

Mr. Jean - François DONZIER General Manager International Office for Water Permanent Technical Secretary INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS



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 OR LAKES AND HUNDREDS OF AQUIFERS ARE TRANSBOUNDARY ONES





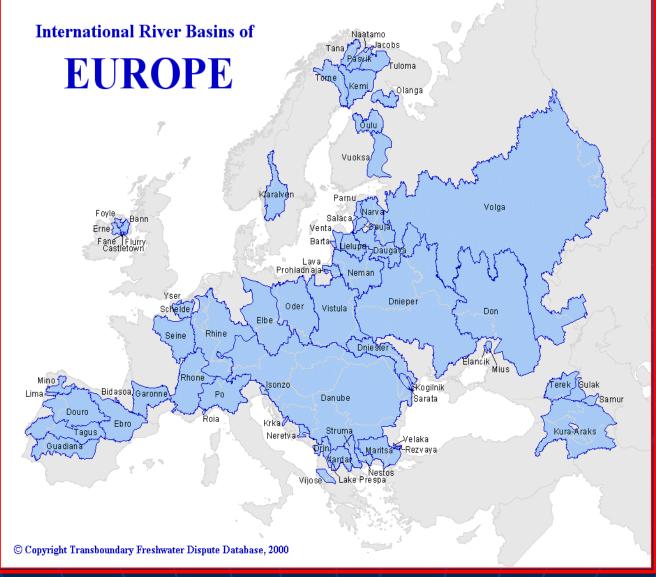
Transboundary basins per continent.

		Pourcentage du territoire
Afrique	59	<u>67</u> %
Asie	57	39 %
Europe	69	54 %
Amerique du Nord	∼ 	35 %
Amerique du Sud	38	<u> </u>
TOTAL	276	<u> 각</u> 5 %

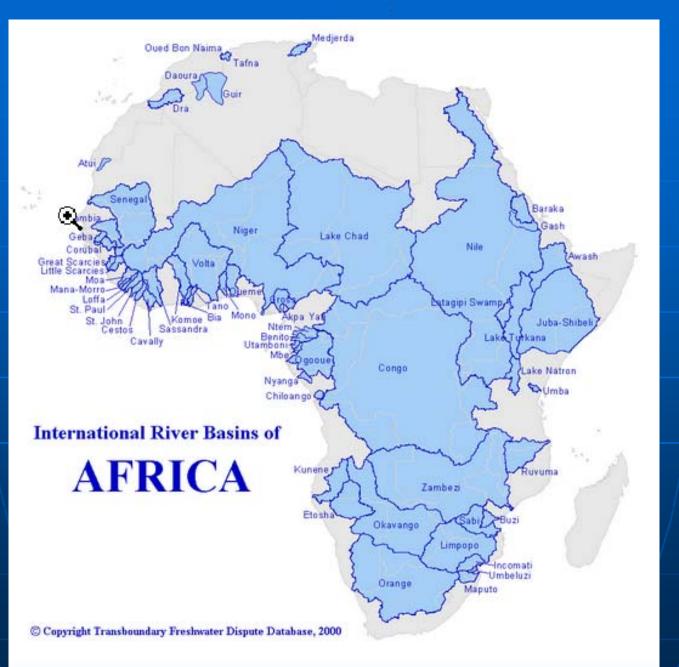


In Europe a majority of basins are transboundary ones!













IN NOTHERN AFRICA THE MAIN AQUIFERS **ARE SHARED**



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

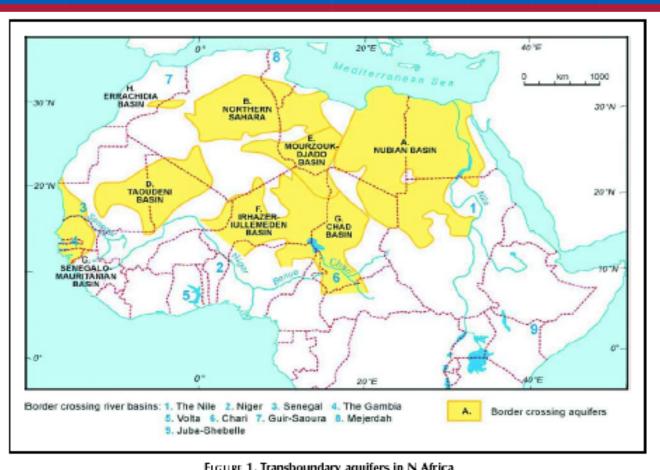
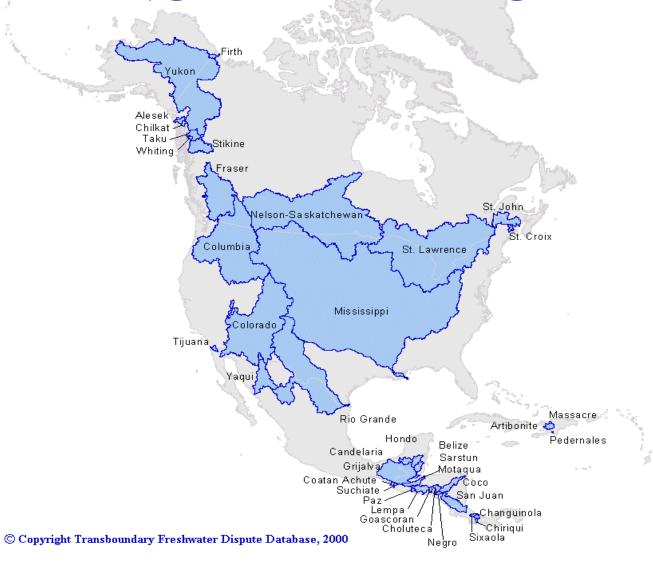


FIGURE 1. Transboundary aquifers in N Africa



International River Basins of

NORTH AMERICA







International River Basins of

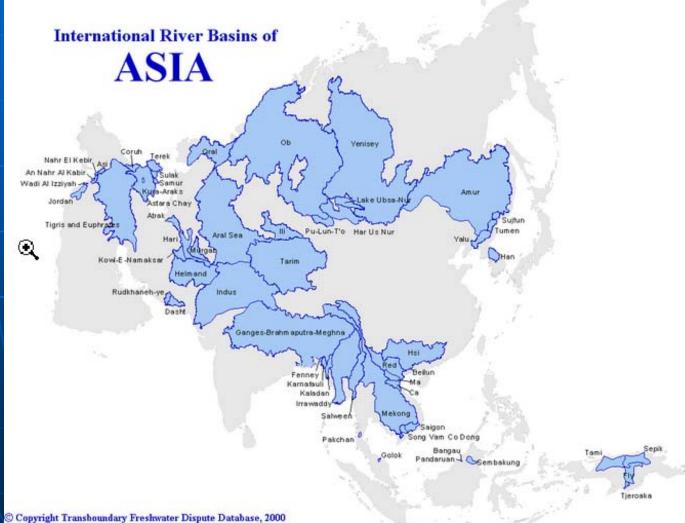
SOUTH AMERICA







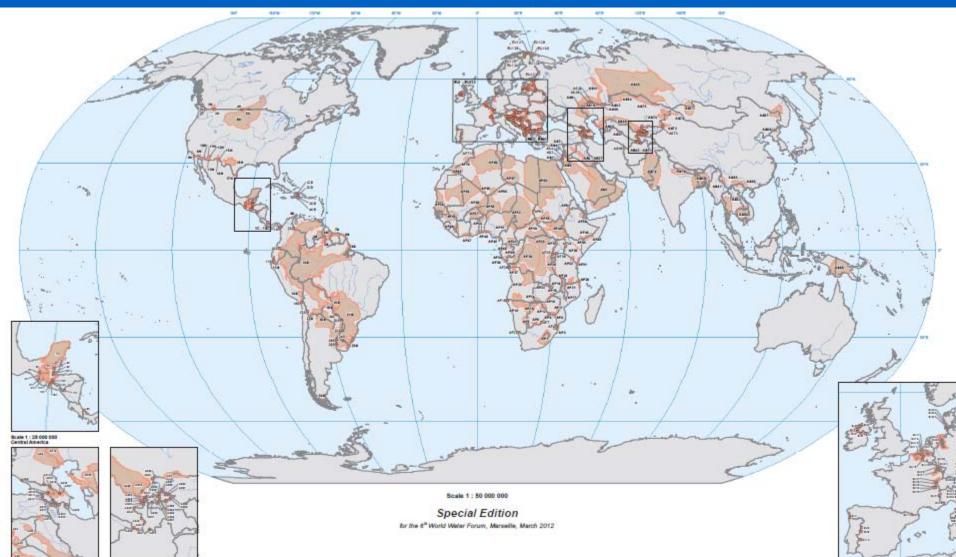






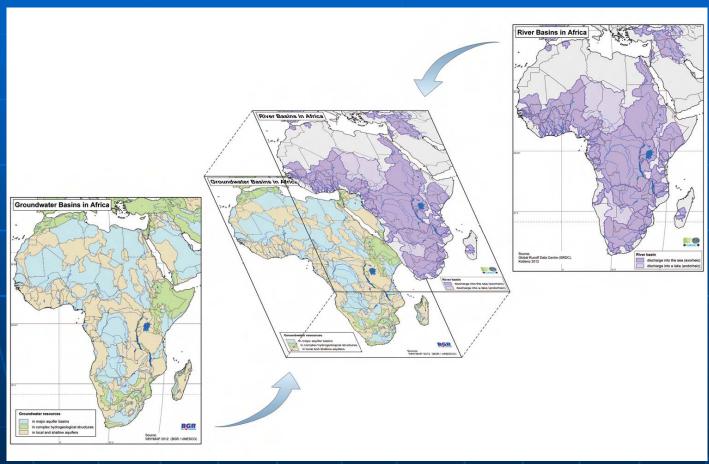
Transboundary aquifers





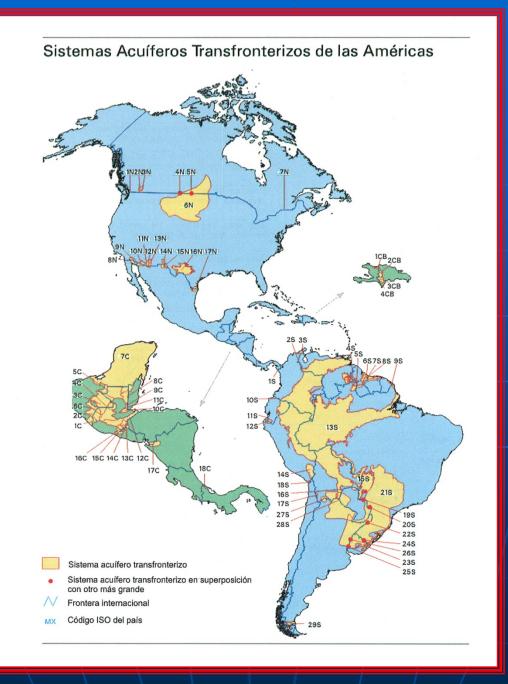






Areal extent of surface basins and aquifers sometimes differs radically





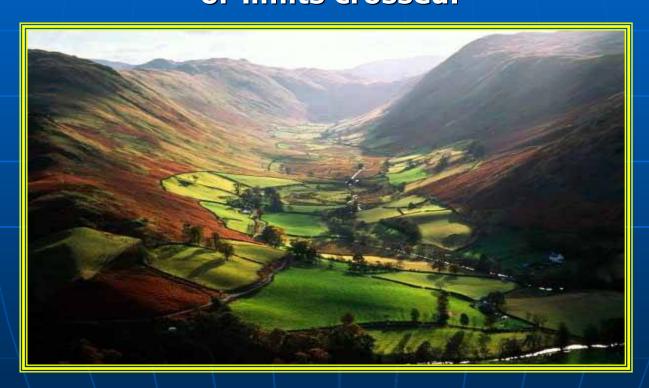




Indeed, basins are the natural territories, in which water runs, on the soil or in the sub-soil,



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,



International Edition Office
For Water
PARIS-FRANCE

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



Sub-basin/Sector/ Water type

element of district to deal with particular aspects

THE DIFFERENT HYDROLOGICAL SCALES:

Water bodies

scale of evaluation of the achievement of good status

Heavily modified water bodies (HMWB): human activity carried out makes it impossible to reach the goal without disproportionate costs (change activity...)

⇒ no link with pollution

50

District =

river basins + associated groundwaters and coastal waters



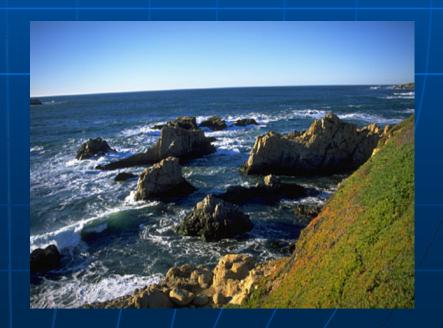
All kinds of water Are taken jointly into consideration





- * <u>surface waters</u>
- * groundwater

- * transitional water
- * coastal waters...





What do we consider as a Basin?



the concept includes all

SURFACE and



Groundwater



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



INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:



DEFINING ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH:





International commissions

Central or federal government

Local authorities = states (Federation)

= municipalities

= villages

Large public regional planners

basin organizations?

Water users: = community

= individuals

Civil Society: = enterprises

= researchers

= NGOs



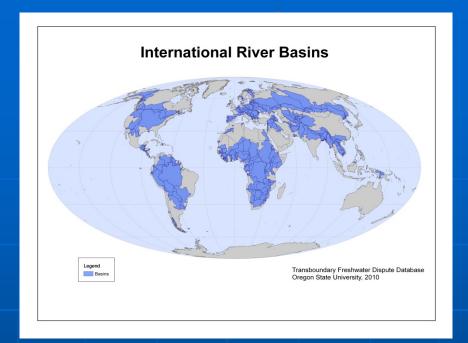




• A clear legal framework must specify, in each country, the rights and obligations, the possible levels of decentralization, the institutional responsibilities of the different stakeholders, the processes and means needed for good water governance,

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



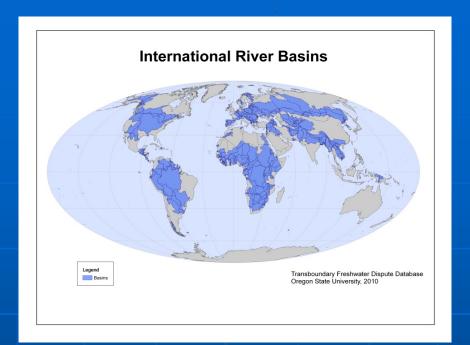




Many agreements were signed, in the past centuries, between riparian countries of transboundary rivers, to ensure:

- 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.



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.



<u>DIFFERENT TYPES</u> OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS:



- 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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- « Basin Committees or Councils », 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

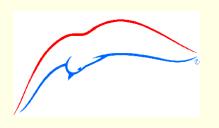
Austria
Belgium
France
Germany
Italy
Liechtenstein
Luxemburg
Switzerland
The Netherlands

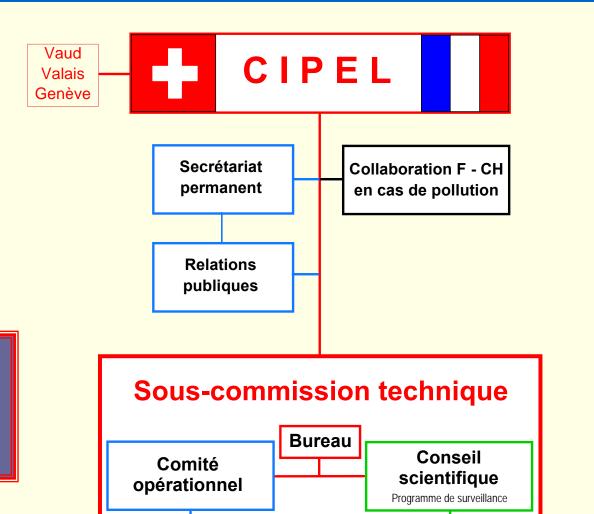


International Commission for the Léman Lake









International Commission the Léman Lake

> **Pollutions** domestiques agricoles

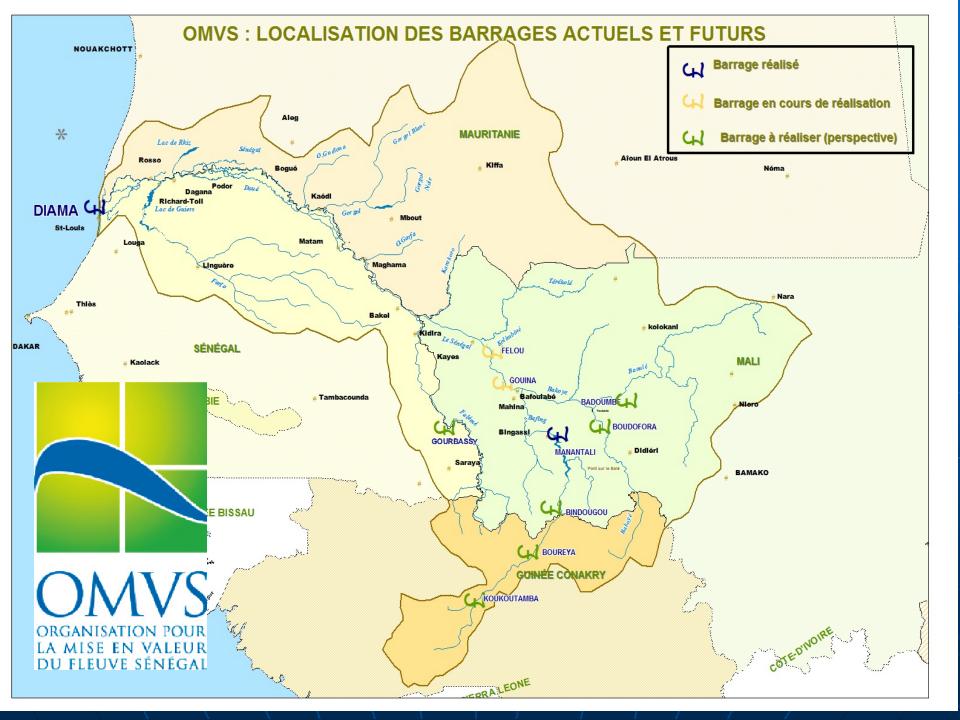
Pollutions industrielles

Renaturation

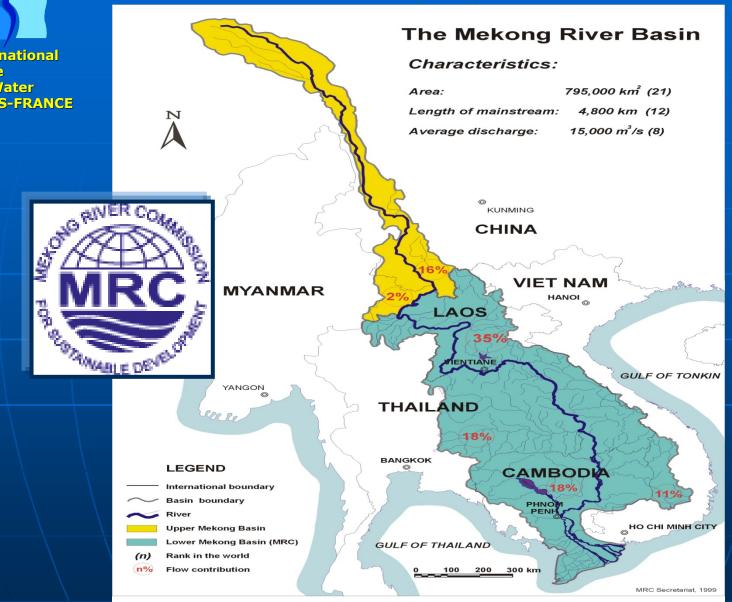
Méthodologie

Subvention à la déphosphatation

Pollutions















Electricity

Transports

Leisure

Fishing

INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- OVERALL MEETING
 OF RATIONAL AND LEGITIMATE DEMANDS
 - Agriculture
 - Domestic uses
 - Industry
 - Fish farming
- WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND RECYCLING,
- <u>CONSERVATION OF ECOSYSTEMS:</u> rivers, lakes, wetlands, aquifers, costal areas,
- RISK PREVENTION:
 - Erosion
 - Drought
 - Floods



IWRM CONCERNS ALL MAJOR WATER USES



Hydropower Cooling Energy

plants

- •Conservation of ecosystems:
- rivers, lakes,
- wetlands,
- aquifers,
- costal areas,

Industrial uses: abstraction discharges

Agricultural uses:
abstraction
diffuse discharges

WATER ALLOCATION BETWEEN SECTORS,

Urban uses:

- drinking water supply
- wastewater treatment

- fishing
- Fish

jarnjing

Recreational / ecological uses

- Angling
- **Turism**
- bathing...

Source: Ministry of the environi Québec, Canada





FLOOD CONTROL: FORECAST, PREVENTION, PROTECTION

- Foreseeing hazardous events,
- Reducing vulnerabilities,
- Protecting people and properties,
- Warning and educating.



WITH REGARD TO DROUGHTS:



- 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.





Conflicts

requirements collected from each point of view



Designing a program through dialogue

Reaching **agreement** with an ambitious program

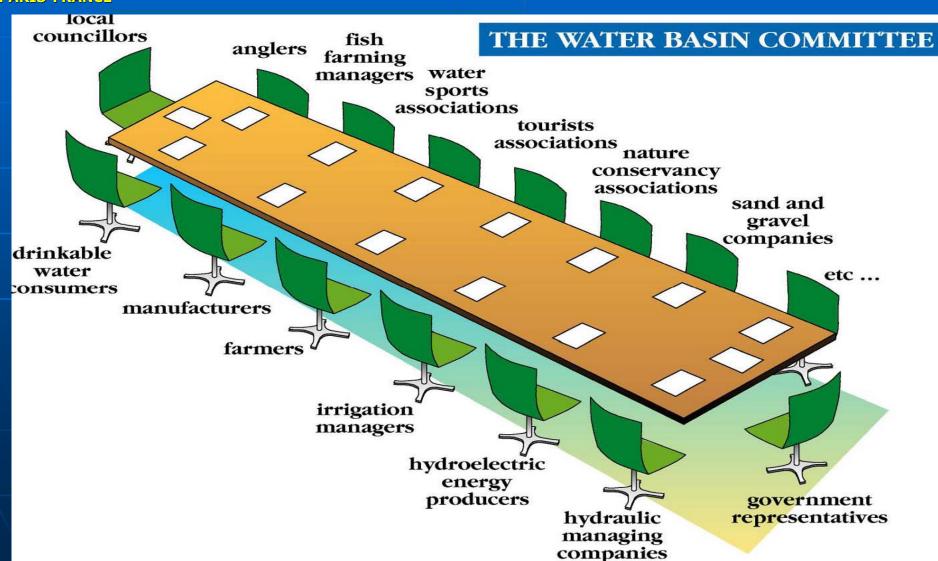


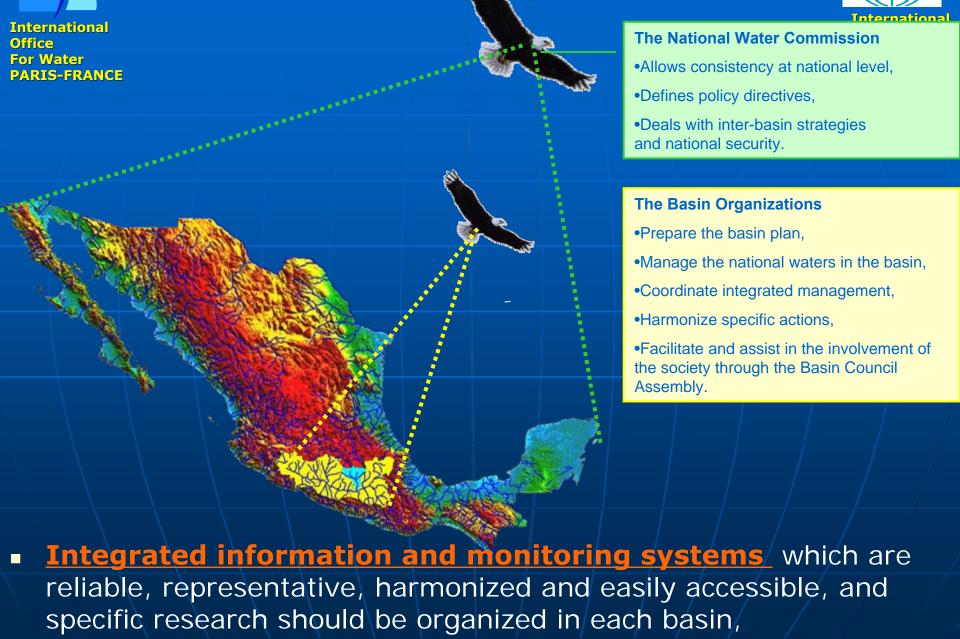


A River Basin Management is integrating various stakeholders









Integrated information and monitoring systems



For Water

PARIS-

If we cannot measure, we cannot manage!!



DIALOGUE





Resources

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



<u>Uses</u>

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

- Seasonal variations
- Geographic locations
- Economical informations

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



ASSSESSING WATER QUALITY:



In Europe,

50,000 "WATER BODIES" have been identified:

River WB

= 27 455

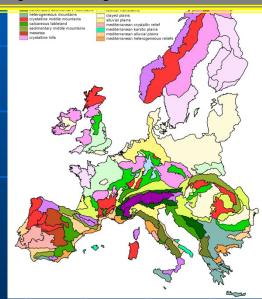
Lake WB

= 10060

Groundwater WB = 7 719

• HMWB/AWB = 5783

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.



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water resources management should be organized:

International ork

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2000

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

Baseline scenario: projection for 2025

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

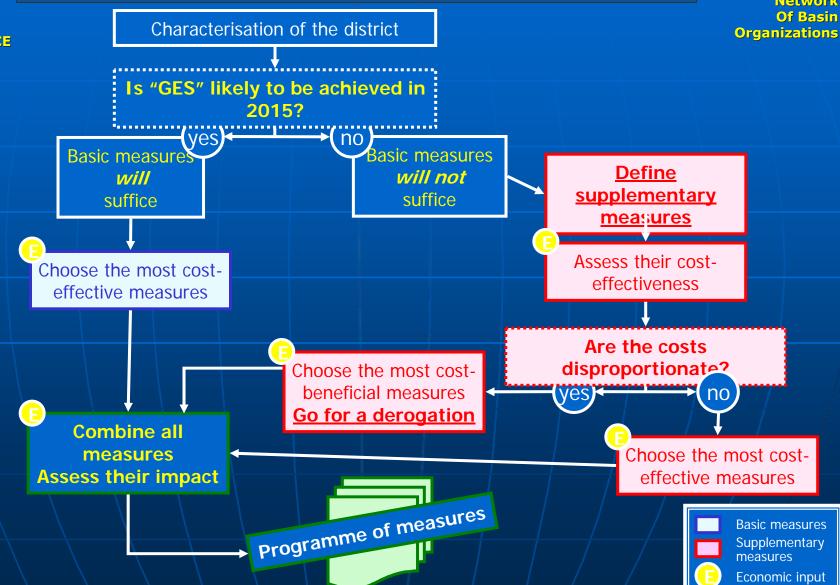
that define the medium and long-term objectives to be achieved;

As adaptation actions will take several decades before having a visible and significant effect



FLOW CHART OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROGRAMME OF MEASURES







TRANSPARENY OF COSTS AND POLLUTER-PAYS PRINCIPLE:



Costs	Definition	Example
Direct cost	Capital costs	Principal and interest, depreciation
	Operating costs	Wages, electricity, maintenance of equipment, analyses of the quality of water
Environmental cost	Costs of the damages to the environment caused by a given activity	Contamination of an aquifer, destruction of wetlands
Resource cost	Value of the alternative foregone by choosing a particular activity (= opportunity costs)	Cost of electricity that could have been produced if water would be available instead of being pumped for irrigation





water resources management should be organized:



VARIOUS COMPLEMENTARY SYSTEMS FOR COST RECOVERY: THE 3x"T"

FOR COST RECOVERY: THE 3x"T" the mobilization of specific financial resources:



- * Paid to the GENERAL STATE 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

TARIFFS 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.



THE « POLLUTER - USER - PAYS » PRINCIPLE



Pollution taxes

Abstraction 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 = 5-year Program

Big developers

Local authorities

Farmers

Industrialists







- 1) on the scale of local, national or transboundary basins of rivers, lakes and aquifers;
- 2) with a joint management of surface and ground waters,
- 3) 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.
- 4) with a set of indicators to follow progresses and to facilitate comparisons,









- 5) based on management plans or master plans that define the medium and long-term objectives to be achieved: "the share vision of the future";
- 6) through the development of Programs of Measures and multiyear priority investments;
- 7) with the mobilization of specific financial resources, "OECD 3T"; If possible based on the « polluter-pays » principle and « user-pays » systems;
- 8) 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.



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.











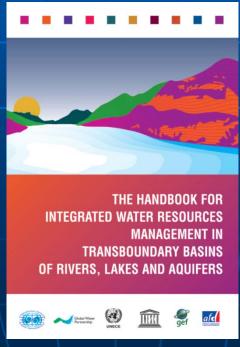






The International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO), The Global Water Partnership (GWP), The French Development Agency (AFD), The GEF, UNESCO and UNECE,







MERCI DE VOTRE ATTENTION! THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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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