



## International Network of Basin Organisations, OBJECTIVES:



- to develop <u>relations</u> <u>between organizations</u> interested in comprehensive water resource management at the river basin level,
- to <u>favor exchanges of experiences and expertise</u> among them,
- to promote the principles and means
   of sound water management in cooperation programs,
- to facilitate the <u>implementation of tools</u> suitable for institutional and financial management, programming, organization of data banks, and for models adapted to the needs,
- to promote <u>information and training programs</u>
   for the different stakeholders involved in water management as well as for the executives and staff
   of the member basin organizations,
- to <u>evaluate</u> ongoing actions and <u>disseminate</u> their results.



## International Network of Basin Organisations, MEMBERS:



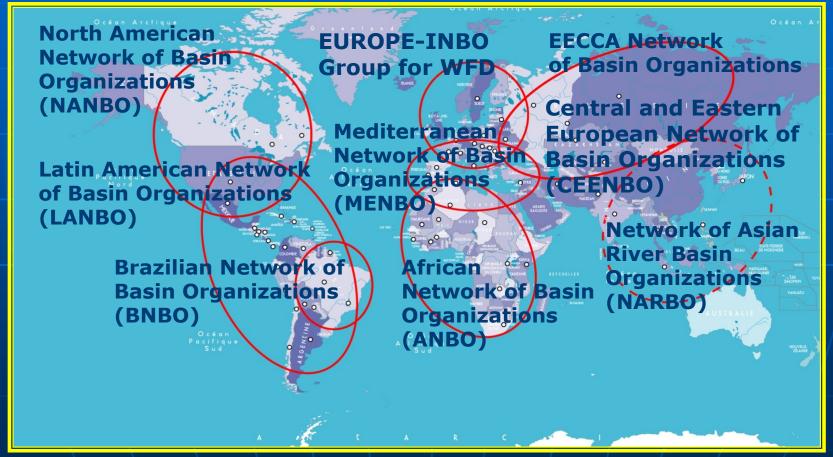
- "Basin Organizations", entrusted by relevant public administrations with integrated water resources management at the level of important river basins, either national, federal or transboundary, as well as the cooperation structures they have developed among them.
- the governmental administrations in charge or interested in applying integrated and sustainable water resources management:
  - organized at the level of river basins,
  - associating administrations and local authorities, as well as users,
  - having specific budgetary resources at their disposal, obtained by applying the "user-polluter-pays" principle.
- **bi and multilateral co-operation agencies** supporting activities related to integrated and sustainable water resources management at the level of river basins.



## INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS Created in 1994 to facilitate operational exchanges between BO



#### **INBO's REGIONAL NETWORKS**



192 FULL MEMBERS or PERMANENT OBSERVERS in 71 COUNTRIES



TO: MR. JEAN-FRANCOIS DONZIER

UNITED HATIONS

1631 EVA 30 D 2: 00

FROM:

DESA / STAT

DATE: Thu May 31 2007 09:30 EDT

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NGO SECTION, DESA 1 UN Plaza, Room DC1-1477, New York, NY 10017 tel: (212) 963-8652 / fax: (212) 963-9248 www.un.org/esa/coordination/ngo e-mail: desangosection@un.org International
Network
Of Basin
Organizations

Monday, 21 May, 2007

Reference: Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations 2007 Resumed session (14-18 May 2007)

Dear Mr. Jean-Francois Donzier,

We are pleased to inform you that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its 2007 resumed session, on 14-18 May 2007, has decided to recommend that your organization "Réseau International des Organismes de Bassin" be granted special consultative status.

Please note that this recommendation is still subject to the approval of the Economic and Social Council, which will consider and take action on the Committee's recommendation at its substantive session, scheduled for 2-27 July 2007 in Geneva.

Once taken, we shall inform you of the Council's final decision on your application.

CHILL ...

Hanifa Mezoul, Chief

Non-Governmental Organizations Section/DESA

Room DC1-1480 Fax: (212) 963-9248 or 963-4114

Mr. Jean-Francois Donzier - Permanent Technical Secretary Réseau International des Organismes de Bassin 21, rue de Madrid

75008 Paris

France FAX: (33) 1.40.08.01.45 EMAIL: inbo@wandoo.fr







# Office International de l'Eau International Office for Water Oficina Internacional del Agua Международное бюро по водным ресурсам

المكتب الدولي للمياه

水资源国际办公室

Permanent Technical Secretariat operated by International Office for Water, PARIS







8th WORLD GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS
DAKAR FROM 20 TO 23 JANUARY 2010





















## ...INBO participation In key world events.













## The theme of basin management and transboundary cooperation has been widely discussed during the recent World Water Forum in Marseilles.

I UNESCO and the International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO) jointly coordinated the nine official sessions of Priority 1.5

«Contribute to cooperation and peace»,

mainly on the management of the basins of transboundary river, lakes and aquifers.

I INBO also coordinated wit OECD, target 3, Condition for Success 1

"Good governance"

related to the development and implementation of national or transboundary Basin Management Plans.

- I The European Commission and UNECE also coordinated two sessions of the European process, in close liaison with the "Europe-INBO" group:
- "Water Convention" (1992) and transboundary basin management in Europe,
- •the implementation of the European Water Framework Directive (WFD),









#### Le «Pacte pour une meilleure gestion de bassin»:

Réunis à Marseille le 16 mars 2012, les représentants présents de 71 organismes de bassin de rivière, de lac ou d'aquifère, de différentes parties du monde ont adhéré à ce Pacte pour une meilleure gestion des bassins nationaux et transfrontaliers Afin de mieux répondre aux défis de la planète.

#### « the World Pact for better basin management »

Officially signed in Marseilles on 16 March 2012
by 71 basin organizations from the whole world, « The Pact » is proposed
to the signature of all basin organizations worldwide
that could not be present in Marseilles.





#### **International Network of Basin Organizations**

#### **World Pact** for better basin management

We, representatives of river, lake or aquifer basin organizations, from different parts of the world, subscribe to the present "World Pact for better basin management" in view of the development of integrated and joint water resources management at national, regional and transboundary level to meet the challenges facing our planet.

Indeed, we must achieve the Millennium Development Goals and ensure "green growth" and face the global changes associated with the rapid world population growth, migration, increasing urbanization, climate change, etc. Our efforts should indeed allow fighting against natural disasters, reliably meeting the drinking water needs of urban and rural populations to improve hygiene and health and prevent epidemics, securing food sufficiency, developing industry, energy production, waterways transport, tourism and recreational activities, preventing and controlling pollution of all kinds to preserve aquatic ecosystems, support fish production and more generally preserve the biodiversity of water-related environments.

All these stakes cannot be tackled on a sectoral or local basis, or separately from each other. The search for solutions must instead involve all stakeholders in an integrated and joint approach, organized in cooperation with the river basin units and for the sustainable use of water resources.

Through our commitment to this Pact, we recognize that:

- > It is becoming imperative to introduce and/or permanently strengthen new forms of governance of water resources, such as those already recommended at Dublin (1991), Rio (1992), Paris (1998), The Hague (2000), Johannesburg (2002), Kyoto (2003), Mexico (2006) and Istanbul (2009) in particular;
- > River, lake and aquifer basins are the relevant territory for the organization of joint management of water resources, aquatic ecosystems, and all water-related activities:
- > The different ecosystems found in river basins are very important both for biodiversity and environmental services, including for the regulation of the hydrological cycles and risk prevention, as well as for the treatment of pollution:

- suited forms, especially international commissions, authorities or other transboundary basin organizations, facilitate dialogue, cooperation, information exchange and implementation of joint projects and actions for sharing benefits, anticipating the future and preventing potential conflicts between the stakeholders concerned;
- It is necessary to increase regional integration by harmonizing policies and laws and by implementing the regional programmes of common interest needed to improve surface and groundwater resources management at basin level;
- > It is necessary to create or strengthen the funding dedicated to the management of water resources and aquatic environments and generally of the "great water cycle";
- It is useful to develop or strengthen federating frameworks for facilita-ting bilateral or multilateral initiatives in this strategic field of basin
- The stakeholders of the civil society and the local authorities should be better associated and involved in the management of the basins where they live:
- It is necessary to increase cooperation among basin organizations. around the world and in each region to facilitate the sharing of experience and know-how on best practices in river basin management and their adaptation to different contexts.

Recognizing the need of urgent actions, We, representatives of the organizations, signatories of the "World Pact for better basin management", express our will, in what comes under our statutory powers and within the limits of our own resources, to commit ourselves alonoside our national governments and international institutions for:

- acting to improve water governance, facilitating the creation of basin organizations where they do not exist, strengthening existing organizations, helping the concerned authorities develop useful reforms and policies for sustainable water management and the programmes needed for their implementation in the field;
- supporting processes of sustainable, integrated, joint and participative management of water resources and environments organized on the appropriate scale of local, national or transboundary basins according to the case:







**International** 

**Organizations** 

**Network** 

Of Basin





#### 13 – 22 Juin 2012: Conférence des Nations Unies RIO+20











International Yellow River Forum Zhengzhou, 25-28 September 2012

















#### " EUROPE INBO 2012", in ISTANBUL 17 - 19 October 2012











#### " EUROPE INBO 2012", A ISTANBUL

The meeting focused on the major current topics on the implementation of the Framework Directive (WFD) in the National and Transboundary River Basin Districts.

One of the key issues has been: "could we reach in the EU the good ecological statute of water and aquatic ecosystems in due time?"

We also talked about the results of the 6th World Water Forum,
Of the UN "RIO+20" Conference and of a progress report on the "World Pact for better basin management".

## the sixth session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Water Convention (Rome, 28-30 November 2012)









### INBO ACTION PLAN



#### LE PLAN D'ACTION DU RIOB

## "DEVELOPING AND STRENGTHENING RIVER BASIN ORGANIZATIONS"

ASSOCIATED PROGRAM:
"DEVELOPING AND STRENGTHENING
RIVER BASIN ORGANIZATIONS"



PROGRAMME ASSOCIE:
"DEVELOPPER ET RENFORCER
LES ORGANISATIONS DE BASSIN"



## Associated Programme GWP-INBO 4 main fields of collaboration



### Output 1:

Promoting Twinning between Basins
Organizations for Developing Integrated Water
Resources Management best Practices

- Direct experiences sharing
- Exchange of decision-makers and technicians....















The "Twin Basins project",
supported by the European Union,
give a sponsorship for travels and accomodation,
to basin organizations
which sign twinning agreement between them
to exchange their staffs.

#### In 4 years, the project has obtained very interesting results:

- 41 financially supported twinning agreements,
- more than 100 missions for the exchange of experience,
- involving 70 Basin Organizations from 42 countries.



### Associated Programme GWP-INBO





### Output 2:

Capacities mobilisation
from Basin Organizations:

- Assistance with the implementation of institutional reforms,
- Initiation of <u>basin pilot projects</u>,
- Support to countries sharing <u>a transboundary basin</u>,
- Assisting with the <u>setting-up of</u> new basin organizations,
- Professional training of technical teams,



### Associated Programme GWP-INBO

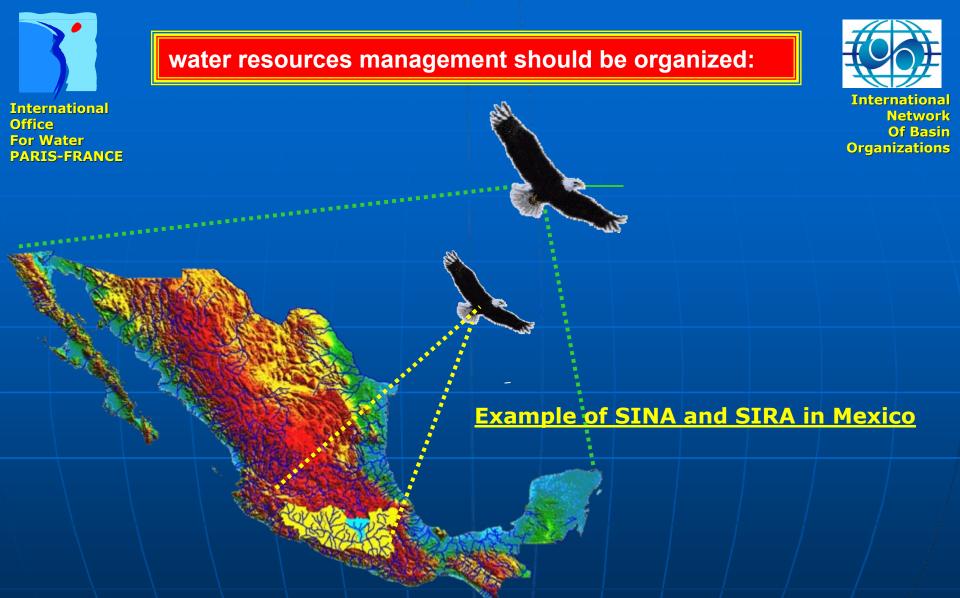




### Output 2:

Capacities mobilisation from Basin Organizations

- Design of monitoring networks and databases,
- Assesment to <u>planning process</u>,
- Establishment of institutional mechanisms for users' <u>participation</u> in decision-making,
- Financial and economical studies,
- Assisting with the <u>setting-up of new water taxes</u>...



#### 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.



## The European Water Facility for African transboundary rivers,



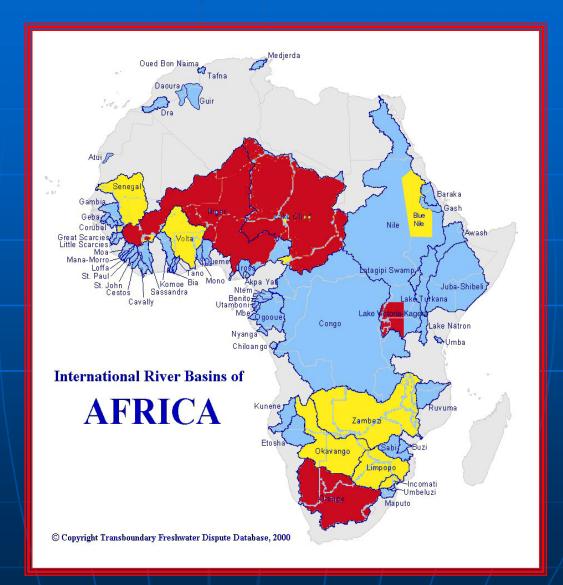
International
Office
For Water
PARIS-FRANCE



#### pilot basins:

Niger, Volta, Sénégal, Lac Tchad, Congo, Mekong.... Et CEDEAO













## 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.









the UN Convention

for the international water courses management in Europe - HELSINKY 1992

### **Network of Pilot Basin Organizations** to test measures for adapting to climate change







## Associated Programme GWP-INBO



4 main fields of collaboration

### Output 3:

- Synthesis of knowledge and Know-How:
- To identify good practices,
- To set common, easily accessible and measurable performance indicators,
- To train staff and stakeholders from basin organizations,



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



#### **KPI Project: Key Performance Indicators**











#### 10 pilots basins in 1ère phase:

- Niger (ABN / NBA)Volta (ABV / VBA)
- Lac Victoria (LVBC)
- **Nil** (NBI)
- Congo (CICOS)
- **Sénégal** (OMVS)
- Gambie (OMVG) Okavango (OKACOM) Orange (ORASECOM)
- Lac Tchad (CBLT / LCBC)







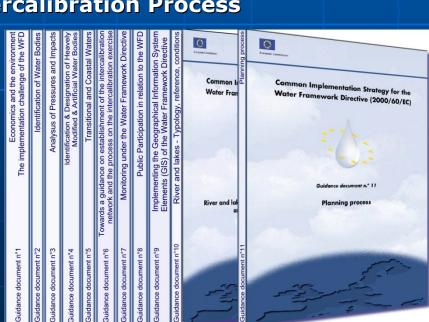
## The European Framework Directive: CIS Achievements





#### **17 Guidance Documents**

- 1) Economics and the Environment
- 2) Identification of Water Bodies
- 3) Analysis of Pressures and Impacts
- 4) Artificial and Heavily Modified Water Bodies
- 5) Transitional and Coastal Waters -Typology, Reference Conditions
- 6) Intercalibration Network and the Intercalibration Process
- 7) Monitoring
- 8) Public Participation
- 9) GIS and the WFD
- 10) Rivers and Lakes Typology
- 11) Planning Process
- 12) Wetlands
- 13) Classification
- 14) Reporting
- 15) Groundwater protection;
- 16) prevention of groundwater pollution
- 17) characterisation of coastal waters













## Bringing together National and Regional research programmes to develop joint activities

- Exchanges of experiences and good practice
- Research needs assessment on Integrated Water Resources Management brought on by the WFD
- Common strategic orientations
- Joint dissemination approaches

#### Common forum and platform for knowledge transfer

- To facilitate communication between researchers, water policy makers, research programme managers and water managers
- To create new RTD/policy interfaces

#### A network based on an interdisciplinary approach

- Encompassing social sciences, economics, technical and ecological fields
- To be extended to other research programme from all member states and neighbouring countries

Towards future transnational and transregional research programmes





### La lettre 🚜

del cambio climático

Adaptar a las consecuencias

La carta 🚜







### Newsletter

Adapting to the consequences of climate change



#### Global warming now seems to be unavoidable.

One of the first consequences will be a change in the hydrological

Freshwater resources will be directly affected in the coming years, with for consequences, in particular and according to the regions:

- changes in the intensity and frequency of floods and droughts;
- modification of the flows of rivers coming from mountains, because of the melting of glaciers and reduction of the snow cover;
- increased erosion caused by the modification of plant and soil cover;
- higher plant evapotranspiration leading to changes in agricultural production, regarding irrigation in particular:
- changes in the flows to the river mouths, as well as salt water intrusion inland and in coastal aquifers, because of the increase of sea and ocean

The demographic, economic and ecological consequences are likely to be very important and require a worldwide mobilization to quickly prepare the adaptation programs necessary in each river basin.

This necessary adaptation to the effects of climate change on the hydrological cycles will be at the core of the work of the next 8th World General Assembly of INBO, which will be held in Dakar (Senegal) from 20 to 23 January 2010, at the invitation of the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS).

Register now to participate!

www.inbo-news.org

November 2009 - n° 18



Le changement climatique apparaît désormais inéluctable.

Une des premières conséquences en sera une modification des cycles hydrologiques

Les ressources en eau douce en seront directement affectées dès les toutes pro chaines années, avec pour conséquences, notamment, et selon les régions : des perturbations dans l'intensité et dans la fréquence des inondations et

- de sécheresses une dérégulation des débits des fleuves prenant leur source en montagne,
- du fait de la fonte des glaciers et de la réduction de l'enneigement, une érosion accrue du fait de la modification des espèces végétales et de la
- une plus forte évapotranspiration des cultures entrainant des changements dans la production agricole, en particulier pour l'irrigation.
- une modification des écoulements à l'embouchure des fleuves ainsi que des intrusions salées sur le littoral et dans les aquifères côtiers, du fait de la remontée du niveau des océans ...

Les conséquences démographiques, économiques et écologiques risquent d'être très importantes et nécessitent une mobilisation mondiale pour préparer rapidement les programmes d'adaptations indispensables au niveau de chaque bassin. Cette nécessaire adaptation aux effets du changement climatique sur les cycles hydrologiques sera au coeur des travaux de la prochaine ™ Assemblée Générale Mondiale du RIOR, qui se tiendra du 20 au 23 janvier 2010 à Dakar (Sénégal), à l'invitation de l'Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du fleuve Sénégal (OMVS)

Inscrivez-vous dès maintenant pour participer!

Novembre 2009 - nº18



#### El calentamiento global ya no se puede evitar.

Una de las primeras consecuencias será una modificación de los ciclo

Los recursos de aqua dulce se verán afectados directamente en los años venideros, con consecuencias en particular, y según las regiones:

- perturbaciones en la intensidad y frecuencia de las inundaciones y seguías,
- desregulación de los caudales en los ríos que nacen en las montañas. debido a la fundición de los glaciares y la reducción del manto de nieve.
- erosión incrementada debido a la modificación de especies de plantas y
- fuerte evapotranspiración de los cultivos que implica cambios en la producción agrícola, en particular para el riego.
- modificación de los flujos a la desembocadura de los ríos, así como intrusiones de aqua salada en las tierras y acufferos costeros debido al incremento del nivel de los océanos...

Las consecuencias demográficas, económicas y ecológicas serán muy significantes y requerirán una movilización mundial para preparar rápidamente programas de adaptación indispensables en cada cuenca.

Esta necesaria adaptación a los efectos del cambio climático sobre los ciclos hidrológicos estará en el centro de los trabajos de la próxim 8º Asamblea General Mundial de la RIOC, que tendrá lugar del 20 al 23 de enero de 2010 en Dakar (Senegal), por invitación de la Organización para el Aprovechamiento del Río Senegal (OMVS).

ilnscriben desde ahora para participar!

w.rioc.org

Diciembre de 2009 - nº18



- 9.500 ex in English, - 7.700 ex in French, - 2.800 ex in Spanish,

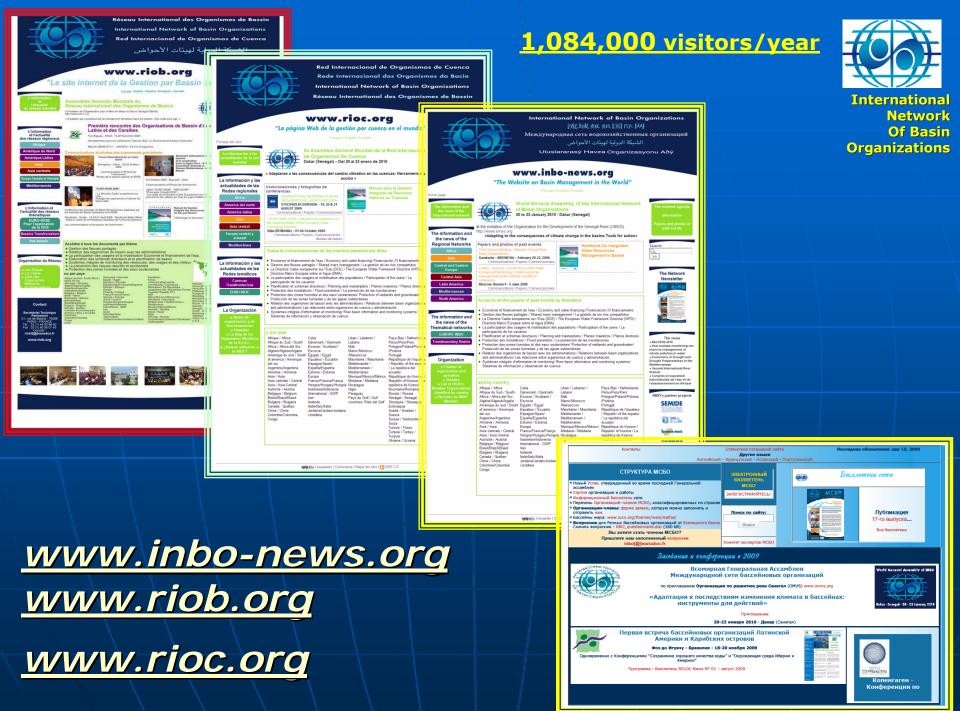
...electronic version in Russian



















Any effort to change institutional arrangements should begin with identifying the problems to be solved and the roles of the various actors engaged in water management—who does what, where, to what end, and how well. Based on this analysis, gaps can be filled and coordination mechanisms developed or strendthener.

This process can be initiated from the bottom up can in the example of none watershed natitudes of the government water agency can take the lead—working loosely with existing water users, NOCs and take the lead—working loosely with existing water loss, NOCs and leading power that all functions are carried out (see Table 1), this means making sure that all functions are carried out (see Table 1), this means making are regulation and operational duells are separate, that checks and balances are

A key factor in the success of totaln institutional arrangements is been describtron of water accoloration mechanisms and monthrong systems to ensure useful ruse its consistent with available resources and ecosystems relievy. The CA waryshes supplies that discouling subtercomment of the consistency of the consistency of the consistency often not received enough attention, attenugh it is at the heart of the discouling arrangement to be activated in times of the consistency of the consistency of the consistency of the substance of the consistency of the consistency of the consistency success the consistency of the substance of the consistency of the substance of the consistency of the consistency of the consistency of the substance of the consistency of the consistency of the consistency of the substance of the consistency of the consistency of the consistency of the substance of the consistency of the consistency of the consistency of the substance of the consistency of the consistency of the consistency of the consistency of the substance of the consistency of the consistency of the consistency of the substance of the consistency of the consistency of the consistency of the substance of the consistency of the consistency of the consistency of the substance of the consistency of the consistency of the consistency of the substance of the consistency of the consistency of the consistency of the substance of the consistency of the consistency of the consistency of the consistency of the substance of the consistency of the consis

Institutional arrangements for sealarizable basin management should involve estating operations, caudisman particles, and administrative situations. This will often inequire restudying the administrative structures. This will often inequire restudying the manufacte of restations wakes to institution—and within the bearine of decision-making power forwards users. Out an after later light-very lengthical support, such as after later light-very lengthical support, and in certain length of studying on the past of the opportunition. Bearinesel, it also lates the man of other significant operations of the second of the control of the

transboundary rivers and aquifers. For the 263 transboundary rivers and hundreds of aquifers shared by two or more countries, special agreements need to be reached by the riparian countries based on a basin perspective.

#### Adapting to changing conditions

restrictions and institution of institution emerging out of a specific restriction for example, a allow point engineering pool ougstated or paraming, seesinging and communities prillaministicate to the paramites seeding in a specific prillaministic prillaminist

In addition, various other types of changes—social, economic and political—can influence the types of demands on water institutions. Climate change may also present new challenges for basic management, which will pour













Comprehensive assessment of water management in agriculture

#### For more information. Email: comp.assessment@ogiar.org Visit: www.iwmi.ogiar.org/assessme

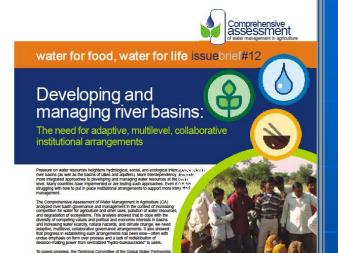
The Comprehensive Assessment of Vider Management in Agriculture (CA) is a the-year Initiative to analyze the benefits, code, and impacts of the past 50 years of vider development and management in Agriculture, to identify present and future orbiteryes, and to evaluate possible outdoors. The CA's issue-Bied excess, published by the international Vider Management Initiative (Mini) present leg infrings (Initiative Initiative Vider Management Agriculture (Entitrocari), More on the CA'donors, on-oponison (CEO, CGMR, FMO, Ramsar), process and published cance be found it was witten Organisesment.

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The International Heleach of Basin Organizations (IROS) is a sentiable related to support statisticable sader management at basin level. It like Basin Organizations and the powerment approach responsible to be immanagement in order to promote the excellenge of expensions and develop publishe best for bridge to statin management of all management and translocations, national and local levels. More Information about INEO adulties and members is available at wew.into-mess.org.

This Doe was allowed by François Media of Mikhabalia of Received you in Development (IRI) and Prilippus Media of Mikhabalia of Received you be Independed by Alexa and Head and Head of H

Writers: F. Molle (RWMHRD), P. Wester (Wageningen UR), and S. Carriger (www.watenwrites.com



(GWP), whose regional and country partnerships are engaged in different aspects of basin management, has undertaken this joint brief with the Comprehensive Assessment of Water Management in Agriculture (CA) and the Infernational Network of Basin Organizations (INBO).

The CA analysis revealed several key lessons that decision-makers should keep in mind when considering how best to strengthen institutional arrangements for basin governance and management:

Some important challenges that institutional arrangements should address inclusions coordinating decision-making between levels, establishing water aflocation mechanisms, reducing water pollution, and handling flooding and drough

Because different basins soce different challenges and often involve different institutional environments, rolling out blamlet country-wide reforms without adaptation to local specificities or directly copying institutional models from other countries as bitueprints is seldom effective. What works for one basin, may not work for its

Establishing institutional arrangements is a "learning by doing" process—there must be enough flexibility to make adjustments and to adapt to changing conditions.



With « <u>l'International Water Management Institute</u> » And GWP – « <u>Global Water Partnership</u> »

« Comprehensive assessment of water management in agriculture »



### Et, bien sur! Of course!



Manual para la Gestión Integrada de Recursos Hídricos en Cuencas







A Handbook for Integrated Water Resources Management in Basins





Manuel de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau par Bassin











« The Handbook» INBO/GWP IWRM in basins Is a World success, translated in 9 languages!











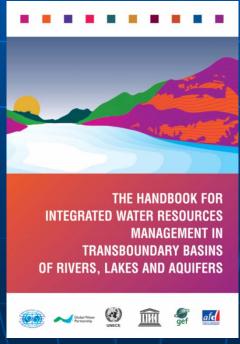






## The International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO), The Global Water Partnership (GWP), The French Development Agency (AFD), The GEF, UNESCO and UNECE,









## Le passeport de demain? Tomorrow's passport? ¿El pasaporte de mañana?













### Associated Programme GWP-INBO

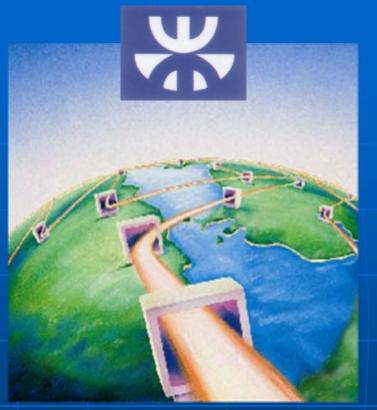




### □ Output 4:

- The networking of water Information- documentation systems
- Exchange of information and documentation,
- Assistance with the structuring of the National Relay Documentation Centers,
- > AQUADOC-INTER, SEMIDE or AWIS?





نظام المعلومات الأورو-متوسطي حول المهارات في مجال المياه

#### International Network Of Basin Organizations

الشبكة الدولية لهيئات الأحواض

### **EMWIS**

EuroMediterranean
Information
System on know
how in the water
sector

## SEMIDE

www.semide.org

Système Euro-Méditerranéen d'information sur les savoir-faire dans le domaine de l'Eau







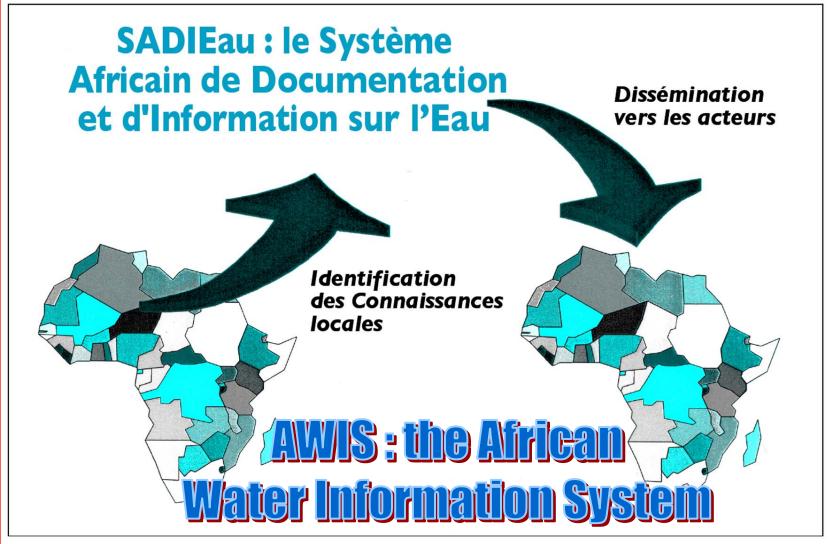














## International Network of Transboundary Basin Organisations,



# Our initiatives are open to your participation: your inputs are welcome!

http://www.inbo-news.org

For developing and strengthening basin organizations over the world