



BASINS AND FINANCIAL REDISTRIBUTION IN ACTION

Consolidation of basin management, increasing resilience to the consequences of climate change and development of redistributive mechanisms, in support to the sustainable development in selected watersheds in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru

EcoCuencas Project



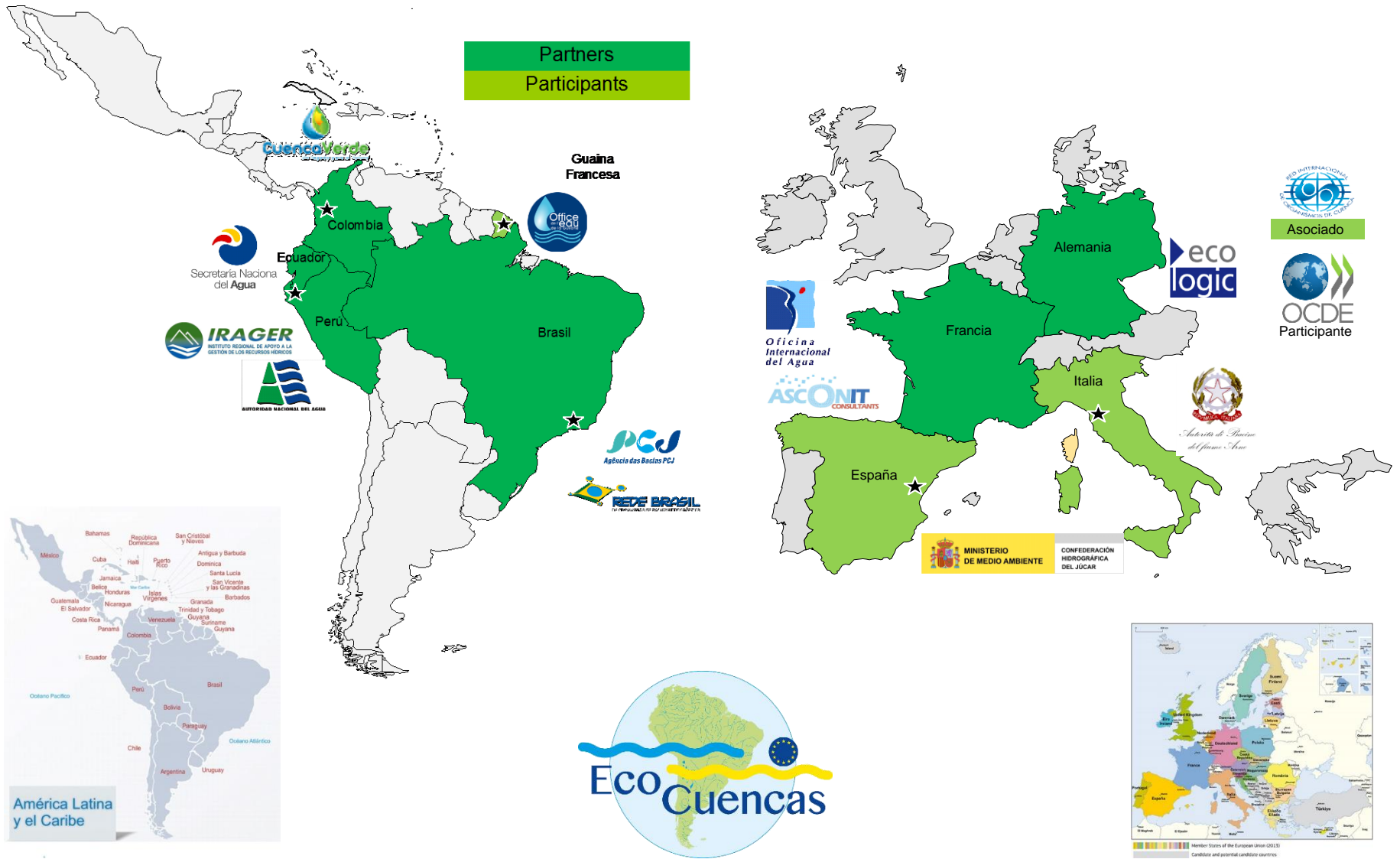
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Objectives of the project

- Ecocuencas is financed by the European Commission through the WATERCLIMA-LAC Program “*Regional Basin and Coastal Areas Management Program in the context of Climate Change in Latin America and the Caribbean*”.
- The objectives of the Ecocuencas Project are:
 - Demonstrate in a practical way the relevance of redistributive mechanisms for integrated water resources management and better resilience;
 - Develop and disseminate best practices regarding the resilience and the implementation of redistributive mechanisms ”.

Participants of the project



Selected basins



- The countries selected for the project - Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia and Peru - adopted participatory basin management systems.
- The selected basins are considered to be critical in terms of impact of climate change and need to strengthen their systems of finance measures for adaptation to climate change: **Piracicaba, Capivari Jundiá Basin (Brazil), Chira-Catamayo Basin (Peru and Ecuador) and Rio Grande II Reservoir Basin (Colombia).**
- Three participating basin organizations support the exchanges: **the Office of Water of French Guiana, the Arno River Basin Authority (Italy) and the Jucar Hydrographic Confederation (Spain)**

Work plan

The project will be developed over the 2015-2018 period and includes four components:







- Participatory Assessment of the current situation and the main needs in terms of basin management in the countries covered by the project;
- Financial Mechanisms, recommendations and practical applications;
- Implementation of pilot projects; and,
- Networking, dissemination, training and capacity building.



Current activity – component 1:

"Regional Assessment Document" including the legal and institutional framework of basin management and the synthesis of the challenges and recommendations for integrating Climate Change in Integrated Basin Management

Pilot basins

Basin	Basin entities	Hydrography	Population	Main Challenges
<p>Piracicaba, Capivari, Jundiá Basin (Brasil)</p> <p>PCJ Basin Agency</p>	 	15.000 km ²	<p>5.5 million</p> <p>City of Campinas</p> <p>States of São Paulo and Minas Gerais</p>	<p>Accounts for about 7% of Brazil GDP and provides water for 5.5 million inhabitants of , the PCJ Basin and for 9 million people in the Greater São Paulo through Cantareira System dams.</p> <p>Since 2014 it faces one of the most critical water shortages in the last 84 years</p>
<p>Chira-Catamayo Basin (Peru y Ecuador)</p> <p>National Water Authority, IRAGER, Water Resources Council Chira Piura Basin</p> <p>SENAGUA- Puyango River Basin District -Catamayo</p>	 	<p>17.200 km²</p> <p>Peru: 7213 Km²</p> <p>Ecuador: 9987 Km²</p>	<p>400.000 in Peru</p> <p>200.000 in Ecuador</p>	<p>Provides water to 600,000 inhabitants of the basin and water for irrigation and drinking water for 1.4 million people in the Piura River basin through the Chira-Piura Project .</p> <p>Faces transboundary resources management challenges due to erosion in the upper basins and the impacts of climate change.</p>
<p>Rio Grande II Reservoir Basin (Colombia)</p> <p>Cuenca Verde Corporation</p>	 	1040 km ²	35.000	<p>Provides water for 3.5 million inhabitants of the Aburrá Valley, including the city of Medellín while facing serious environmental degradation due to urban development.</p>