

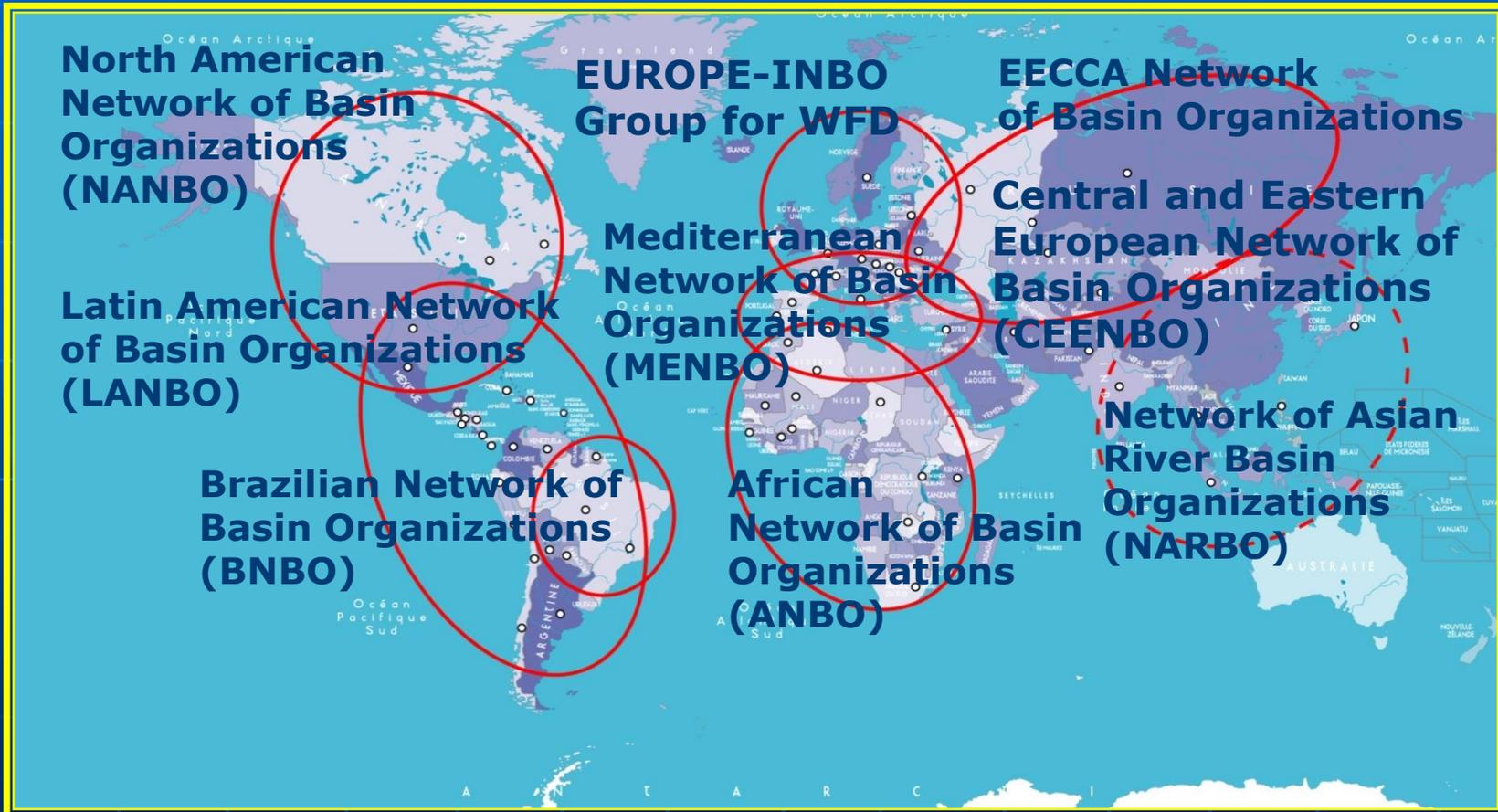
INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS

Created in 1994 to facilitate
operational exchanges between BO



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INBO's REGIONAL NETWORKS



192 FULL MEMBERS or PERMANENT OBSERVERS
in 88 COUNTRIES



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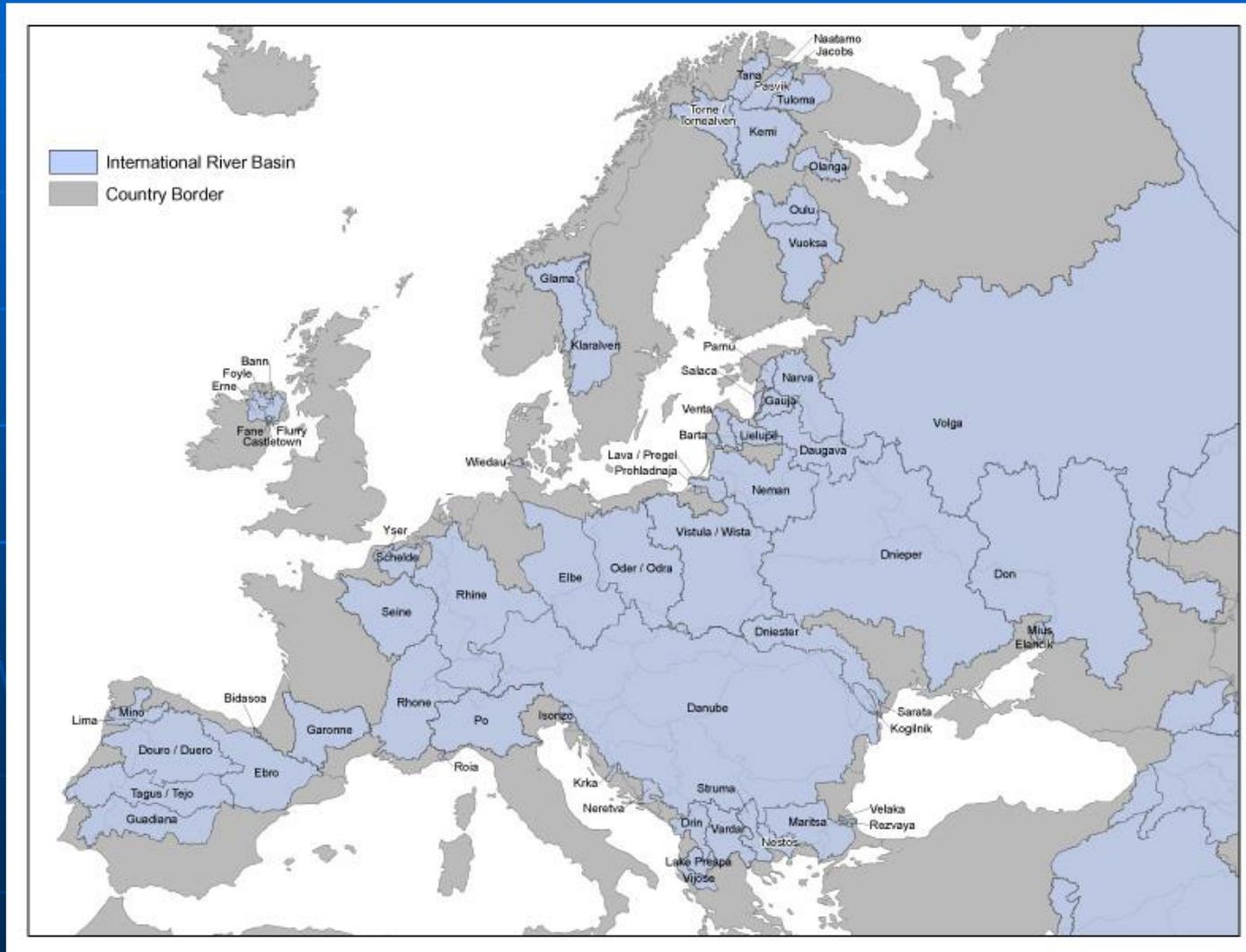
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SIX RIVERS OR LAKES AND HUNDREDS OF AQUIFERS ARE TRANSBOUNDARY ONES

<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 %
TOTAL		276	45 %

In Europe a majority of basins are transboundary ones!



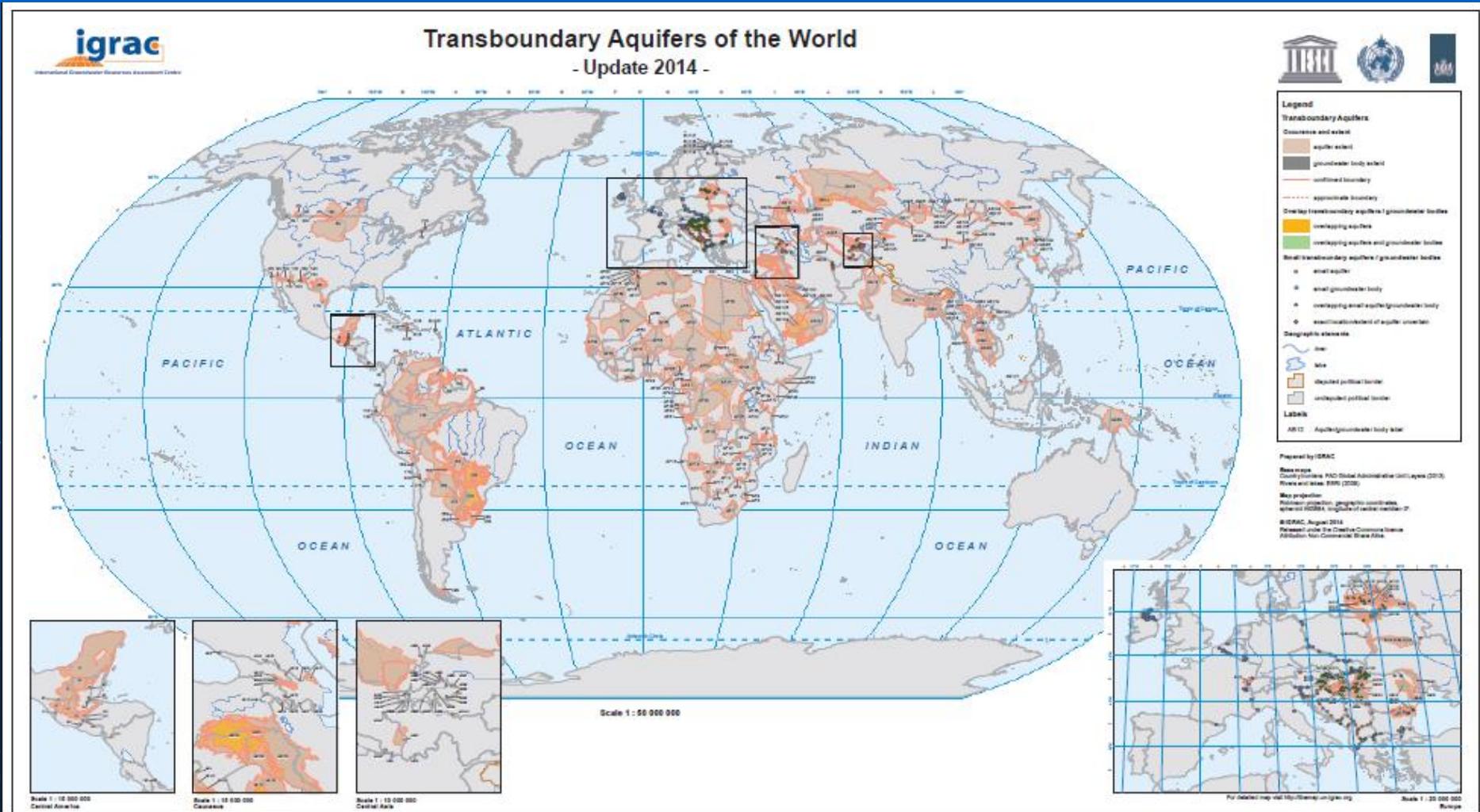
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More than 600 Transboundary aquifers!



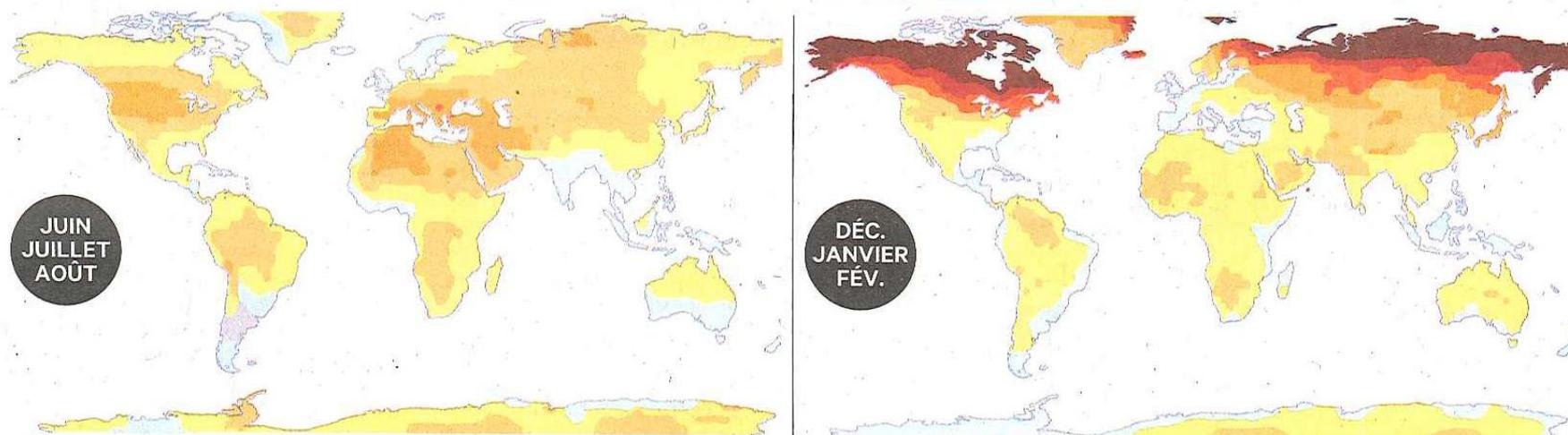
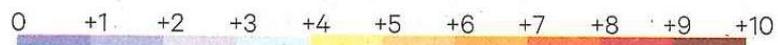
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Les régions les plus exposées au réchauffement climatique

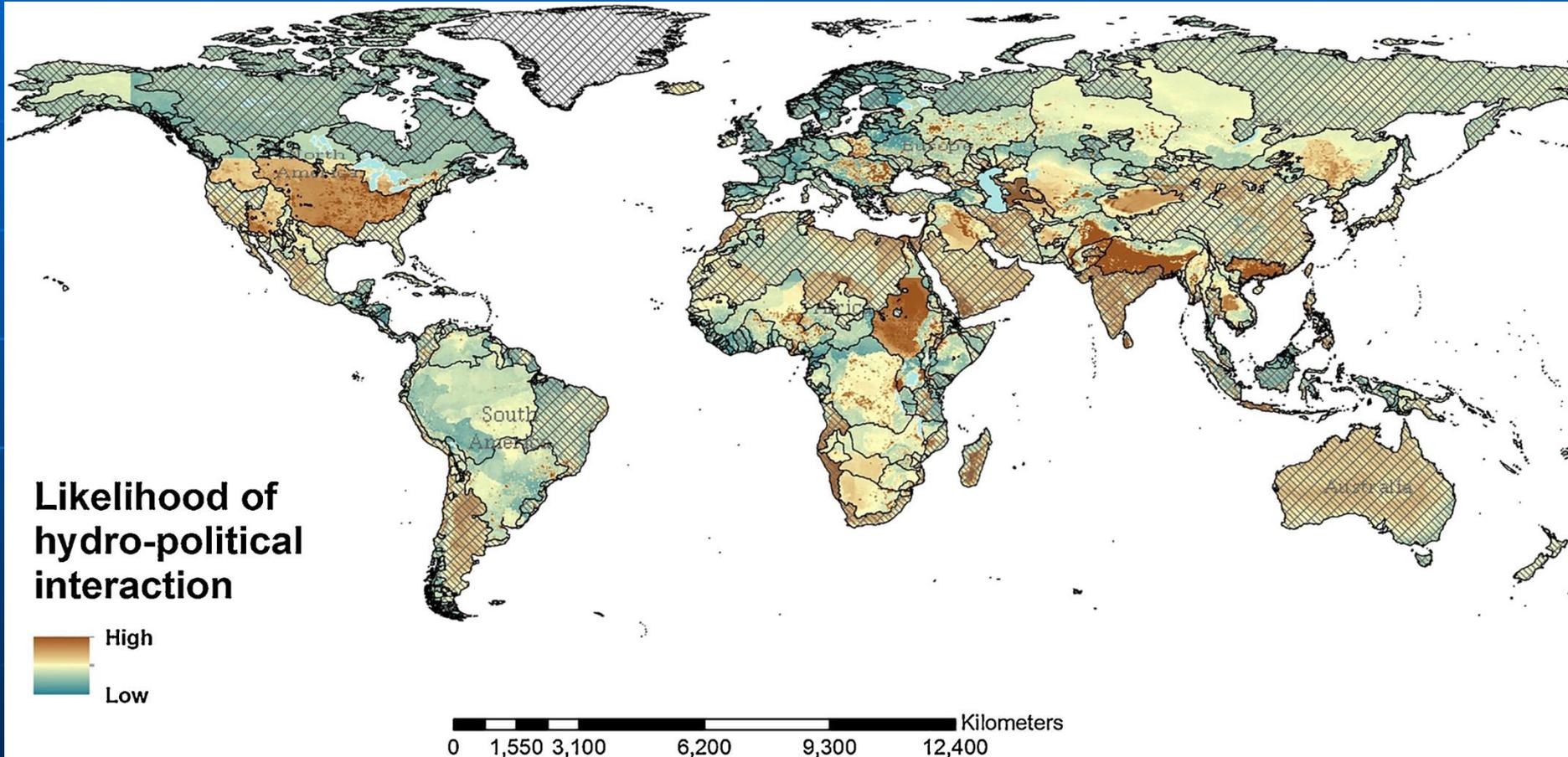
Ecart des températures en 2080-2100 par rapport à la moyenne actuelle, en degrés



JRC scientists have identified the hotspots where competition over the use of shared water resources could lead to disagreements between countries.



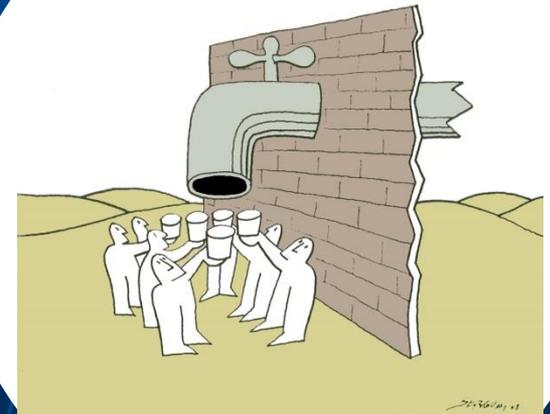
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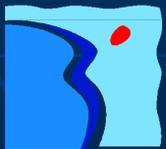
Water resources and global changes



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Conflicts!!



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.

DEFINING ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
ALSO IN EACH RIPARIAN COUNTRY :



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- **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 has prepared a set of **articles related to the use of shared aquifers** which was adopted during the last 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**





Paris Pact on water and adaptation to climate change in the basins of rivers, lakes and aquifers

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 droughts, as well as the increase in ocean level, which...

360 SIGNATORIES!!

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.

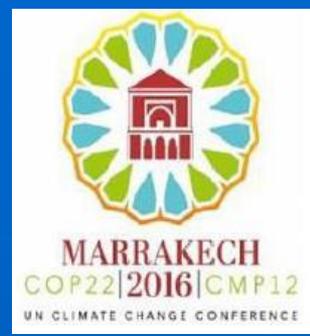
We should act quickly before it is too late!

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





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
- There is a great diversity in the mandates and selected options.

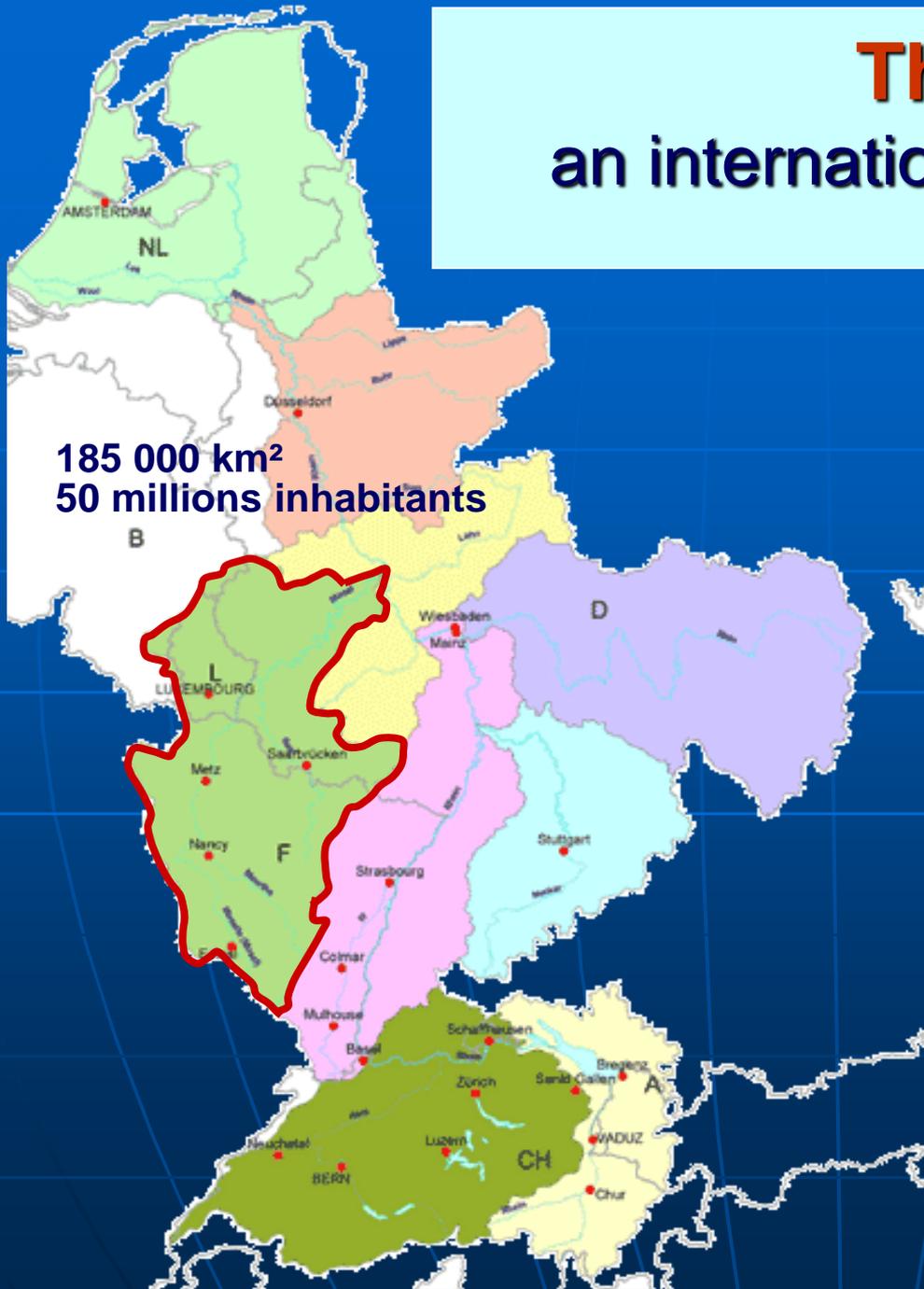
The Rhine :

an international river basin district

(WFD, art 3.3)

9 States involved

Austria
Belgium
France
Germany
Italy
Liechtenstein
Luxemburg
Switzerland
The Netherlands



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

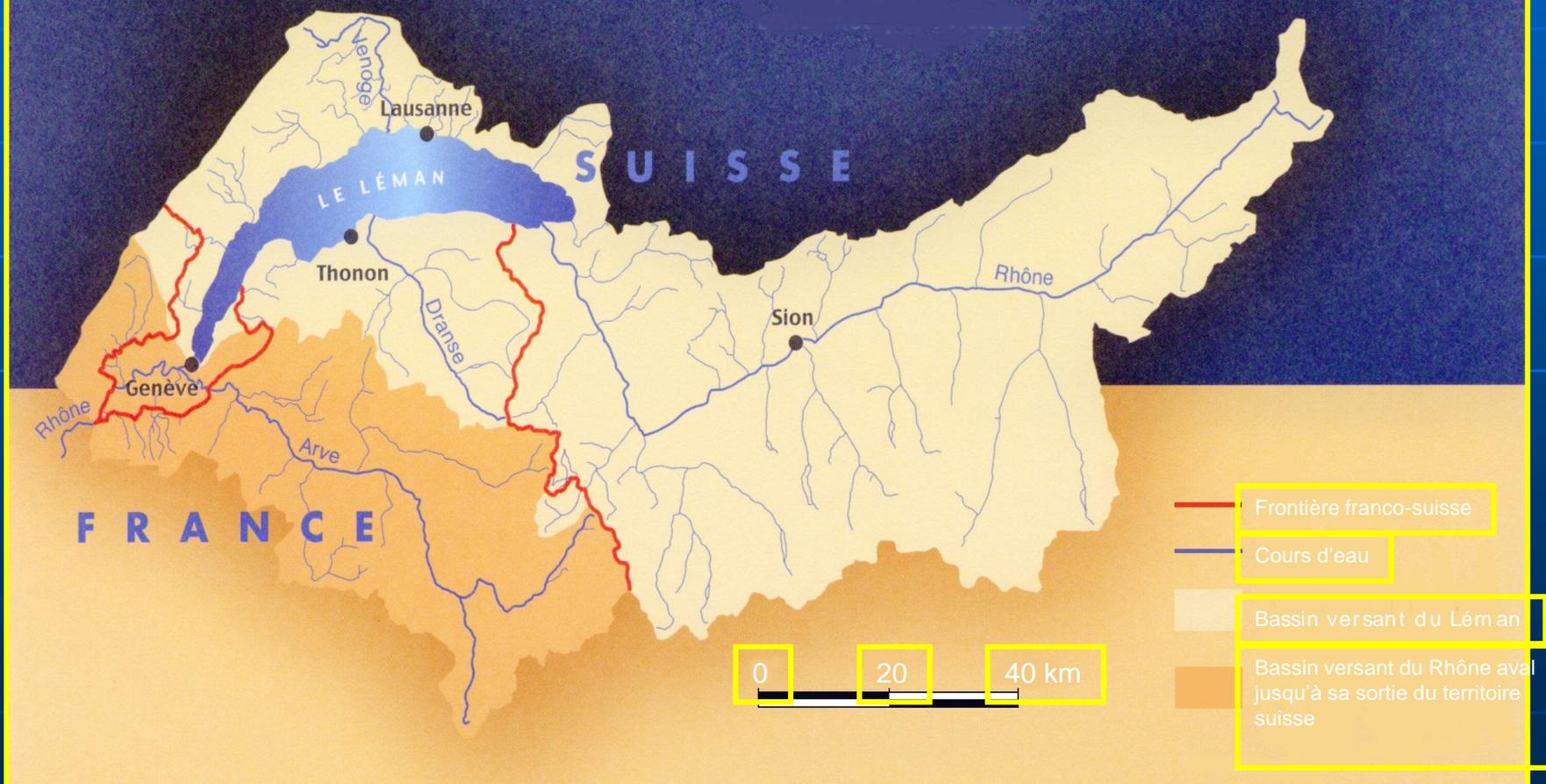
*cf. Diagram 2: Expert coordination / Coordination of reporting

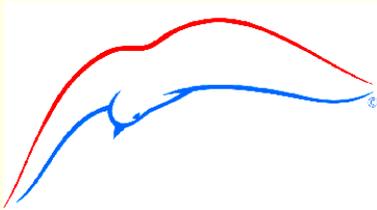
International Commission for the Léman Lake



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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 Léman Lake**

Sous-commission technique

Comité
opérationnel

Bureau

Conseil
scientifique

Programme de surveillance

Pollutions
domestiques

Pollutions
agricoles

Pollutions
industrielles

Renaturation

Méthodologie

Subvention à la
déphosphatation

water resources management should be organized:



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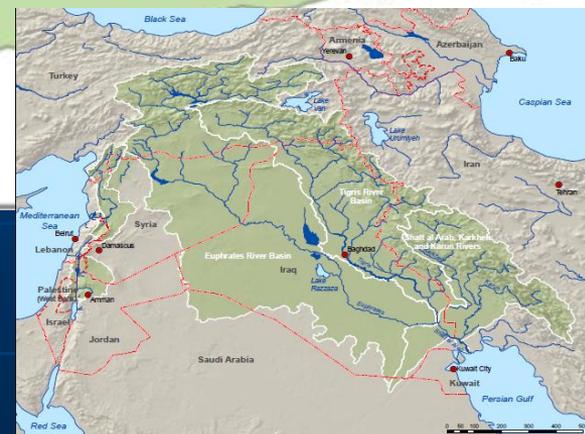
**1) on the scale of local, national, transboundary
basins of rivers, lakes and aquifers;**



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



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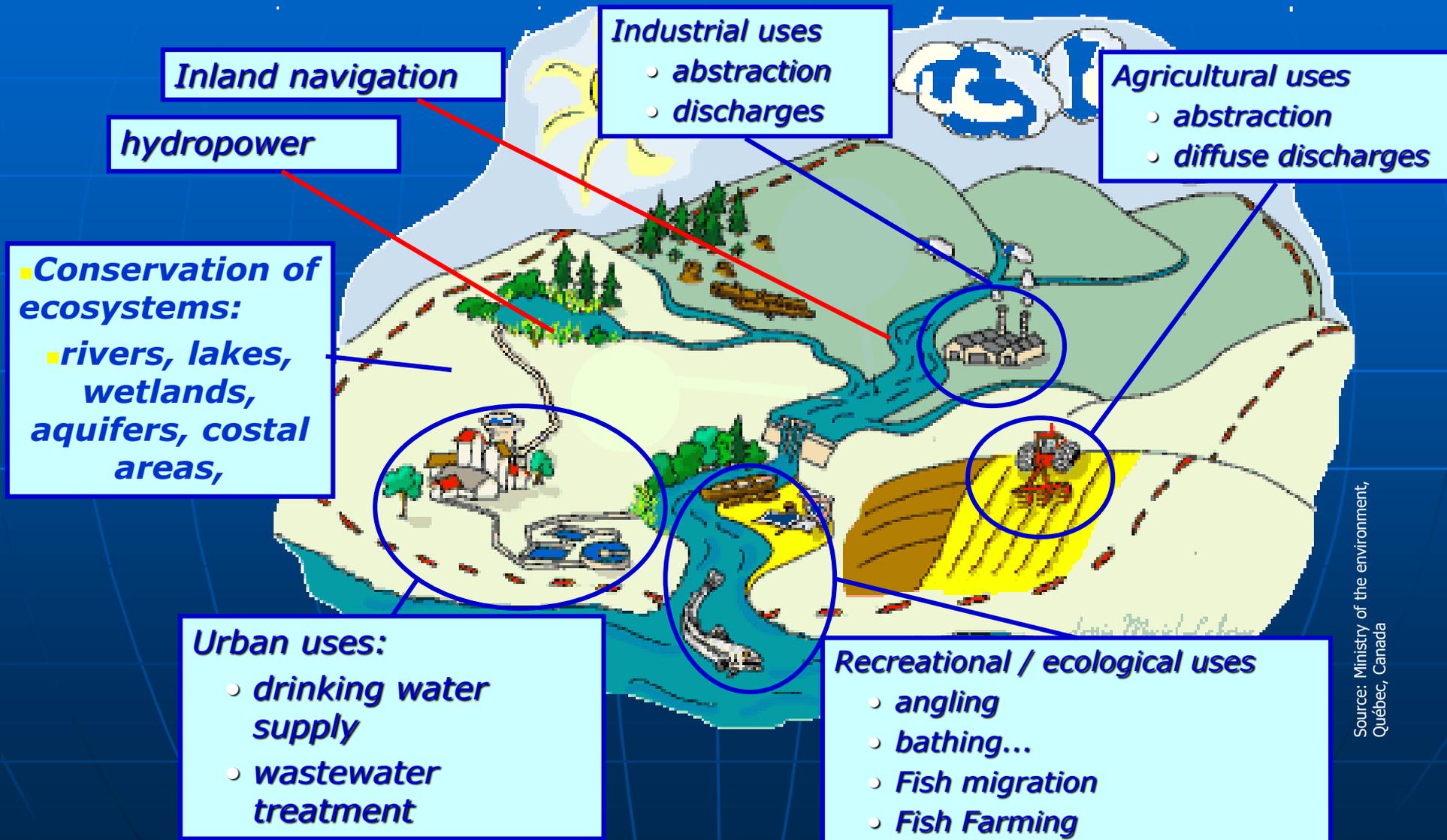


BASIN SOLIDARITY CONCERNS

ALL MAJOR WATER USES



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All kinds of water Are taken into consideration



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- * surface waters
- * groundwater



- * transitional water
- * coastal waters...



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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

If we cannot measure, we cannot manage!!



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DIALOGUE



INFORMATION



Resources

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



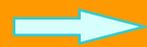
Uses



Seasonal variations



Geographic locations



Economical informations

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

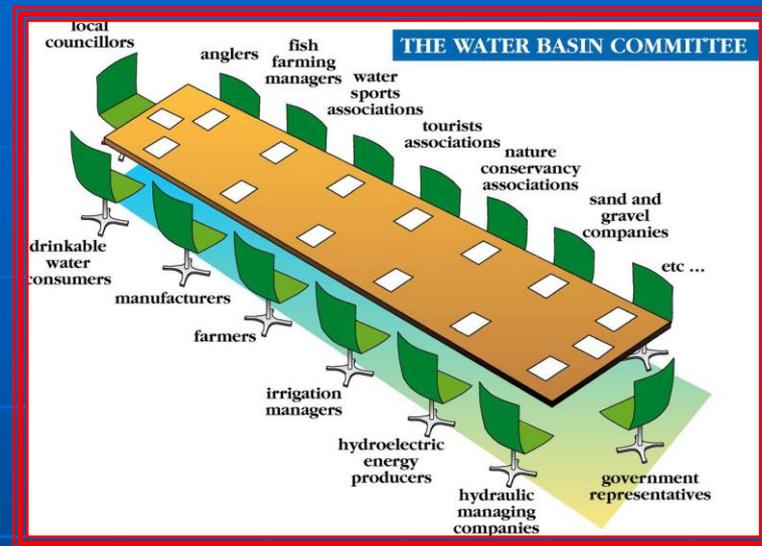
- Frequencies

- G.I.S

- Cost, budget...



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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, **especially, in Basin Councils or Committees.**

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



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Conflicts

requirements collected
from each point of view



Designing a program
through **dialogue**



Reaching **agreement**
with an ambitious program

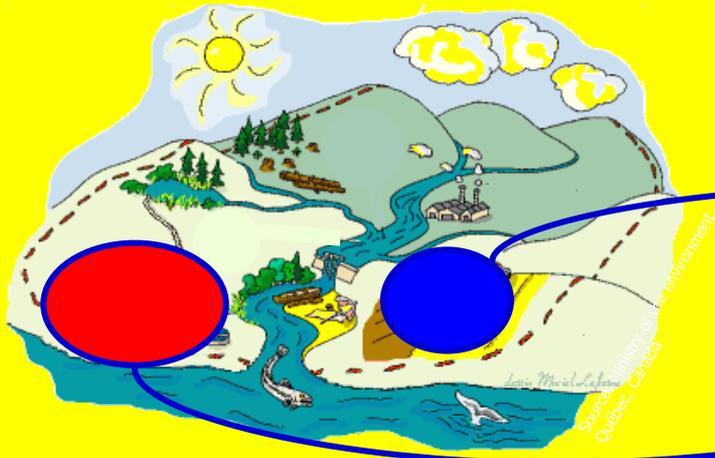


water resources management should be organized:



2004

Description of the initial situation

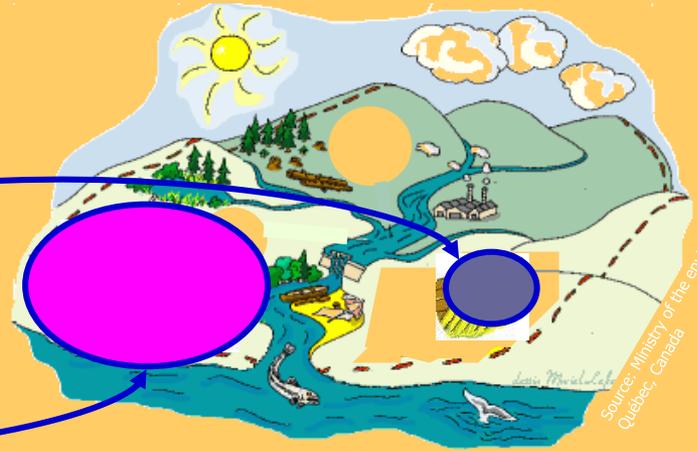


Focus on economic aspects:

- 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

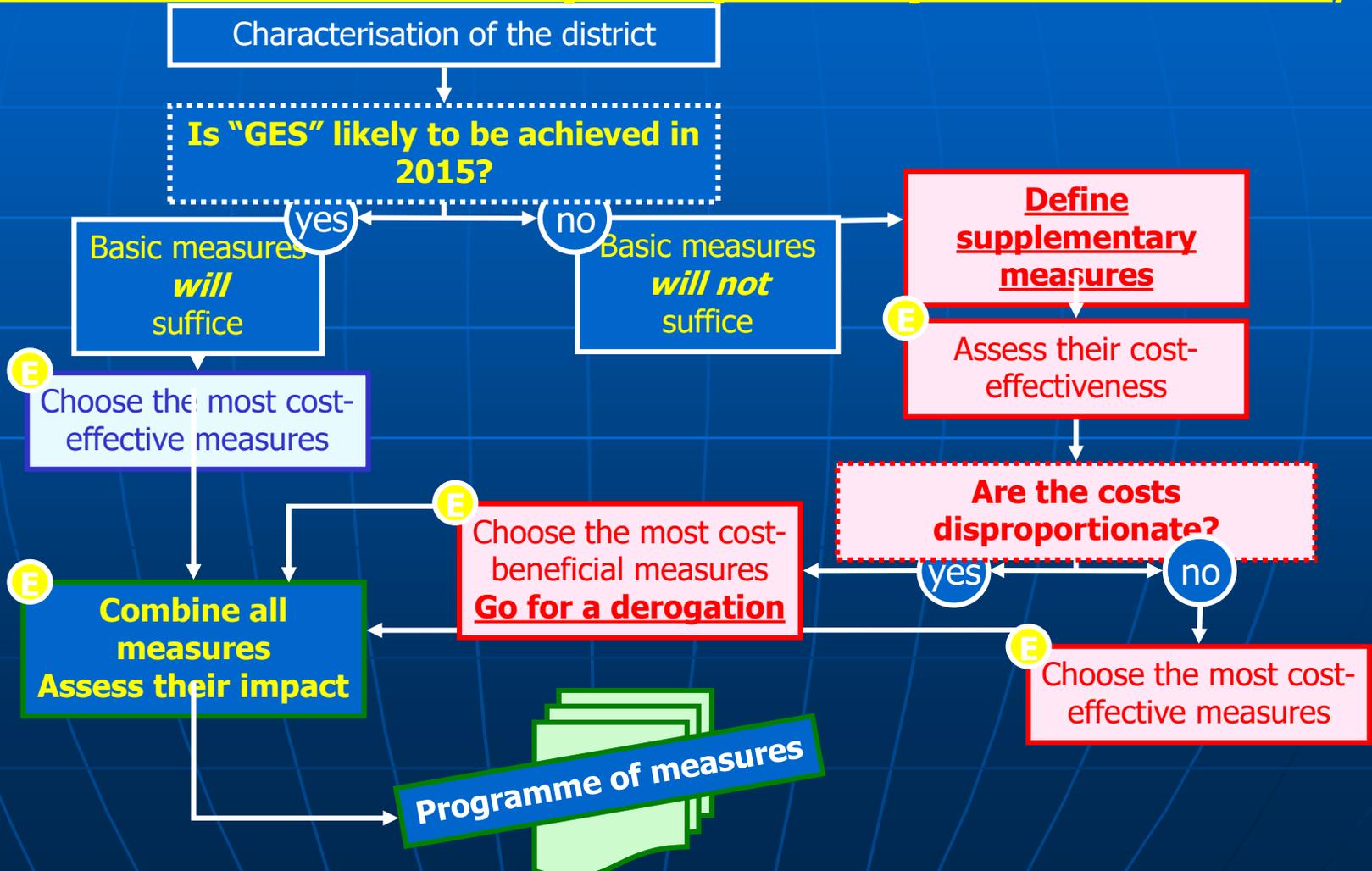
4) based on management plans or master plans
that define the medium and long-term objectives to be achieved;

water resources management should be organized:



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5) through the development of Programs of Measures and multiyear priority investments;



water resources management should be organized:



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6) with the mobilization of specific financial resources,

VARIOUS COMPLEMENTARY SYSTEMS FOR COST RECOVERY

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:

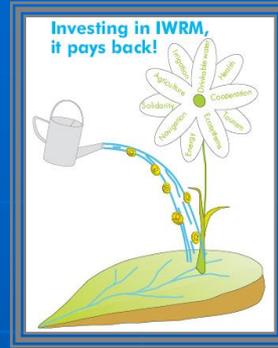
- Price of raw water – levied by big developers
- Price of drinking water – levied by the municipalities or water suppliers

TRANSFERTS: International aid or from other economical sectors.

INVESTING IN IWRM... IT PAYS BACK!



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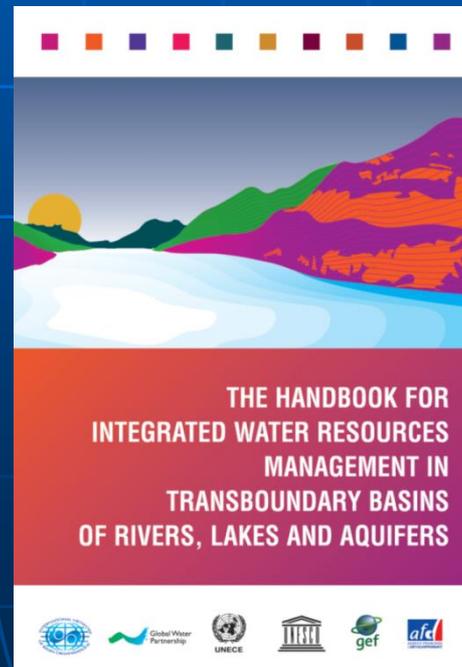
■ CONCLUSION:

- 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.**



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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,





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**TODAY, IT IS USELESS TO
"REINVENT THE WHEEL"**

!

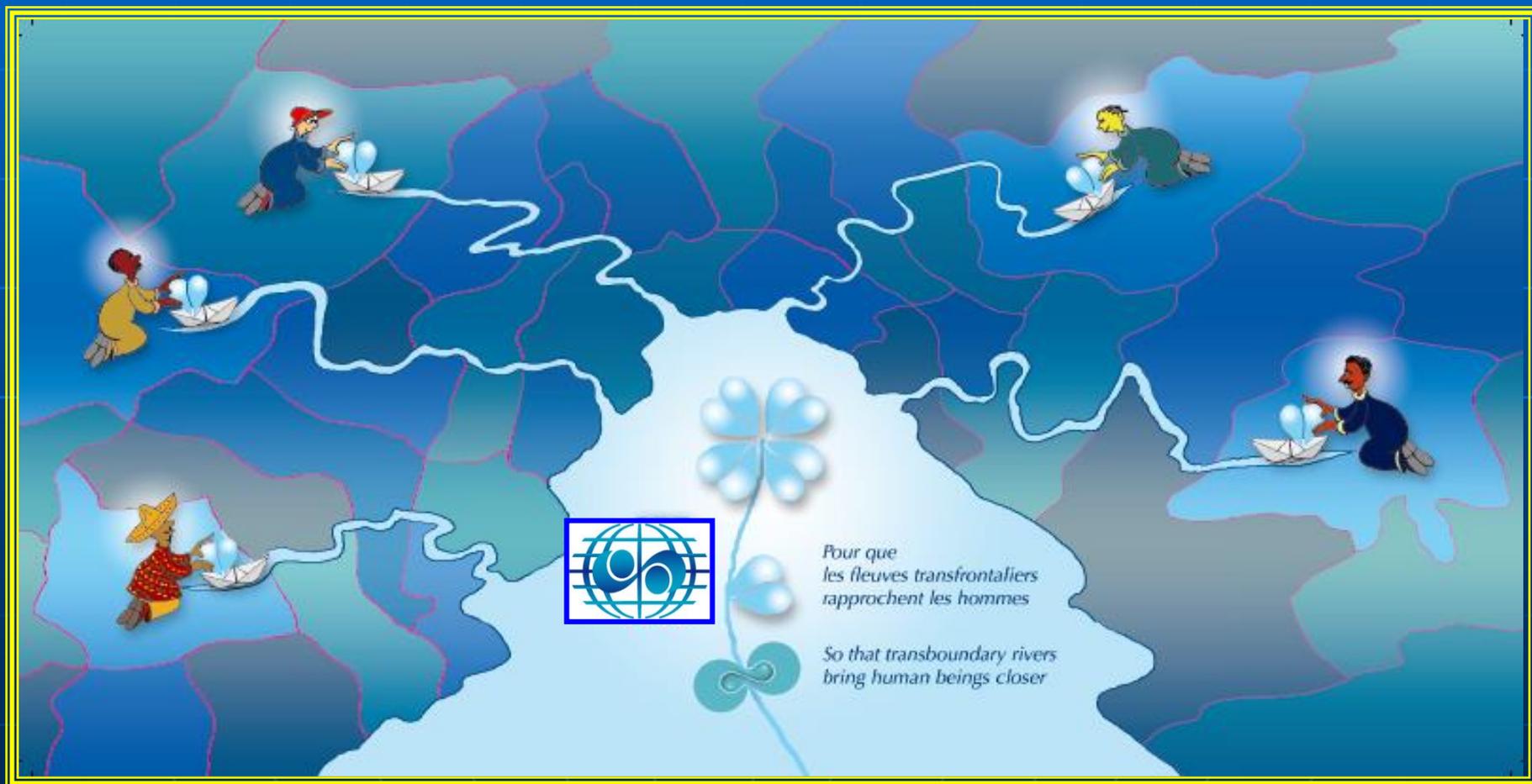
**AS ALL EFFECTIVE TOOLS ARE AVAILABLE TO MOVE FORWARD FAST,
IF THERE IS A POLITICAL WILL TO DECIDE TO DO SO!**

**LET'S GET MOBILIZED !
YES WE CAN.....
IF A STRONG POLITICAL WILL?**



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



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

www.inbo-news.org

www.riob.org

mail: inbo@wanadoo.fr

riob2@wanadoo.fr

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

الشبكة الدولية لهيئات الأحواض