

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

المكتب الدولي للمياه

水资源国际办公室







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

REPORT of

Mr. Jean - François DONZIER

General Manager

International Office for Water

Permanent Technical Secretary

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS







流域组织国际网

Международная сеть водоховяйственных органиваций, Réseau International des Organismes de Bassin International Network of Basin Organizations Red Internacional de Organismos de Cuenca

الشبكة الدولية لهيئات الأحواض



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 evaluate ongoing actions and disseminate 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



188 FULL MEMBERS or PERMANENT OBSERVERS
in 68 COUNTRIES





Réseau des organisations de bassin d'Amérique du Nord Red de organizaciones de cuenca de America del Norte



NANBO:

North Américan Network of Basin Organizations,

ROBAN:

Réseau des Organismes de Bassin d'Amérique du Nord,

ROCAN:

Red de los Organismos de Cuenca de America del Norte:

CANADA - MEXICO - USA...







- 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!



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



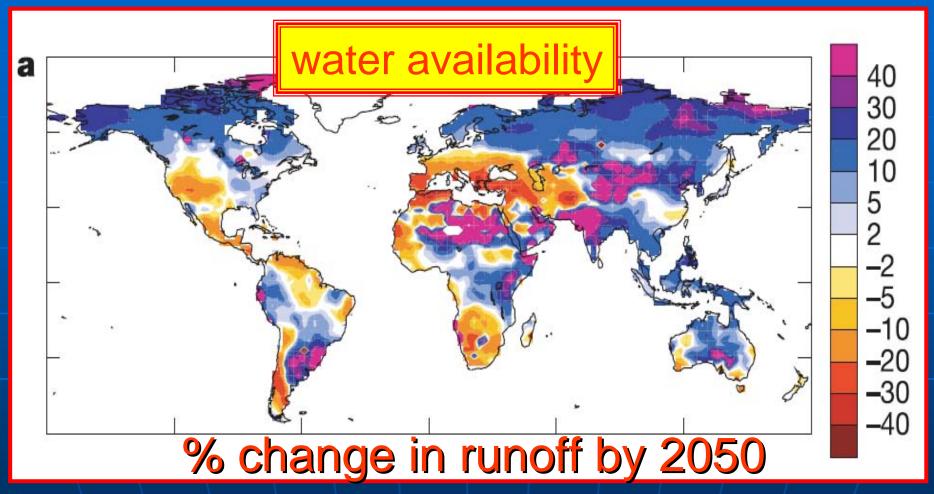




Transboundary basins per continent.

	2002	Percentage Of territory
Africa	<u>59</u>	<u>67</u> %
Asia	57	39 %
Europe	69	54 %
America North	<mark>각</mark> ()	35 %
America South	38	<u>50 %</u>
TOTAL	263	수 아

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)



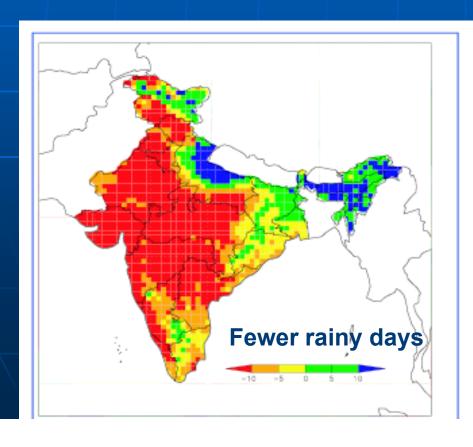


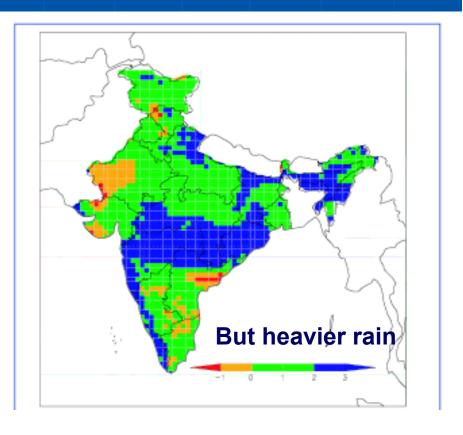


Some climate change issues:

- Patterns of precipitation and runoff will change substantially,
- Rain in fewer, heavier events leading to more floods and dry spells;
- less ground water recharge.

Projections for increased number of rainy days (left) and amount of rain per wet day (Right) for 2041-2060 period based on modeling (HadRM2)







Climate change consequences





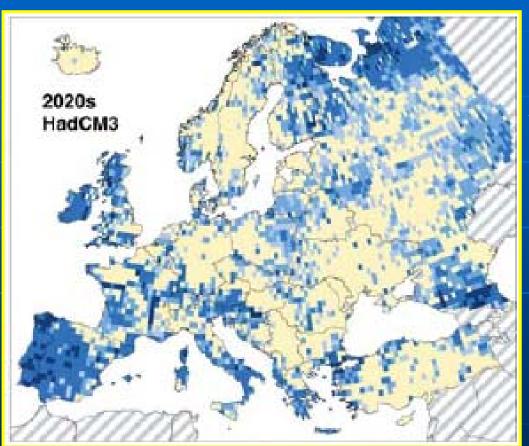


The climate change is likely to increase the frequency of extreme events, such as floods and droughts:



Europe: Changing flood frequency



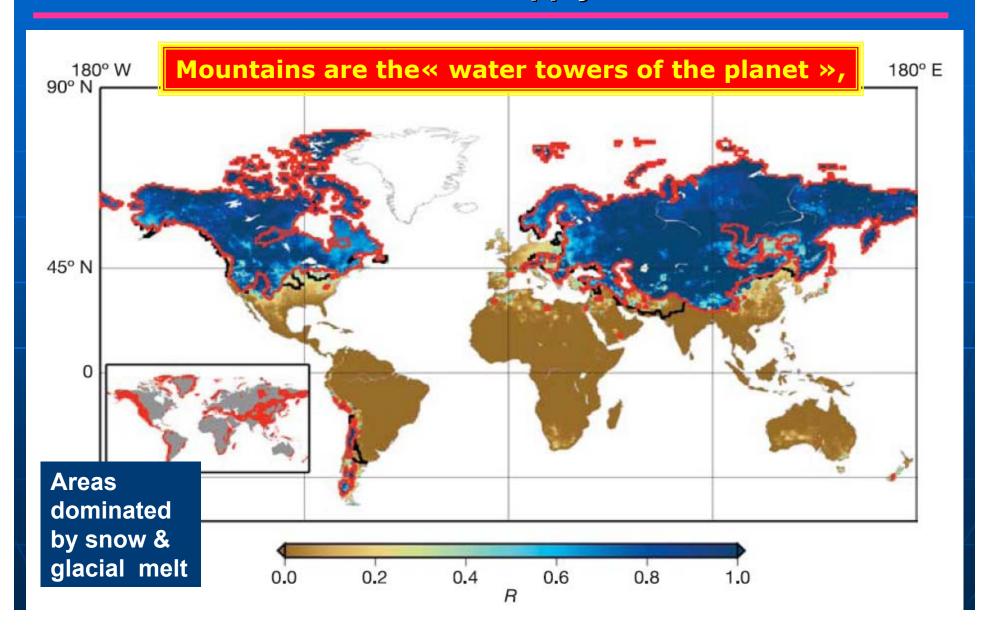


- Over much of Europe ,
- " one in a hundred year floods" will occur every couple of decades

Future return	period	[years]
of floods with	an inte	ensity
of today's 100)-year e	events:

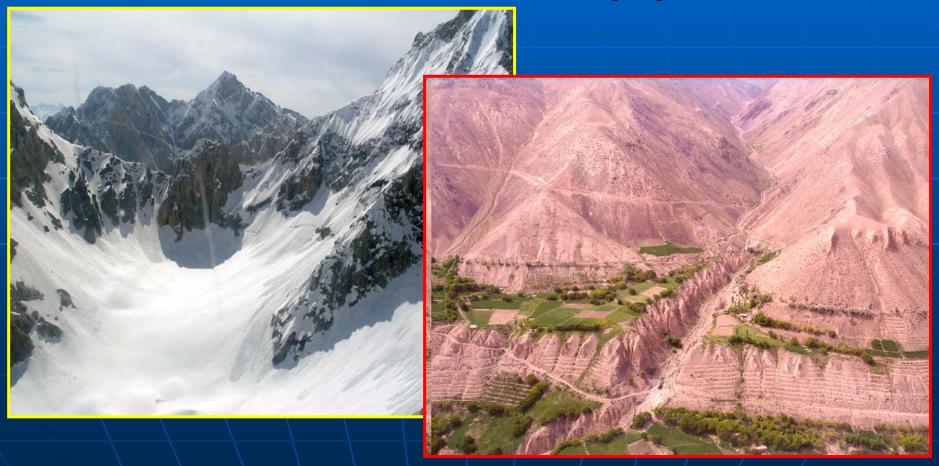
less frequent	no change			more fr	equent
<	100	70	40	10	>

Globally:
Accelerated glacial and snow melt will change patterns in
Water supply



- Melting glaciers could initially:

- increase flood risk,
- strongly reduce water supplies,
- -- threaten around 1/6 of world's population.



Mountains are the« water towers of the planet »,

•Agricultural productivity is projected to decrease in the tropics and sub-tropics.

 crop yields in Southern Europe are expected to decline by 20% with a 2°C increase in global temperatures.





Rising sea levels will result in tens to hundreds of million of people moving!



Potential impact of sea level rise: Nile Delta

Population: 3 800 000 Cropland (Km²): 1 800



Population: 6 100 000 Cropland (Km²): 4 500





Adaptation of water management to climate change is needed



The demographic, economic and ecological consequences of the climate change are likely to be very significant.

It is thus essential to adapt water resources management policies, by taking into account the new elements of this change.

It is especially necessary to quickly evaluate the hydrological consequences of this change, according to various scenarios, to increase the thinking about and prospective, by developing adapted research programs.





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,



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

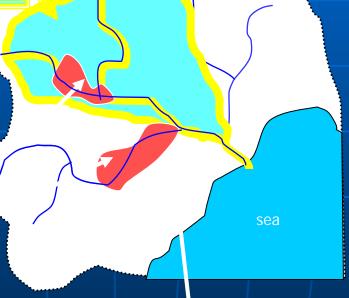
Sub-basin/Sector/ Water type

element of district to deal with particular aspects

THE DIFFERENT HYDROLOGICAL SCALES:

Water bodies

scale of evaluation of the achievement of good status



District =

river basins + associated groundwaters and coastal waters







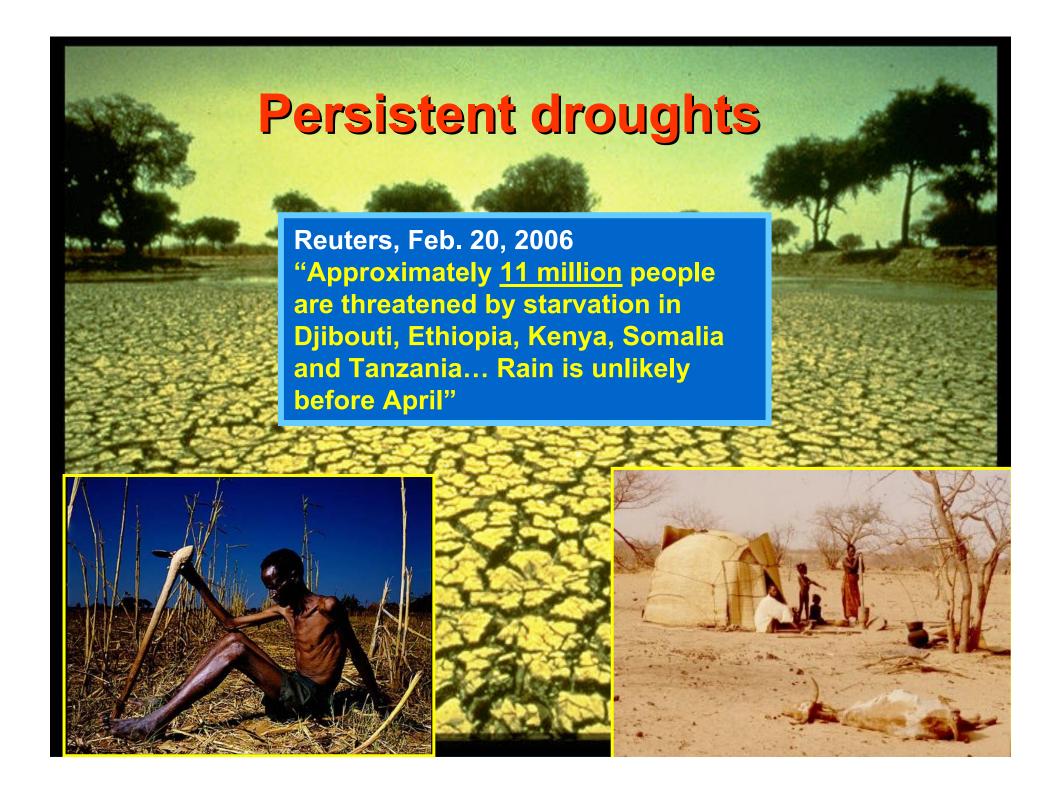




PROTECTION AGAINST FLOODS

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.





CLIMATE CHANGE CONCERNS ALL MAJOR WATER USES



hydropower

Industrial uses

- abstraction
- discharges

Agricultural uses

- abstraction
- diffuse discharges

•Conservation of ecosystems:

rivers, lakes, wetlands, aquifers, costal areas,

WATER ALLOCATION BETWEEN SECTORS.

Urban uses:

- drinking water supply
- wastewater treatment

Recreational / ecological uses

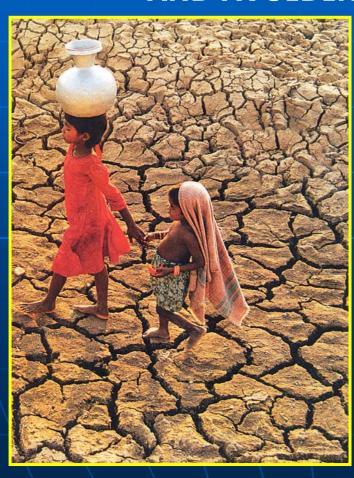
- angling
- bathing...

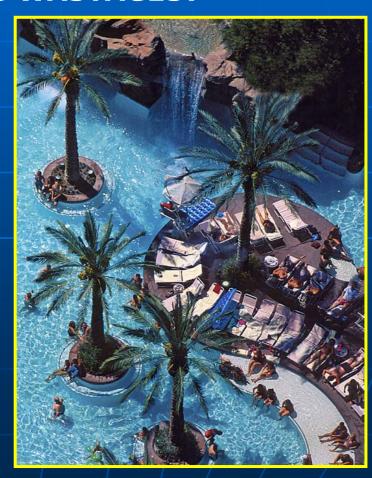
Source: Ministry of the enviro





IS WATER EQUITABLY AND SOUNDLY SHARED BETWEEN THE VARIOUS USES, ENSURING A BETTER OPTIMIZATION OF WATER AND AVOIDING WASTAGES?









MOBILIZING NEW RESOURCES SHOULD BE PLANNED WHEN THEY ARE ECOLOGICALLY ACCEPTABLE AND ECONOMICALLY REASONABLE.







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.













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

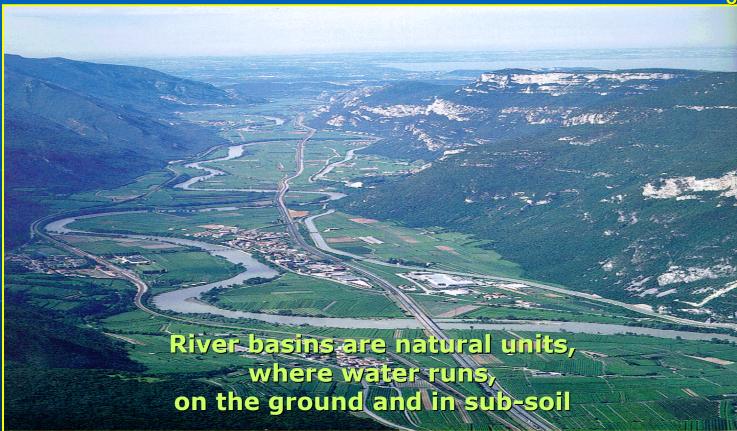


Permanent Technical Secretariat PARIS

water resources management should be organized:

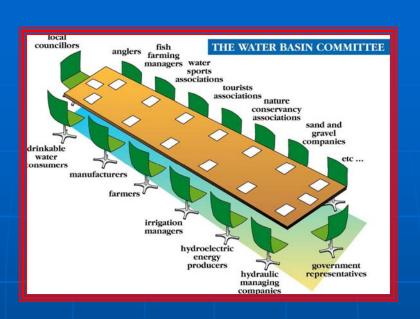


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of Basin
Organizations



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





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2) 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,







Conflicts

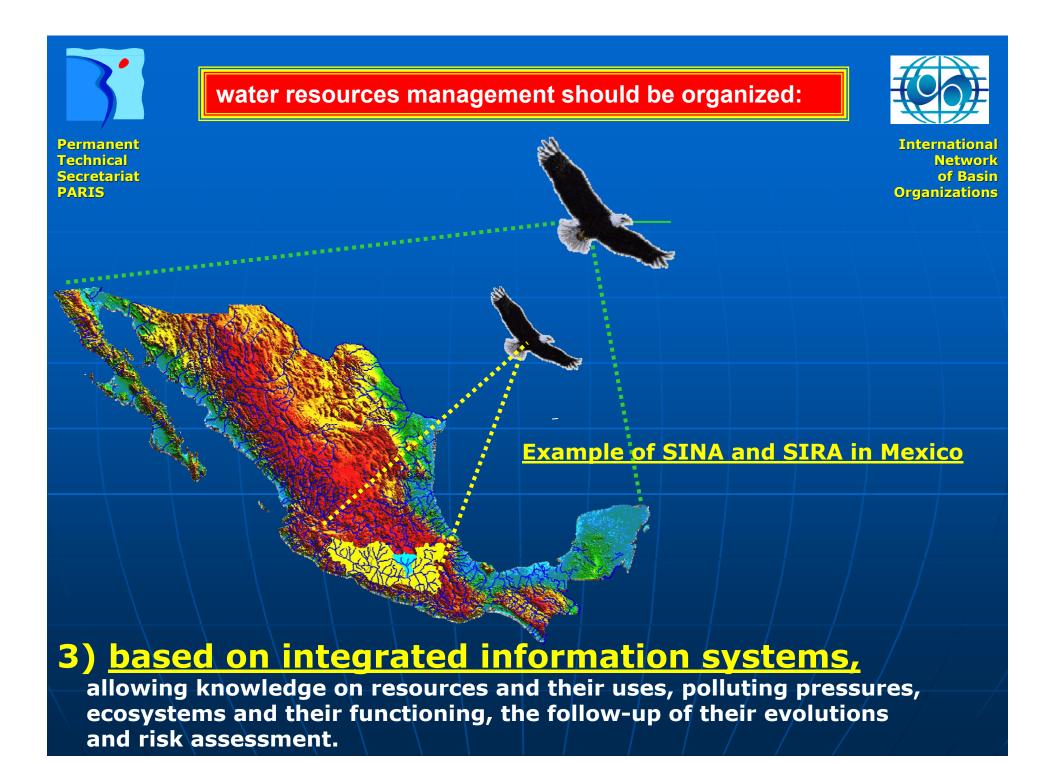
requirements collected from each point of view



Designing a program through dialogue

Reaching agreement with an ambitious program







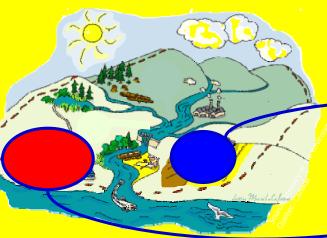
water resources management should be organized:



Permanent Technical Secretariat PARIS

2000

Description of the initial situation

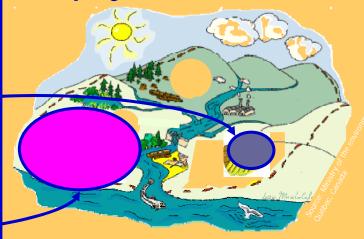


Focus on economic aspects:

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

2025

Baseline scenario: projection for 2025



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;

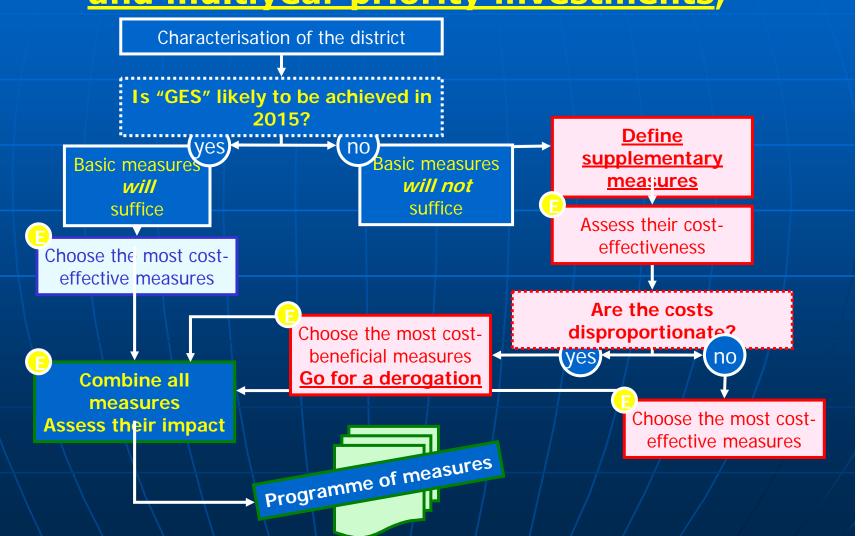


water resources management should be organized:

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



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6) with the mobilization of specific financial resources,

THE « POLLUTER - USER - PAYS » PRINCIPLE

Abstraction taxes

French WA = 2.300 Bi €/year!

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







Technical

PARIS

Secretariat

FINANCING WATER POLICY:



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EQUALIZATION OF FINANCIAL EFFORTS:

- Territorial equalization: in the same geographic area or basin
- Sectoral equalization:

 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



water resources management should be organized:



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.



DEFINING ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH:

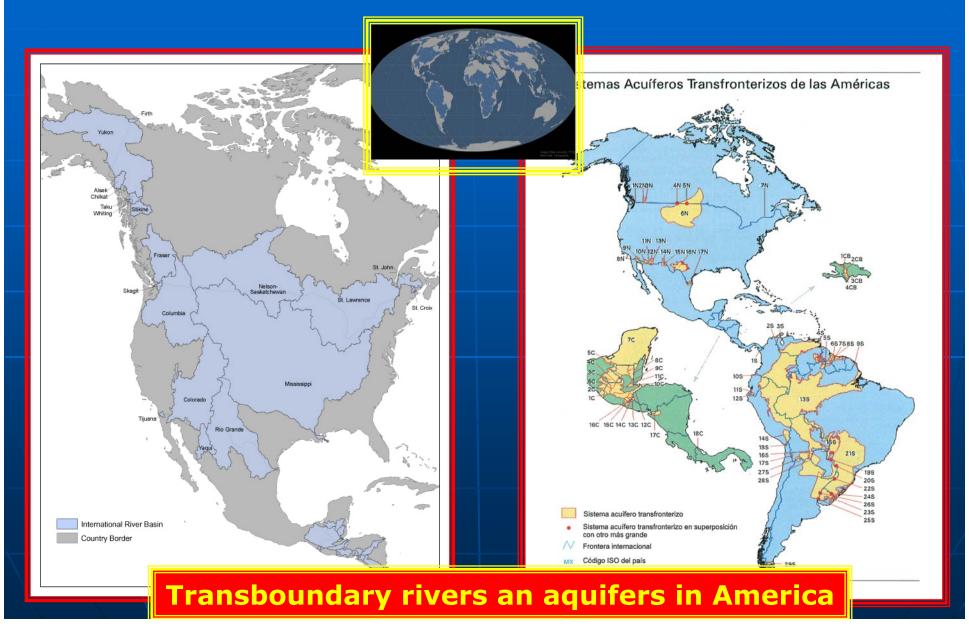


A clear legal framework must specify, in each country, the rights and obligations, the possible levels of decentralization, the institutional responsibilities of the different stakeholders, the processes and means needed for good water governance,



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











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 27 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.







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INBO initiatives are open to your participation: your inputs are welcome!

http://www.inbo-news.org

For developing and strengthening basin organizations over the world



Technical

PARIS

Secretariat

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



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

