

المكتب الدولي للمياه

Office International de l'Eau

International Office for Water



International Network
Of Basin Organizations





« Water has no boundary »



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Of Basin Organizations

Exposé de

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Directeur General

Office International de l'Eau

International Office for Water

Oficina Internacional del Agua

المكتب الدولي للمياه

Secrétaire Technique Permanent

RESEAU INTERNATIONAL DES ORGANISMES DE BASSIN

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS

Red Internacional de Organismos de Cuenca

الشبكة الدولية لهيئات الأحواض



INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS

Created in 1994 to facilitate operational exchanges between BO



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INBO's REGIONAL NETWORKS



188 FULL MEMBERS or PERMANENT OBSERVERS
in 71 COUNTRIES



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Outside of the EU: very few international agreements signed for common IWRM of Transboundary waters!



In the Mediterranean:

- Countries with almost 100% internal resources:
(Spain, Italy, Turkey, Algeria, Libanon, Libya, Marocco),
- Countries depending of up-stream neighbours :
(Portugal 50%, Egypt 98 %, Syria 80 %, Israël 55 %, Former-Yougoslavia 45 %),
- Up-stream countries providing water to their down stream neighbours:
(Spain, Turkey, Syria, Former-Yougoslavia).

TRANSBOUNDARY AQUIFERS NORTH AFRICA



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TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SIX RIVERS OR LAKES AND HUNDREDS OF AQUIFERS ARE TRANSBOUNDARY ONES

<i>Transboundary basins per continent.</i>			<i>Pourcentage du territoire</i>
<i>Afrique</i>		59	62 %
<i>Asie</i>		57	39 %
<i>Europe</i>		69	54 %
<i>Amerique du Nord</i>		40	35 %
<i>Amerique du Sud</i>		38	60 %
<i>TOTAL</i>		276	45 %



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Conflicts

requirements collected
from each point of view



Designing a program
through **dialogue**



Reaching **agreement**
with an ambitious program





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water resources management should be organized:

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



**River basins are natural units, where water runs,
on the ground and in sub-soil**

Basin Management and Transboundary cooperation



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The key of success is a strong political support....

- As regards large transboundary rivers, lakes or aquifers cooperation agreements should be signed by riparian countries and management plans designed at the level of the whole basin, especially in International or transboundary Commissions, Authorities or Organizations.



- **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,

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



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- The 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Helsinki Water Convention), 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 prepared a set of articles related to the use of shared aquifers which was adopted during the 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.



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23 October 2000



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



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Implementation of
the UN Convention

for the international water courses management
in Europe – HELSINKY 1992

is also a major milestone for promoting the
principles of good governance



BASIN ORGANIZATIONS AND IWRM



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According to the needs, local situations and history,

- Various formulas were adopted to organize some of the functions useful for water management at the level of the basins (Organizations listed by INBO),
- There is a great diversity in the mandates and selected options.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS:



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- 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.,
- Arbitration « Authorities », to which the interested « parties » refer for decision-making on the conflicts which arise; this is the case of the Joint International Commission (IJC) between the USA and Canada, for example.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS:

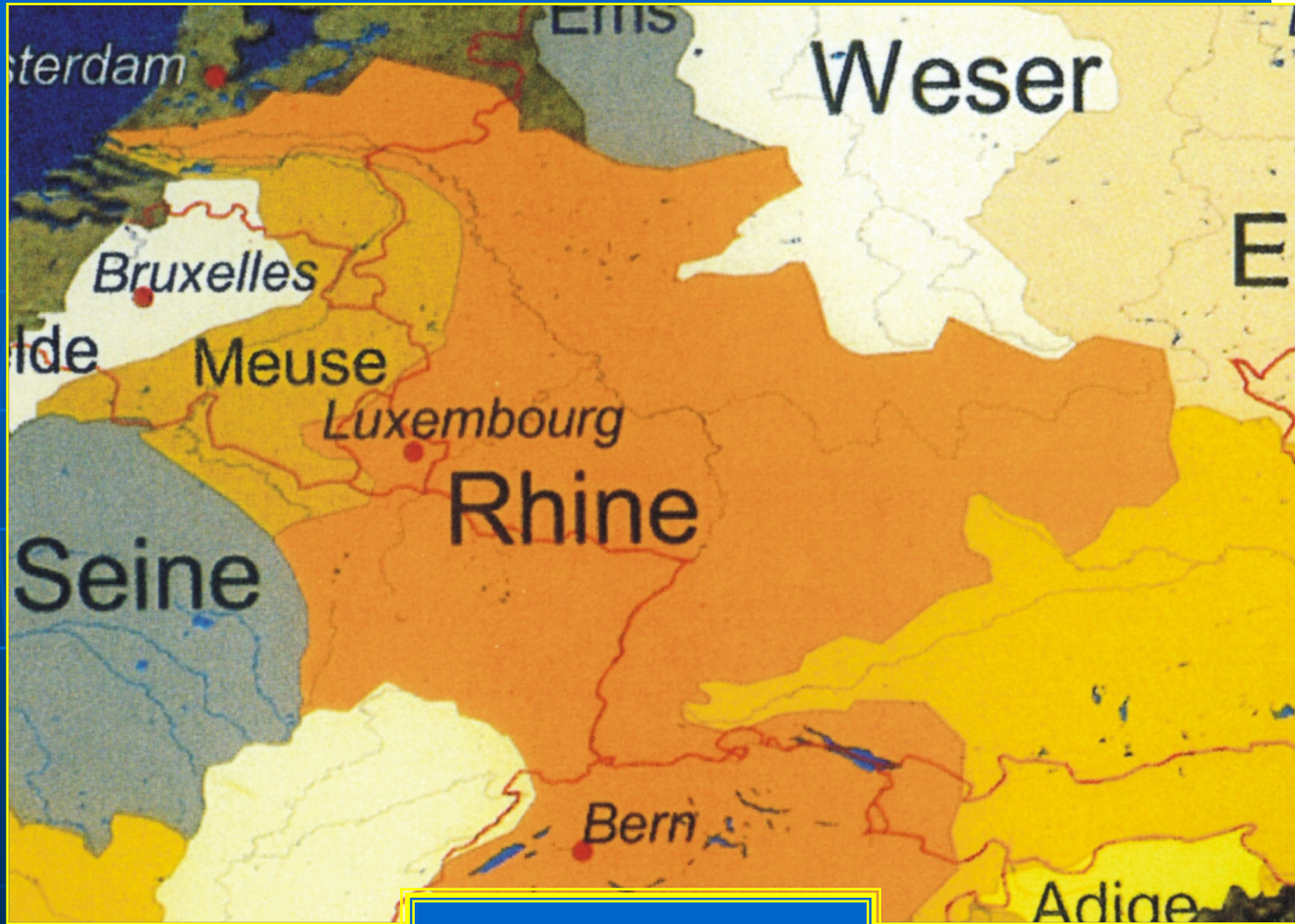


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- Organizations taking charge of contracting large structuring or combined installations; this is the case for navigation, flood control, the building of reservoirs, especially for irrigation, hydropower production, etc. These organizations, often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



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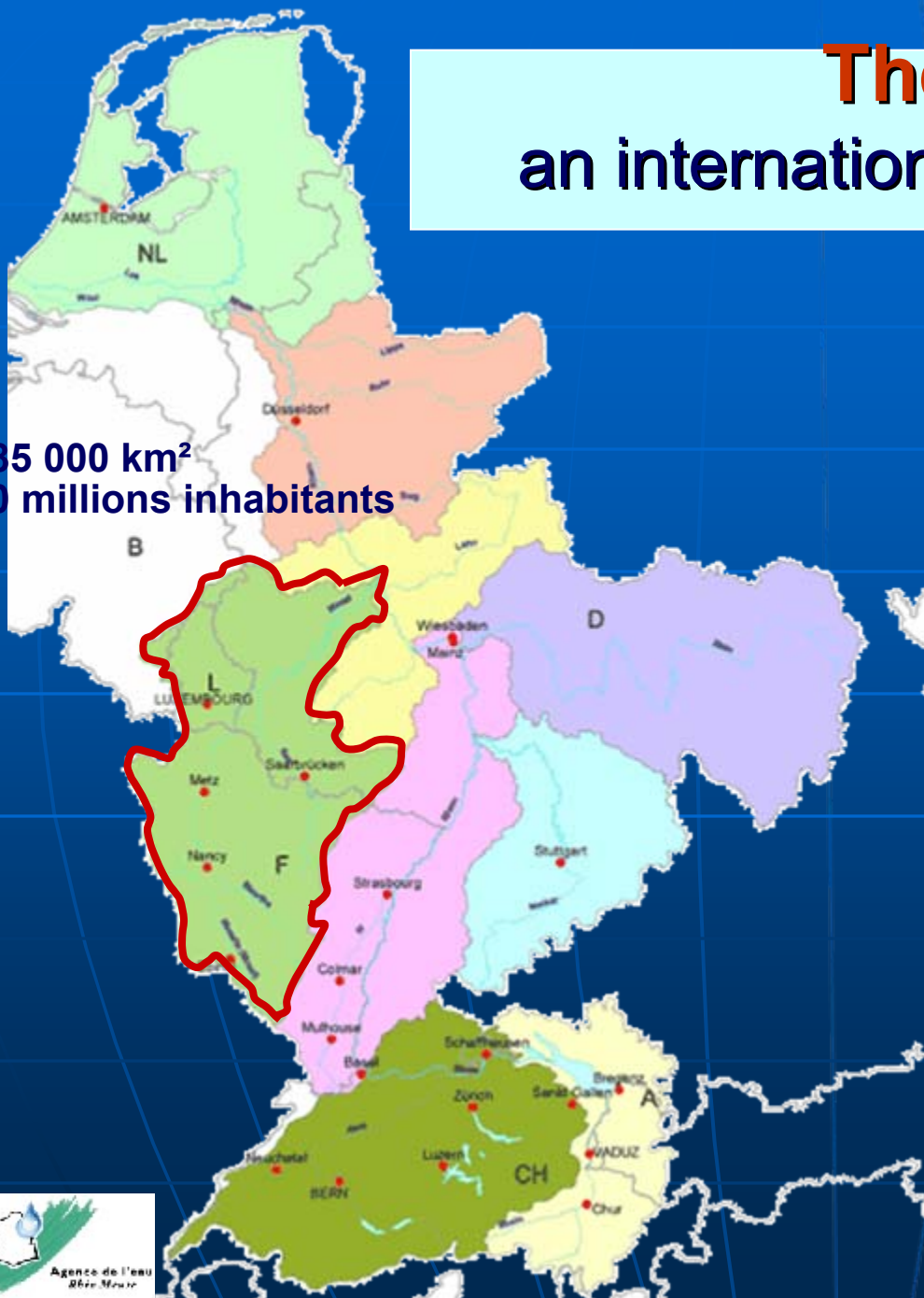


RHINE



work
tions

The Rhine : an international river basin district



185 000 km²
50 millions inhabitants

- 9 States involved**
- Austria
 - Belgium
 - France
 - Germany
 - Italy
 - Liechtenstein
 - Luxembourg
 - Switzerland
 - The Netherlands

9 working sectors ...



Secretariat

Plenary assembly (PLEN)
Coordination Committee (CC)
Delegation Head

Strategy Group (SG)
Editorial Group

WG Flooding
(H)

WG Water
Quality /
Emissions (S)
incl. Groundwater (GW)

WG Ecology
(B)

Expert Groups
GIS
Economy (E)

Riparian states *

RHINE

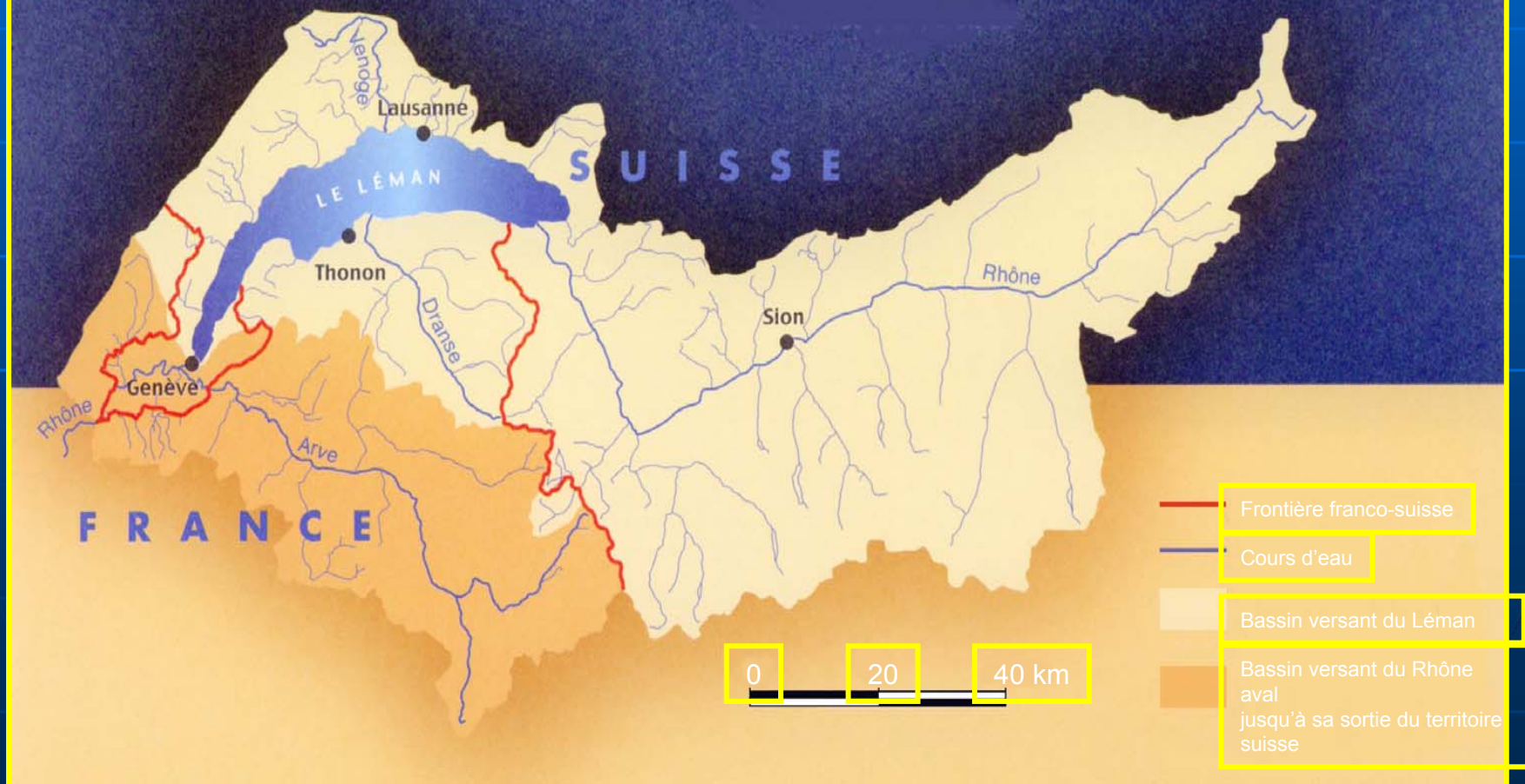
*cf. Diagram 2: Expert coordination / Coordination of reporting

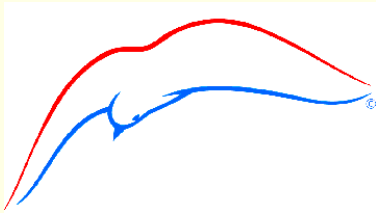
International Commission for the Léman Lake



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Zone géographique concernée par la CIPEL





Vaud
Valais
Genève

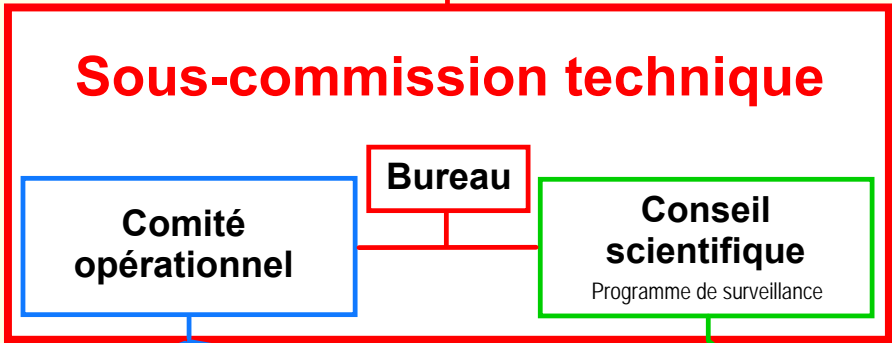


Secrétariat
permanent

Collaboration F - CH
en cas de pollution

Relations
publiques

**International
Commission
for
the Lemman Lake**



Pollutions
domestiques

Pollutions
agricoles

Pollutions
industrielles

Renaturation

Méthodologie

Subvention à la
déphosphatation

The same mechanisms of Cooperation have been adopted for the ICPDR



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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR)

- Implementation of Danube River Protection Convention (DRPC)
- Decision making, management and coordination of regional cooperation
- Approval of the budget and annual work programme
- Follow up of activities and evaluation of results from Expert Groups
- Joint Action Programme

Permanent Secretariat (PS)

- Supporting the ICPDR sessions
- Supporting the Expert Groups and PMTF
- Co-ordinating the work programme
- Supporting project development and implementation
- Maintenance of the Information System

ad-hoc Strategic Expert Group (S / EG)

- Strategic issues
- Legal issues
- Administrative and financial issues

UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project

- Creation of sustainable ecological conditions for land use and water management
- Capacity building and reinforcement of trans-boundary cooperation
- Strengthening public involvement in environmental decision making
- Reinforcement of monitoring, evaluation and Information System

River Basin Mgmt (RBM / EG)

- Integrated river basin management
- Implementation of EU Water Framework Directive

Ecology (ECO / EG)

- Habitats and species protection areas
- Management of wetlands and floodplains

Emissions (EMIS / EG)

- Emissions from point sources
- Emissions from diffuse sources
- Guidelines on BAT

Monitoring, Laboratory & Information Mgmt (MLIM / EG)

- Trans-National Monitoring Network (TNMN)
- Laboratory Quality Assurance

Accident Prevention & Control (APC / EG)

- Accidental pollution incidents
- AEWS operations
- Accident prevention

Flood Protection (FLOOD / EG)

- Preparation and Implementation of the Action plan for sustainable Flood protection

GIS ESG

Econ ESG

WG on Sava
RBM Plan

Danube/ Black
Sea JTWG

EMIS MLIM
JTWG

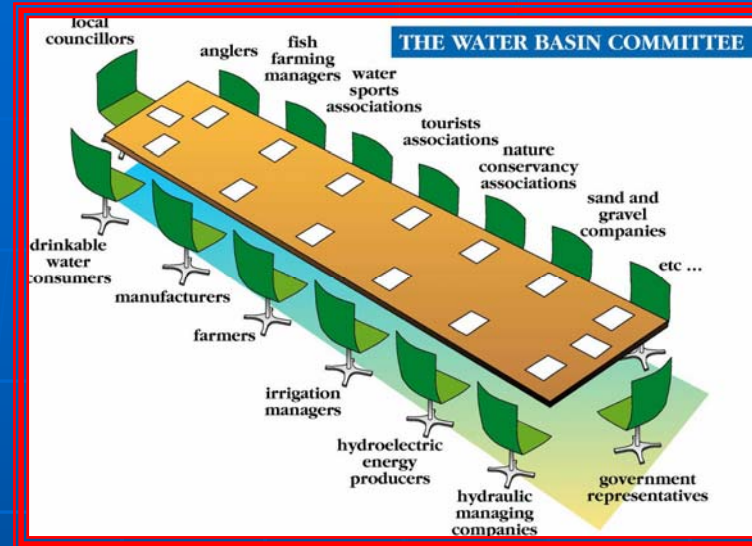
WG
Inventories

IHP Water Balance WG

- Preparation of the Water Balance



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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,

And, Basin Councils or Committees, when they exist.

- Information, awareness and education of populations or users and of their representatives are essential,

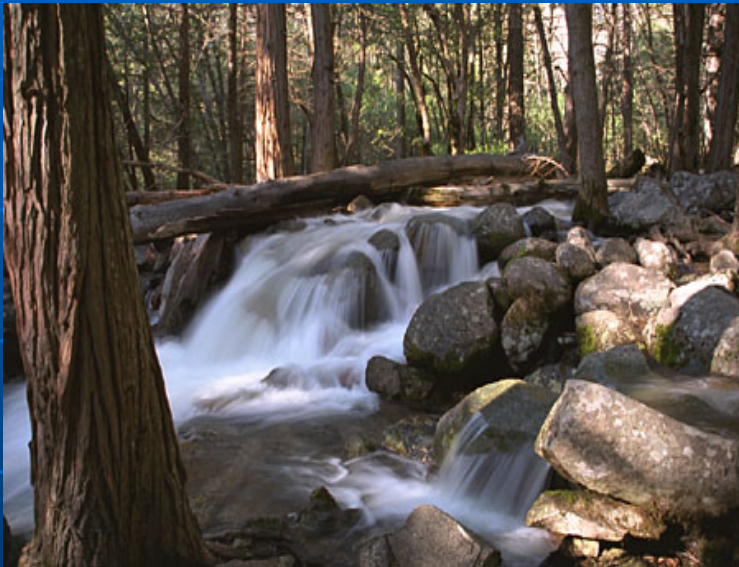


All kinds of water Are taken into consideration



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Permanent
Technical
Secretariat
PARIS



- * surface waters
- * groundwater



- * transitional water
- * coastal waters



RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT EXPERIENCED
A QUICK DEVELOPMENT IN MANY COUNTRIES



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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

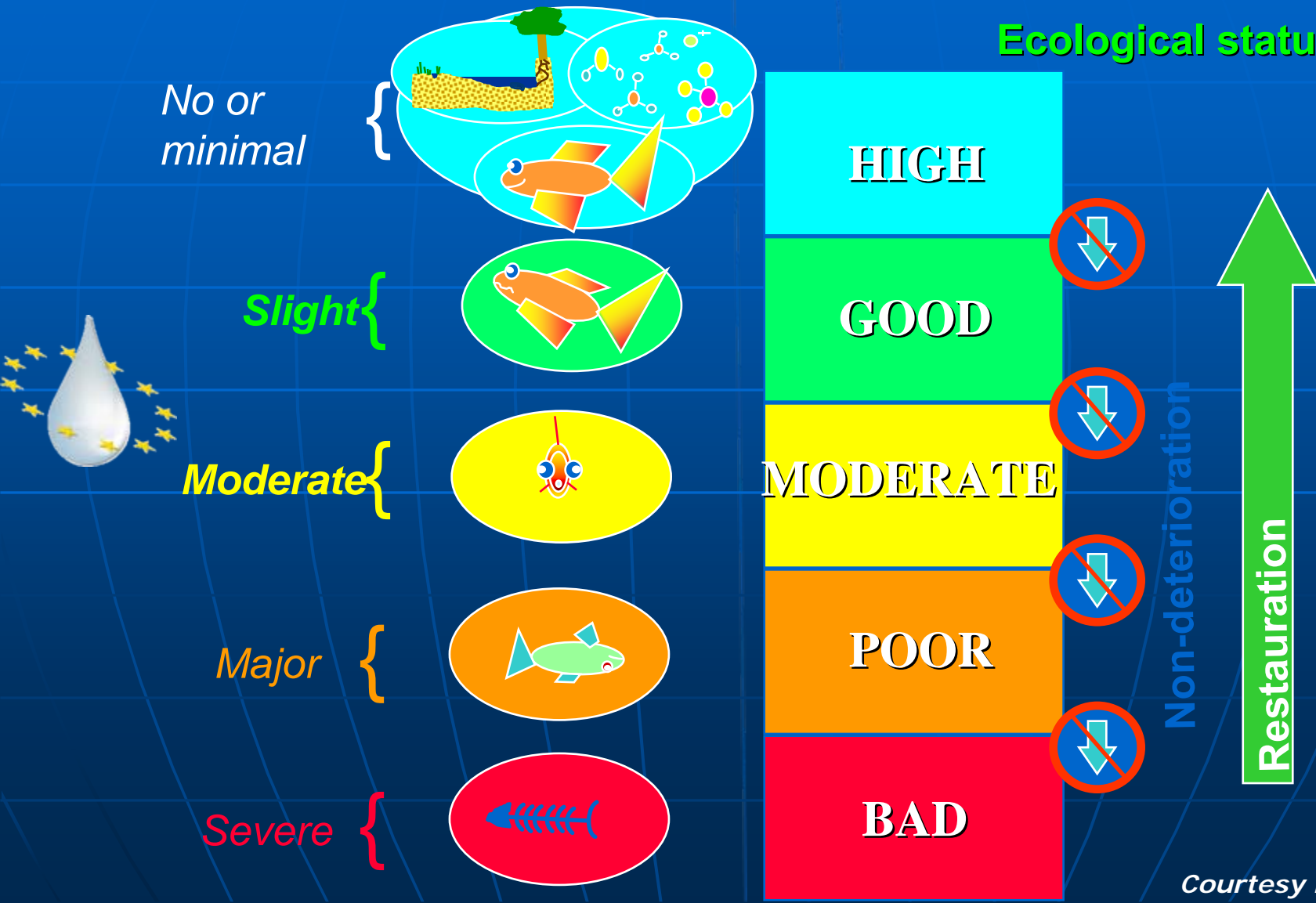


Ecological objectives



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Ecological status





FLOOD CONTROL: PROTECTION, FORECAST, PREVENTION.



International Network
for Flood and Disaster Management



**PROTECTION AGAINST FLOODS
MUST PASS THROUGH A COORDINATED APPROACH,
COMBINING, ON THE SCALE OF BASINS AND SUB-BASINS:**

Protecting people and properties,
Reducing vulnerabilities,

- *Restoring the free flow of rivers,*
- *Preserving - rehabilitating the natural flooding areas,*

Foreseeing hazardous events,

- *Identification of hazardous areas,*
- *Prohibition of buildings in the exposed areas,*

Warning and educating.



WITH REGARD TO DROUGHTS:



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- 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.

If we cannot measure, we cannot manage!!



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DIALOGUE



INFORMATION



Resources

- Surface water
- Groundwater



Uses



Seasonal variations



Geographic locations



Economical informations

- Quantity
- Quality
- Ecology

- Requirements
- Abstractions
- Discharges

- Flowrates
- Pollution

- Frequencies

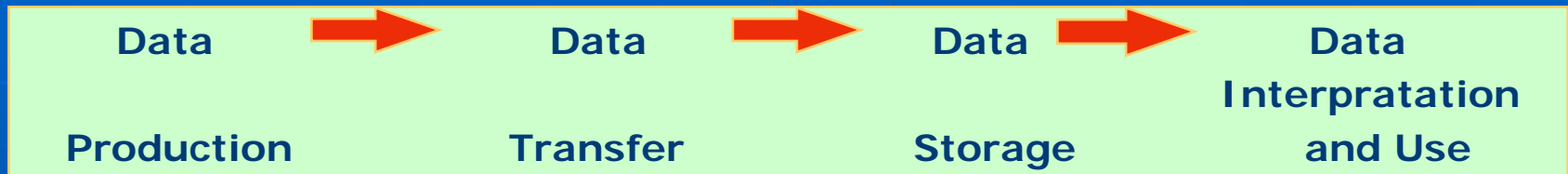
- G.I.S

- Cost, budget...

INFORMATION SYSTEMS ARE COMPLEX



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- 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

water resources management should be organized:



2004

Description of the initial situation

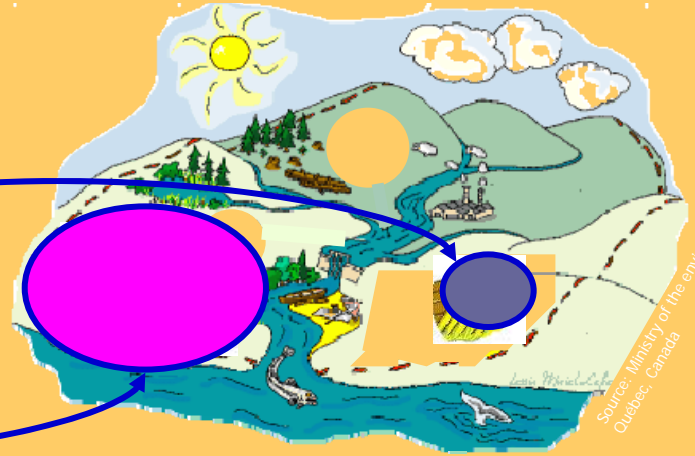


Focus on economic aspects:

- 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

based on a clear common "Vision" of the future
that define the medium and long-term objectives to be achieved;



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23 October 2000



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

All the river basins in Europe
are concerned:

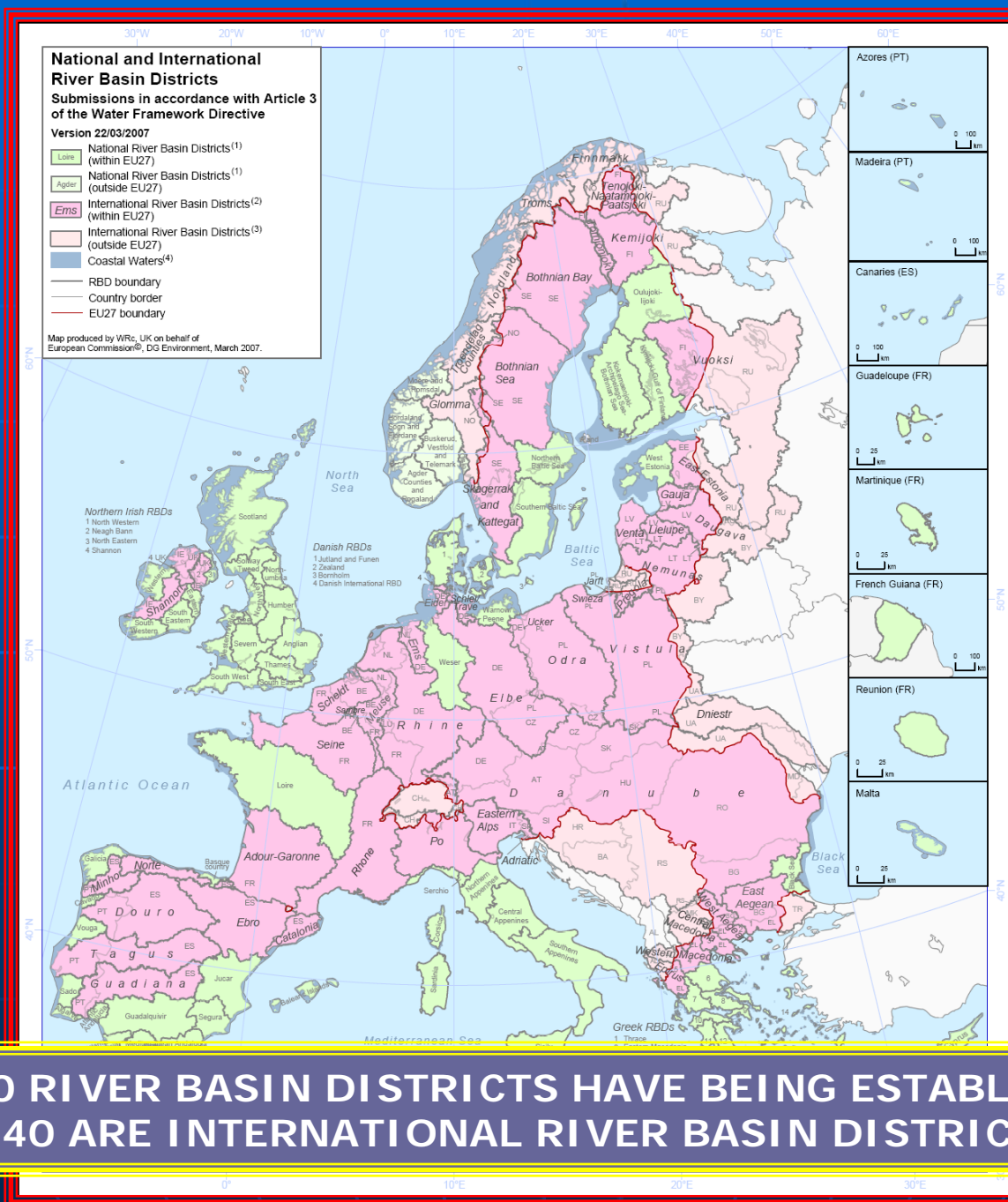


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**110 RIVER BASIN DISTRICTS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED
40 ARE INTERNATIONAL RIVER BASIN DISTRICTS**



ASSESSING WATER QUALITY:



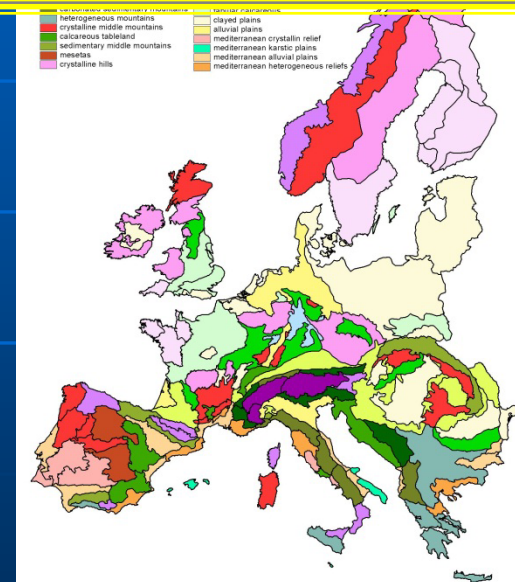
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In Europe,

50,000 "WATER BODIES" have been identified:

- River WB = 27 455
- Lake WB = 10 060
- Groundwater WB = 7 719
- HMWB/AWB = 5 783

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



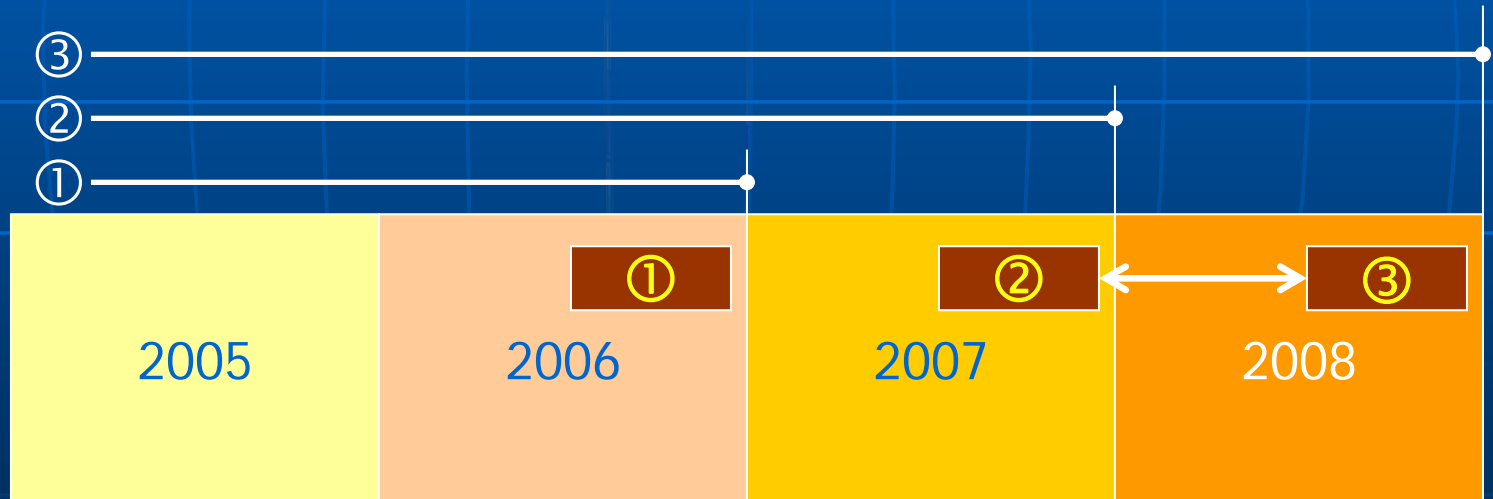
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- FOR EACH DISTRICT,
HAVE BEEN FORMULATED:
 - A **"MANAGEMENT PLANS"**,
DEFINING THE OBJECTIVES TO ACHIEVE,
AND
 - **"PROGRAMS OF MEASURES"**,
DEFINING THE NECESSARY ACTIONS.

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





CIS Achievements



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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...





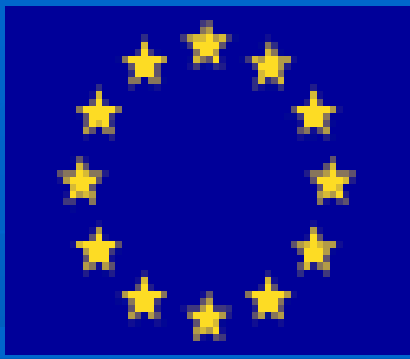
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FFEM-EECCA PROJECT

STRENGTHENING CAPACITY FOR DATA
ADMINISTRATION AND EXCHANGE FOR MONITORING
AND ASSESSMENT OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATER
RESOURCES IN EASTERN EUROPE, CAUCASUS AND
CENTRAL ASIA



Convention of the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes



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The "Twin Basins project", supported by the European Union, gave a sponsorship for travels and accommodation, to basin organizations which sign twinning agreement between them to exchange their staffs.

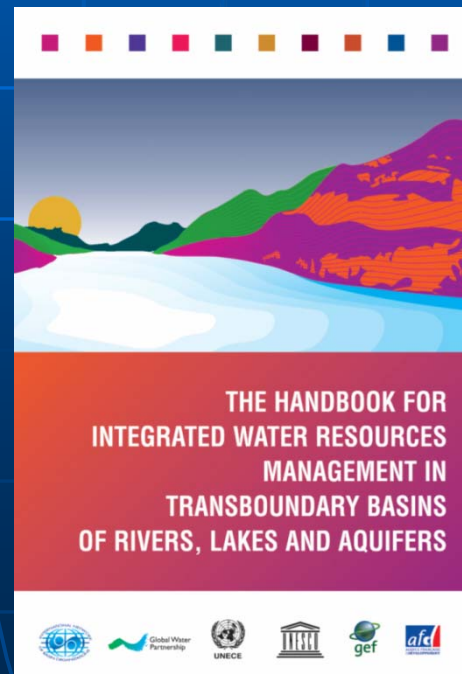
In 4 years, the project has obtained very interesting results:

- 41 financially supported twinning agreements,
- more than 100 missions for the exchange of experience,
- involving 70 Basin Organizations from 42 countries.



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The International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO), The Global Water Partnership (GWP), The French Development Agency (AFD), The GEF, UNESCO and UNECE,



Réseau International des Organismes de Bassin

Pacte Mondial pour une meilleure gestion des bassins

Réunis à Marseille, à l'occasion du 6^{ème} Forum Mondial de l'Eau le 16 mars 2012, **Nous**, représentants d'organismes de bassin de fleuves, de lacs ou d'aquifères, de différentes parties du monde, adhérons au présent "Pacte Mondial pour une meilleure gestion des bassins", en vue de développer la gestion intégrée et solidaire des ressources en eau, à l'échelle des bassins nationaux, régionaux et transfrontaliers et répondre aux défis que doit affronter notre planète.

En effet, nous devons atteindre les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement, assurer une "croissance verte" et faire face aux changements globaux liés à l'augmentation rapide de la population mondiale, aux migrations, à l'urbanisation croissante, au changement climatique, etc.

Nos efforts doivent en effet permettre à la fois de lutter contre les catastrophes naturelles, de satisfaire de façon fiable les besoins des populations urbaines et rurales en eau potable, d'améliorer l'hygiène et la santé et prévenir des épidémies, d'assurer la suffisance agroalimentaire, de développer l'industrie, la production énergétique, le transport par voie d'eau, le tourisme et les loisirs, de prévenir et de combattre les pollutions de toutes natures, de préserver les écosystèmes aquatiques, soutenir la production piscicole, et de façon plus générale préserver la biodiversité des milieux liés à l'eau.

Tous ces enjeux ne peuvent plus être abordés de façon sectorielle ou localiste, ni séparément les uns des autres. La recherche de solutions doit au contraire associer tous les acteurs dans une approche intégrée et solidaire organisée de façon concertée à l'échelle des unités hydrographiques et visant une utilisation durable des ressources en eau.

Partie 1 :

DECLARATION PREALABLE

Par notre adhésion à ce Pacte, nous reconnaissons :

- Qu'il est impératif d'introduire et/ou de renforcer en permanence les formes nouvelles de gouvernance des ressources en eau recommandées, d'ores et déjà, à Dublin (1991), Rio (1992), Paris (1998), La Haye (2000), Johannesburg (2002), Kyoto (2003), Mexico (2006) et Istanbul (2009), notamment ;
- Que les bassins des fleuves, des lacs et des aquifères sont les territoires appropriés pour l'organisation de la gestion solidaire des ressources en eau, des écosystèmes aquatiques et de toutes les activités liées à l'eau ;
- Que les différents écosystèmes présents dans les bassins versants ont une grande importance tant pour la biodiversité que pour les services environnementaux rendus, notamment pour la régularisation des cycles hydrologiques et la prévention des risques, ainsi que pour l'épuration de pollutions ;

- Que les bassins des fleuves, lacs et aquifères transfrontaliers doivent faire l'objet d'une attention toute particulière et être gérés en concertation entre les Pays riverains ;
- Que la création et le renforcement d'organismes de bassin, sous les formes les plus appropriées, et notamment de commissions internationales, d'autorités ou autres organismes de bassin transfrontaliers, facilitent le dialogue, la coopération, l'échange d'information et la mise en œuvre des actions et projets communs, permettant de partager les bénéfices, d'anticiper l'avenir et de prévenir des conflits potentiels entre les acteurs concernés ;
- Qu'il convient de renforcer l'intégration régionale en harmonisant les politiques et les législations et en mettant en œuvre des programmes régionaux d'intérêt commun indispensables à l'amélioration de la gestion des ressources en eaux souterraines et superficielles à l'échelle des bassins ;
- Qu'il est nécessaire de créer ou de renforcer les financements dédiés à la gestion des ressources en eau et des milieux aquatiques et d'une façon générale du "grand cycle" de l'eau ;
- Qu'il est utile d'élaborer ou de renforcer des cadres fédéraux pour faciliter les initiatives bi ou multi latérales dans ce domaine de la gestion de bassin ;
- Que les acteurs de la société civile et les communautés locales doivent être mieux associés et impliqués dans la gestion des bassins où ils vivent ;
- Qu'il faut renforcer la coopération entre les organismes de bassin du monde entier et de chaque région pour faciliter le transfert d'expériences et de savoir-faire sur les meilleures pratiques en matière de gestion de bassin et leur adaptation dans différents contextes.

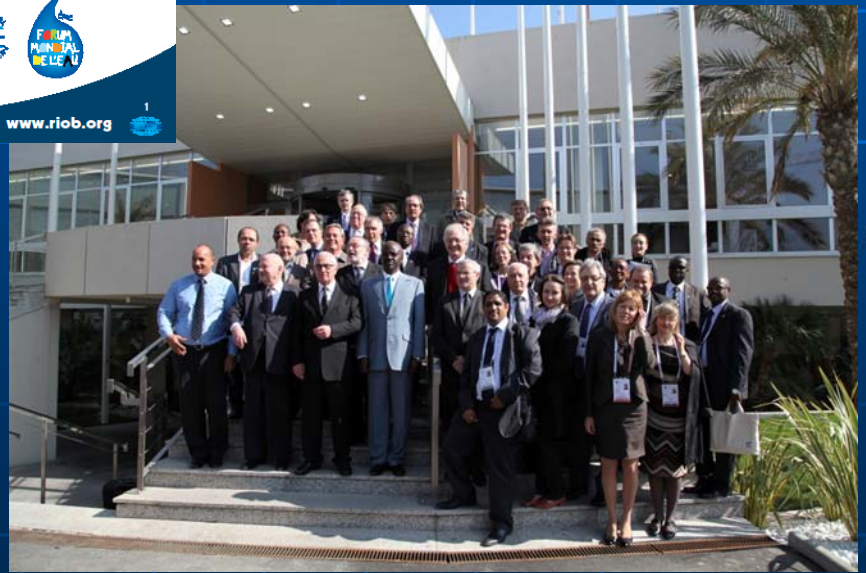
Partie 2 : ENGAGEMENTS DES ORGANISMES DE BASSIN

Reconnaissant le besoin d'actions urgentes, **Nous**, représentants des Organismes signataires du présent "Pacte Mondial pour une meilleure gestion des bassins", exprimons notre volonté, en ce qui relève de nos compétences statutaires et dans la limite des moyens propres dont nous disposons, de nous engager, au côté de nos gouvernements nationaux et des institutions internationales, pour :

- agir pour améliorer la gouvernance de l'eau, faciliter la création d'organismes de bassin là où ils n'existent pas encore, renforcer les organismes existants, aider les autorités concernées à procéder aux réformes qui seraient utiles et à élaborer des politiques de gestion durable de l'eau et les programmes nécessaires à leur application concrète sur le terrain ;
- soutenir les processus de gestion durable, intégrée, solidaire et participative des ressources en eau et des milieux organisés à l'échelle appropriée des bassins locaux, nationaux ou transfrontaliers selon le cas.



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Pacte

www.riob.org

Transboundary cooperation



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- The key of success is a strong political support....

**Yes, we can!
Just do it!!!!**



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**NOW WE MAY GO AHEAD
FOR BETTER BASIN MANAGEMENT AROUND THE WORLD**

