





# 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**



191 FULL MEMBERS or PERMANENT OBSERVERS in 81 COUNTRIES





### Water has no boundary >>



RESEAU INTERNATIONAL DES ORGANISMES DE BASSIN INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS RED INTERNACIONAL DE ORGANISMOS DE CUENCA



# TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SIX RIVERS 156 LAKES AND HUNDREDS OF AQUIFERS ARE TRANSBOUNDARY ONES





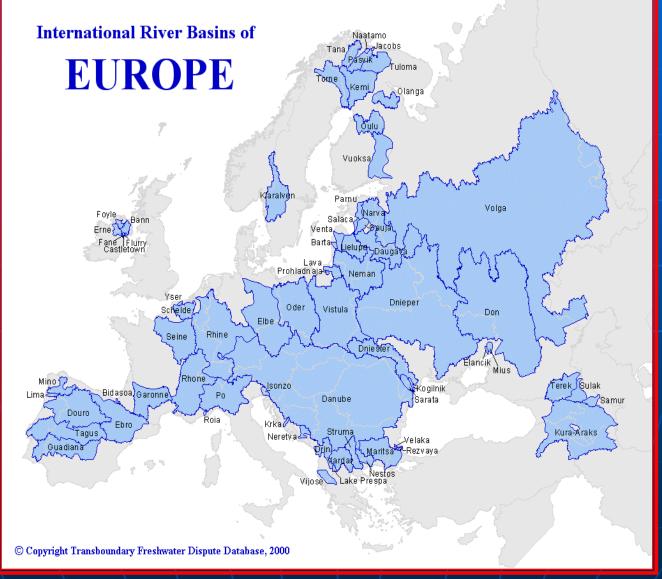
Transboundary basins per continent.

		Pourcentage du territoire
Afrique	<del>5</del> 9	<u>62</u> %
Asie	<b>57</b>	<u>39</u> %
Europe	69	<b>54</b> %
Amerique du Nord	<mark>구</mark> 가 ()	35 %
Amerique du Sud	38	<u>60</u> %
TOTAL	276	45 %

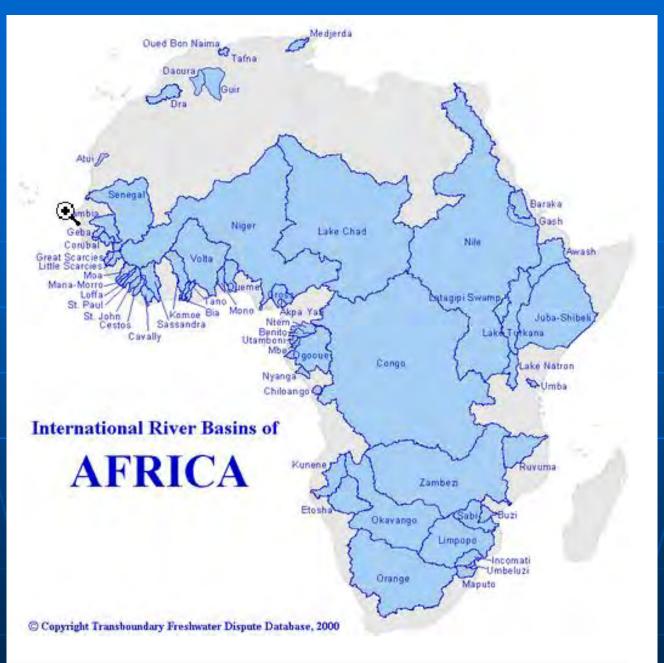


# In Europe a majority of basins are transboundary ones!









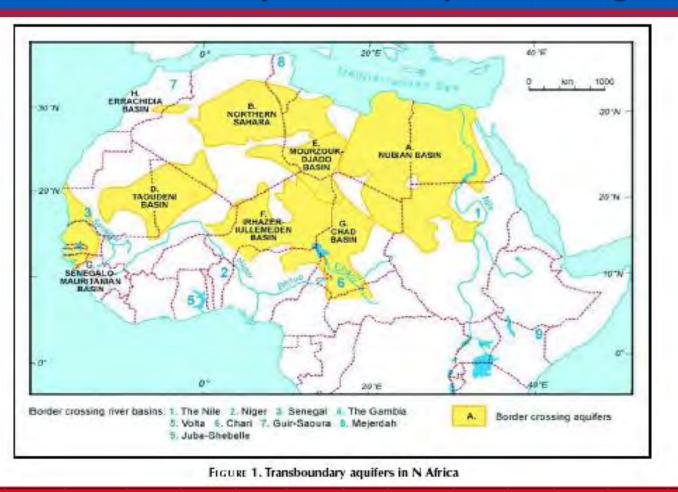




# IN NOTHERN AFRICA THE MAIN AQUIFERS ARE SHARED



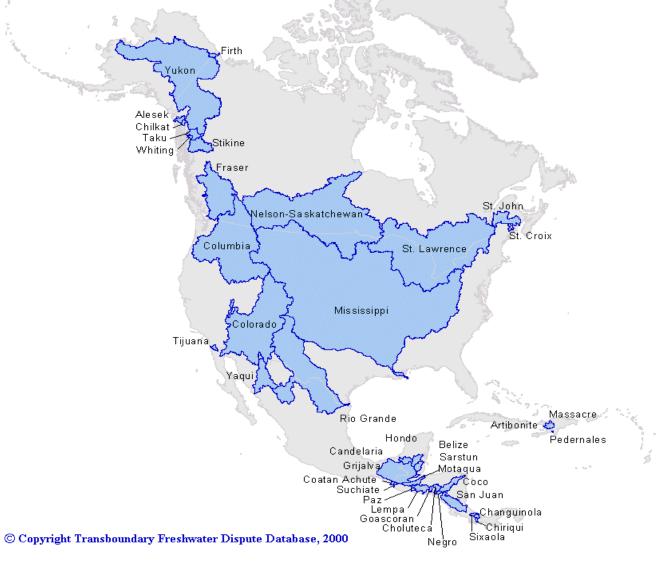
NCE EX: the Algerian hydrological basin Agency of the Sahara is mainly concerned by their management.





**International River Basins of** 

#### **NORTH AMERICA**







#### **International River Basins of**

#### **SOUTH AMERICA**















#### What do we consider as a Basin?



the concept includes all

# SURFACE and

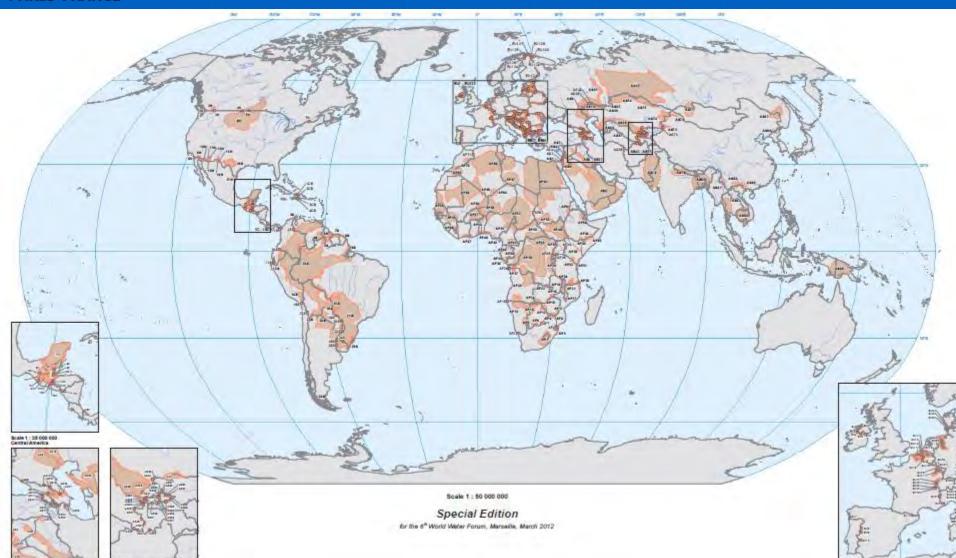


# Groundwater



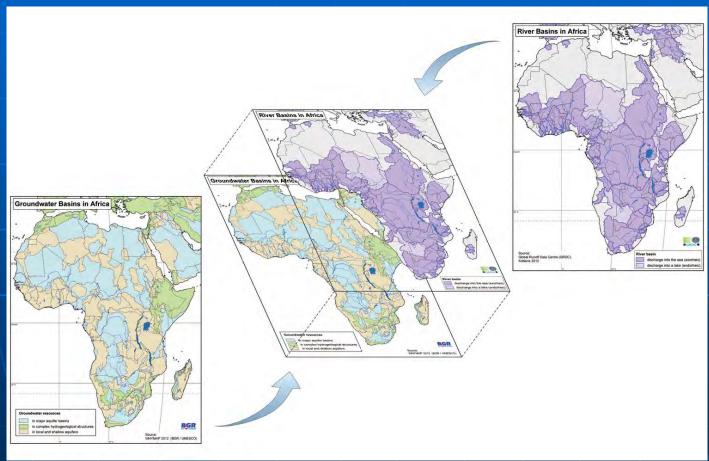
### Transboundary aquifers











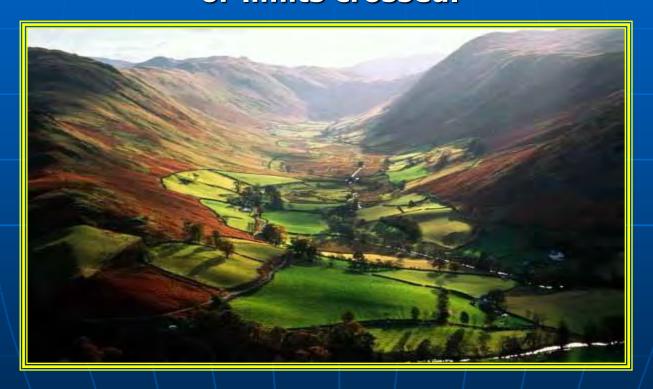
Areal extent of surface basins and aquifers sometimes differs radically



# 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.



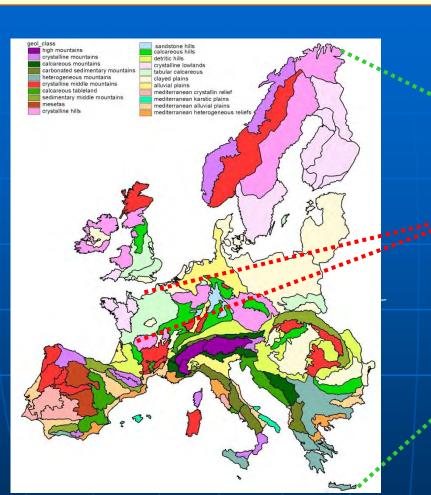
An overall approach should be organized on the relevant scale of basin areas of rivers, lakes and aquifers,



#### We cannot manage that we cannot measure!!



International
Office
For Water
PARIS-FRANCE



International Network Of Basin Organizations

Integrated information and monitoring systems,
 which are reliable, representative, harmonized and easily accessible,
 and specific research, should be organized in each basin...



### **Key Performance Indicators project**













- Niger (ABN / NBA)Volta (ABV / VBA)
- Lake Victoria (LÝBC)
- Nil (NBI)
- Congo (CICOS)Sénégal (OMVS)
- Gambie (OMVG)
- Okavango (OKÁCOM)
- Orange (ORASECOM)Lake Chad (CBLT / LCBC)



**ACP-EU WATER FACILITY / ACTIONS IN ACP COUNTRIES Development of IWRM performance indicators for African Transboundary Basins management** 





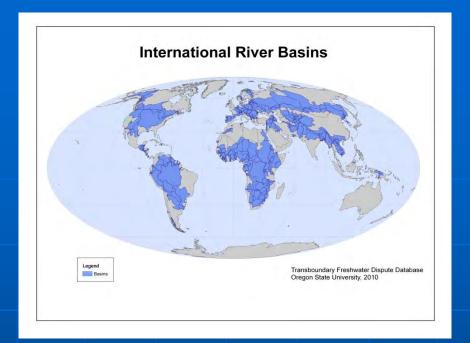
#### **DEFINING ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH:**



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



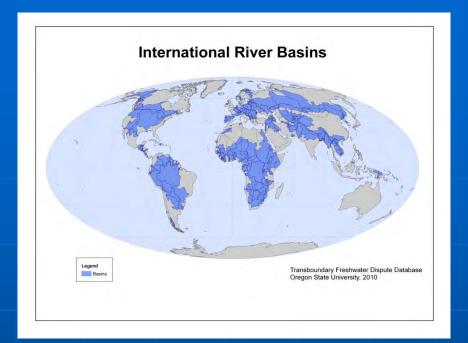




Many agreements were signed, in the past centuries, between riparian countries of transboundary rivers, to ensure:

- free navigation,
- the share of river flows,
- the prevention of floods,
- the building of hydropower dams.







### But,

today, there are still too few agreements, conventions or treaties, dealing with:

- pollution control,
- aquifers management,
- and, a fortiori,
  - the integrated management of shared river basins.



### INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: MAIN BASIC FUNCTIONS



- International agreements
- Legislation Regulations
- Standardization
- Authorizations for abstraction or discharge - Water policing
- Monitoring
- Follow-up of the environment and uses
- Warning and protection
- Planning
- Funding Programming
- **Investments**
- Operation Maintenance
- Research
- **Training**
- Information





# Many riparian Countries in transboundary basins have created joint managing bodies .... sometime for decades.

#### **Such International Organizations allow:**

- better dialogue,
- exchanging useful information and warning,
- resolving potential conflicts,
- sharing benefits from better joint management and
- strengthening transboundary cooperation.

However, these institutions may be effective only if they have mandates clearly defining their tasks and responsibilities and if they have the necessary and sufficient human, technical and financial resources and their sustainability guaranteed.



### INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:



#### **DEFINING ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH:**



**Multilateral organizations** 

**Central or federal government** 

**Local authorities** = states (Federation)

= municipalities

= villages

Large public regional planners

Water users: = community

= individuals

**Civil Society:** = enterprises

= researchers

= NGOs



# 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.,
- 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.



# DIFFERENT TYPES OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS:



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- « <u>Basin Committees or Councils</u> », which gather, at the side of administrations, representatives of local authorities, economic sectors using water, the civil society, etc. They can be advisory or decisional, especially regarding planning, the definition of taxes, the allocation of available resources, etc.
- « Associations, unions or consortiums », of local authorities, users or NGOs, which are often spontaneously organized to solve a common problem or to have some influence in water management.
- « <u>Projects</u> », which are usually temporary for specifically implementing and action plan with specific financing.





# The Rhine: an international river basin district

#### 9 States involved

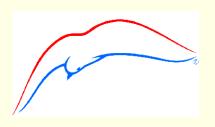
Austria
Belgium
France
Germany
Italy
Liechtenstein
Luxemburg
Switzerland
The Netherlands

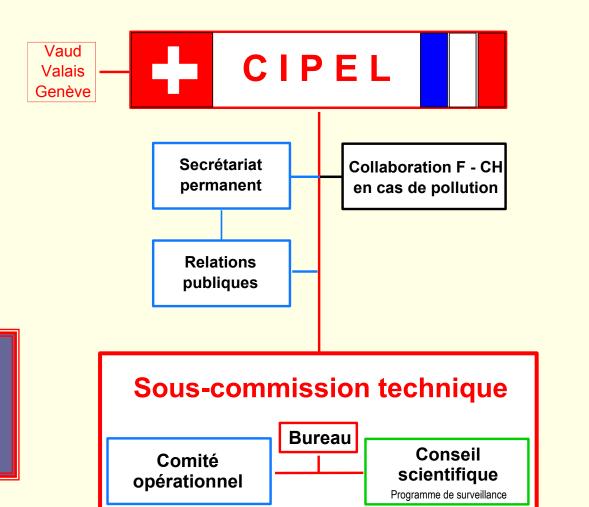


# International Commission for the Léman Lake









**Pollutions** 

industrielles

Renaturation

Méthodologie

International
Commission
for
the Léman Lake

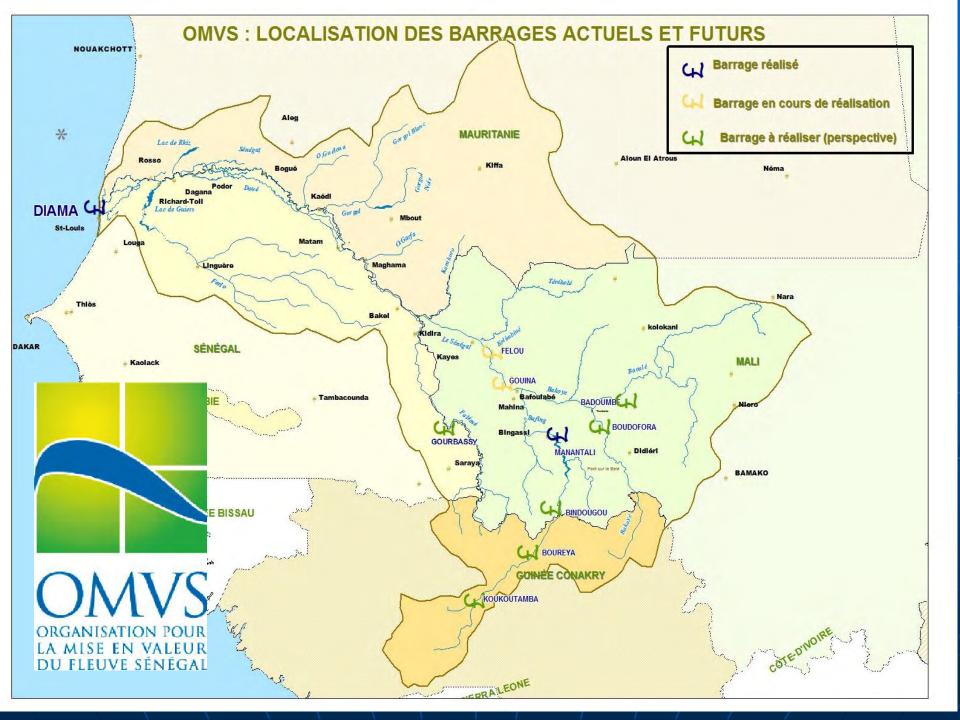
**Pollutions** 

domestiques

Subvention à la déphosphatation

**Pollutions** 

agricoles





**GULF OF THAILAND** 

100

200 300 km

MRC Secretariat, 1999

Upper Mekong Basin Lower Mekong Basin (MRC)

Rank in the world Flow contribution

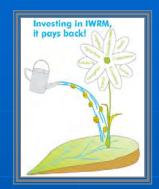




#### **INVESTING IN IWRM... IT PAYS BACK!**



#### - 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.











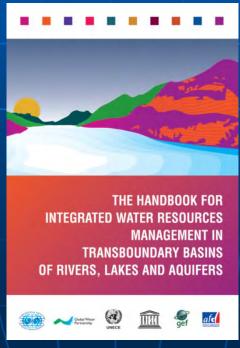






# The International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO), The Global Water Partnership (GWP), The French Development Agency (AFD), The GEF, UNESCO and UNECE,







### MERCI DE VOTRE ATTENTION! THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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### 流域组织国际网

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





INBO initiatives are open to your participation: your inputs are welcome! http://www.riob.org http://www.inbo-news.org For developing and strengthening basin organizations over the world