT PAYS BACK!



CONCLUSION (2):

- Total cost recovery still do not exist anywhere,
 - The opportunity and environmental costs are hardly mentioned,
 - Investment must still be/has been strongly subsidized,
 - Sometimes the operating expenses are still not covered,
- The creation of new incomes coming from the users:
 - Pricing of community services, payment for ecological services
 - Taxes / common cause systems,
 - Application of the « users polluters pay » principles,

relies on:

- the existence of full-right « Basin Councils » ...which « push »,
- the specific allocation of the newly collected financial resources,
- their non-substitution to the credits already reserved for business as usual,
- the quick achievement of tangible results by demonstrating "good use",
- the contribution to a real « + » for the payers!

...the industrialists are often the driving forces for the new financing systems when they benefit from them.



IF WE ARE NOT ABLE TO MOBILIZE ENOUGH MONEY, WE SHALL NOT HAVE THE FRESH WATER WE NEED!



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MERCI DE VOTRE ATTENTION! THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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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