





FRESH WATER IS A TIME BOMB!!!



United Nations 9–18 July 2018



Economic and Social Council

High-level political forum on sustainable development





"The world is not on track to reach Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) on Water and Sanitation by the deadline set for 2030".

"If we remain off track to deliver on SDG 6, then we jeopardize the entire 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".



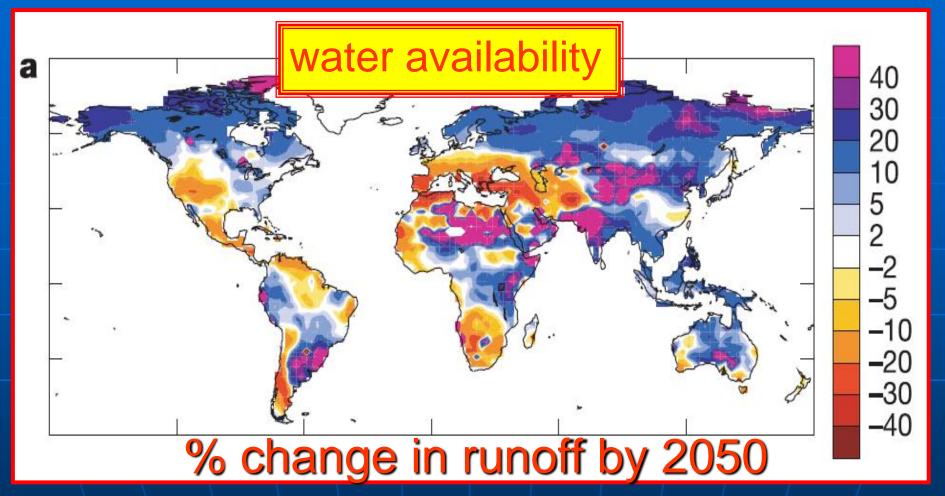




- Natural hazards are poorly controlled,
- Wastage is inadmissible,
- Water pollution is significantly increasing,
- -The situation of the poorest people is intolerable,
- Ecosystems are destroyed...

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

Global warming cannot now be avoided. Fresh water resources will be directly affected in the coming years!



- Many of the major "food-bowls" of the world are projected to become significantly drier
- 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)



Climate change consequences







The climate change is likely to increase the frequency of extreme events, such as floods and droughts:

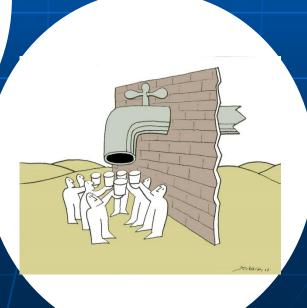
Freshwater is "the first victim of climate change"

Water resources and global changes









The fundamental problems of water resources management and protection, are too often put in the background!

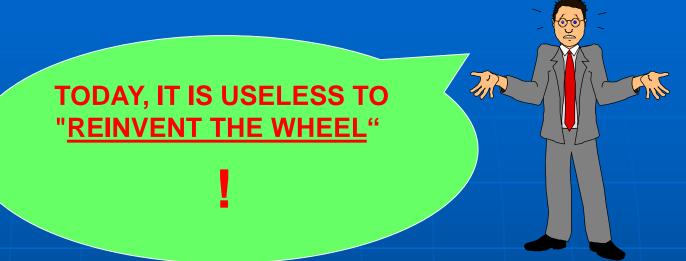
What will we do if...

- For the supply of drinking water, catchments are drying up?
- For hydropower, dam reservoirs are no longer filled?
- For food, there's shortage of irrigation water?
- We remain unable to cool thermal power plants and, even worse, <u>nuclear power plants</u>?
- How can we guarantee <u>waterway transport</u> or the <u>production of fish for food?</u>









AS ALL EFFECTIVE TOOLS ARE AVAILABLE TO MOVE FORWARD FAST, IF THERE IS A POLITICAL WILL TO DECIDE TO DO SO!

Many successful experiments have already been made: We must therefore identify good practices and disseminate them...

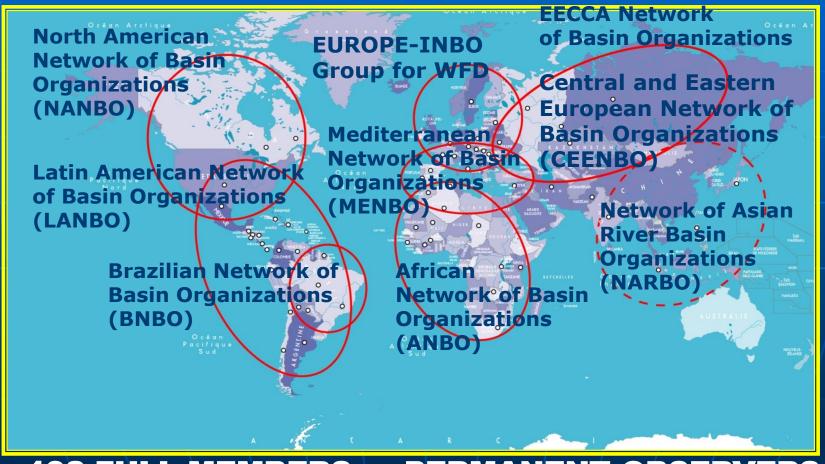
The problems are mainly not technical but institutional and financial!



Created in 1994 to facilitate operational exchanges between BO



INBO's REGIONAL NETWORKS



192 FULL MEMBERS or PERMANENT OBSERVERS in 88 COUNTRIES



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 rivers, lakes and aquifers.

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



RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT EXPERIENCED A QUICK DEVELOPMENT IN MANY COUNTRIES



INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

OVERALL MEETING
 OF RATIONAL AND LEGITIMATE DEMANDS

Agriculture Electricity

Domestic uses Transports

Industry Leisure

Fish farming Fishing

- WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND RECYCLING,
- CONSERVATION OF ECOSYSTEMS: rivers, lakes, wetlands, aquifers, costal areas,
- RISK PREVENTION:

Erosion

Drought

Floods



wastewater treatment

CLIMATE CHANGE CONCERNS ALL MAJOR WATER USES





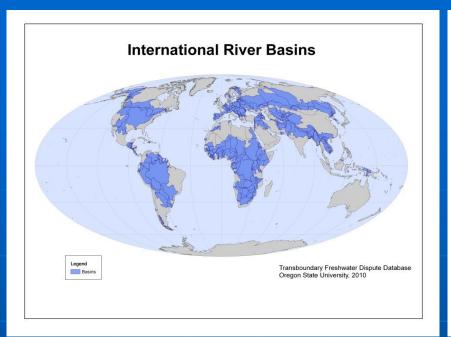
What do we consider as a Basin?

The concept includes all water resources





roundwater



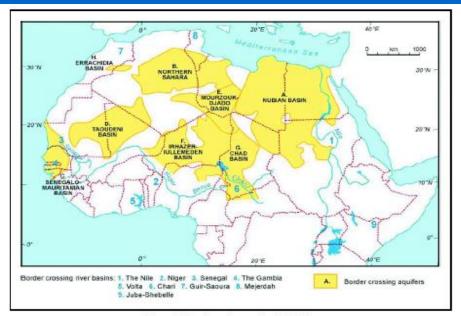


FIGURE 1. Transboundary aquifers in N Africa

Water has no boundary >>

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

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



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



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Transboundary basins per continent.

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	ı	<u> 2002</u>	Percentage Of territory
Africa	X	5 9	<u>62</u> %
Asia	X	57	<u>39</u> %
Europe	X	69	54 %
America North	ı	<u>각</u> 0	35 %
America South	×	38	<u>60</u> %
TOTAL	X	<u>275</u>	45 %







Implementation of the UN Convention for the international water courses management in Europe – HELSINKY 1992

Building the data administration and sharing capacities of the national and local Authorities involved in 2 pilot basins, by using methodologies that can be replicated in other transboundary basins of the region.









Implementation of
the European Water Framework Directive
in the 28 countries
of the enlarged European Union,
as well as in the candidate countries for accession,
is a major milestone for promoting the principles
of good governance advocated by INBO.

Directive 2000/60/EC of 23 October 2000

establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy.







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:



AVOIDING WASTAGES!

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

... MUST BECOME PRIORITIES.



A NEW APPROACH TO WATER USES IN AGRICULTURE SHOULD BE LOOKED FOR.













Permanent

Secretariat

Technical

PARIS

water resources management should be organized:



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Example of SINA and SIRA in Mexico

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.



If we cannot measure, we cannot manage!!



DIALOGUE



INFORMATION



Resources

- Surface water (Rivers -Lakes)
- Groundwater
- Wetlands



Uses

- Quantity
- Quality
- Ecology
- Requirements
- Abstractions
- Discharges
 - Flowrates
 - Pollution

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

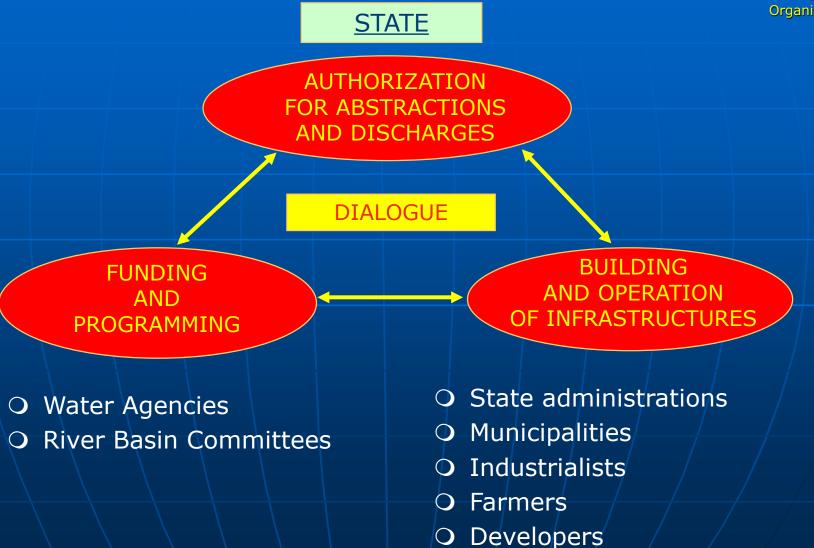
- Frequencies
- G.I.S
- Cost, budget...



MORE AND MORE STAKEHOLDERS ARE INVOLVED IN WATER MANAGEMENT



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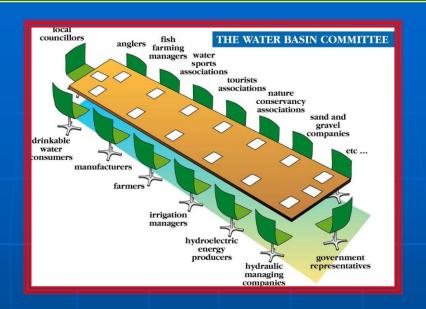


Secretariat

water resources management should be organized:



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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, 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

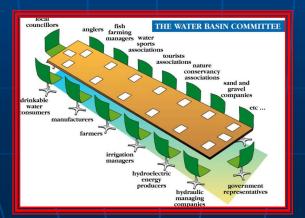




• INBO RECOMMENDS THAT THIS PARTICIPATION BE ORGANIZED IN BASIN COMMITTEES OR COUNCILS.

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.





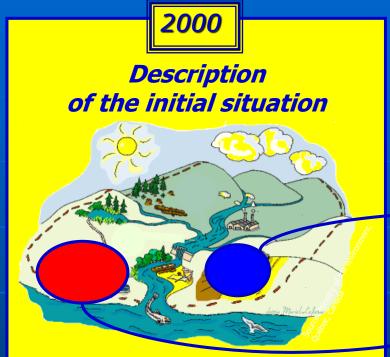




water resources management should be organized:



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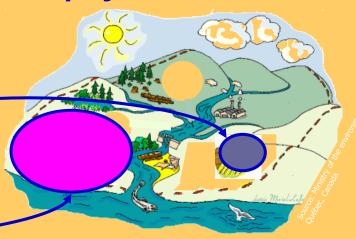


Focus on economic aspects:

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

2025

Baseline scenario: projection for 2025



Baseline scenario:

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

based on management plans or master plans

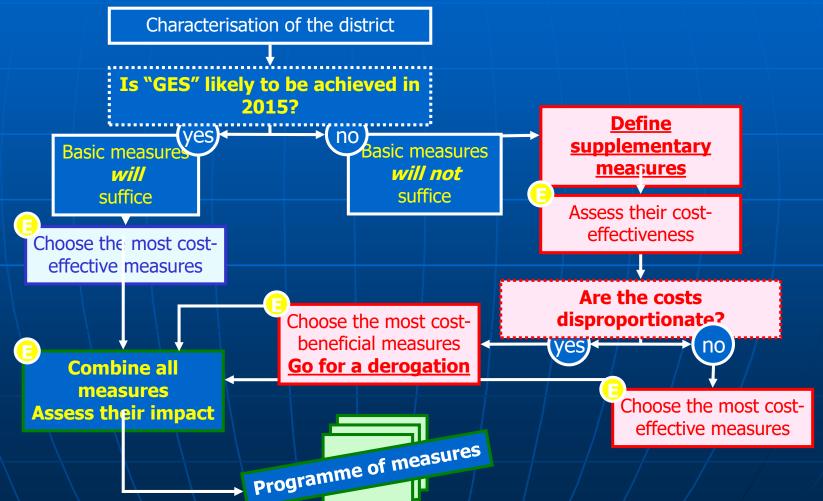
that define the medium and long-term objectives to be achieved;



water resources management should be organized:

Through the development of Programs of Measures and multiyear priority investments;

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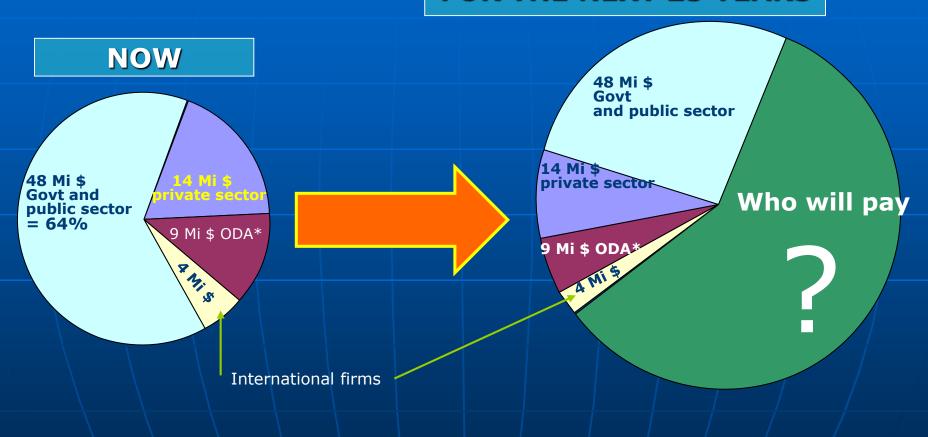


IF WE ARE NOT ABLE TO MOBILIZE ENOUGH MONEY, WE SHALL NOT HAVE THE FRESH WATER WE NEED!





FOR THE NEXT 25 YEARS



75 milliards \$ / year

180 milliards \$ / year



water resources management should be organized:



With 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.
- **WATER-RELATED CHARGES:**
 - National water charges transiting through "Special Accounts of the Treasury"
 - Basin water charges levied by the Water Agency
- 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.

With the mobilization of specific financial resources,

THE « POLLUTER - USER - PAYS » PRINCIPLE

Abstraction taxes

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







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FINANCING WATER POLICY:



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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



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,

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!







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