

Protection of drinking water sources against diffuse pollution in France

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AGENCE FRANÇAISE
POUR LA BIODIVERSITÉ



MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT,
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MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

Context : Water Framework Directive

- Article 7.3 of the WFD : all water bodies where water is used for human consumption are protected areas. Member States have to implement all measures necessary to protect these drinking water sources and to achieve the environmental objectives under Article 4.
 - Measures established for the protection of drinking water sources consist of a combination of:
 - ✓ general measures which are implemented in the whole territory of a Member State and
 - ✓ tailored measures within drinking water safeguard zones (DWSZ)
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Context : Water Framework Directive

- A DWSZ is a practical mean of focusing protection measures for the abstraction of water for human consumption. Such measures can cover all sectors and human activities exhibiting potential pressures on surface water and groundwater quality and quantity
 - The most commonly applied measures within DWSZ are restrictions, prohibitions and control of activities, licensing of activities, monitoring of water quality and quantity and the monitoring of licenses
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Drinking water and diffuse pollution: the issue in France

34000 drinking water sources

3000 sites concerned by diffuse pollution

1000 priority sites

2013: 500 new sites

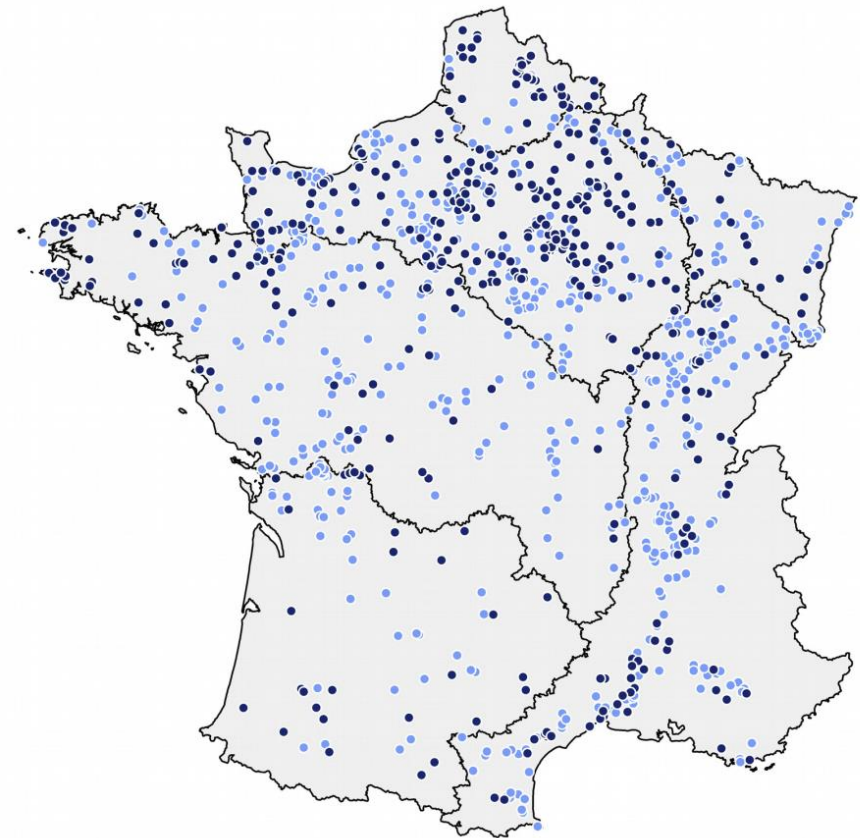
2009: 532 priority sites (called « Grenelle »)

- **A worrying situation: Diffuse pollution (nitrate and pesticides) damages badly water quality**
- **Difficulty to engage actions to improve or preserve water quality**

*Source: http://www.deb.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/telechargements/ouvrages_grenelles.php

The French Policy

- **The assumption in France:**
Preserving our water quality →
Better to prevent pollution rather
than using a treatment process.
- **Selection criteria:**
 - Contamination nature and extent
 - Ressource importance (supplied
population,...)
 - Action opportunity
- *New priority drinking water sources (2013)*
- *First priority drinking water sources (2009)*



The French Policy

Main characteristics:

- Firstly, implementation of a **voluntary** water catchment protection plan; plan becomes **compulsory in a second time** (optional regulation tool)
- **Local administration in collaboration with local stakeholders** manage building and implementation of this protection plan (best practices, mitigation measures...)
- Circulars and guides explain the global methodology (diagnosis, building, implementation, monitoring and evaluation)

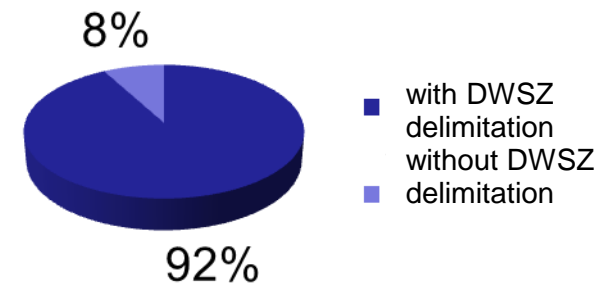
Source: from ministry of environment

The French Policy

500 first drinking water sources

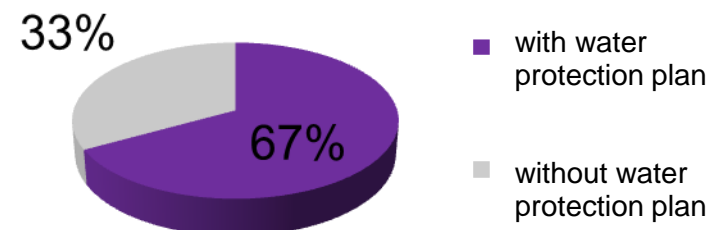
Mixed Assessment:

- Some success stories (around 40 examples)
- while 3000 thousands abstraction points have been closed between 1994 and 2013



Explanation:

- Lack of expertise from local administrators which are in charge (agronomy, hydrology, facilitation...)
- Lack of political support
- Some financial, technical and juridic tools are unsuitable



Source: from ministry of environment

The French Policy

Perspectives:

- About the existing tools and their objectives: best diffusion and communication
- About local stakeholders: Need of formation and networking
 - Creation of a national resource center (1st january 2017)
- At the beginning of the process: farmers must be involved
- Give more latitude to local organisations, local stakeholders
 - to chose measures included in the protection plan
 - with the only condition: effectiveness

Source: from ministry of environment

A new resource center for a better protection of DWSZ

Origins:

- **Ministry** for agriculture et ministry for environment **decision**: support local government in the implementation of DWSZ protection plan
- **Feasibility study** realized in 2014 by INRA in collaboration with ONEMA (AFB since 2017)

Objectives:

- A **Science-Policy interface** in support of the implementation of water cathments protection plan
 - Encourages the **stakeholders networking**
 - Highlights **training possibilities**
 - Highlights and analyses **regional and local actions and initiatives** on this subject
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A new resource center for a better protection of DWSZ

Methodology:

- **Facilitation of stakeholders networking** (needs centralization, coordination, diffusion of actualities,...);
- **Technical support** (technical events, feedbacks from stakeholders and training);
- **Production and diffusion of technical resources** (informations, methodologies, scientific tools, references, guides,...).

For:

- **Local and public stakeholders**
- **Private stakeholders**
- **Water basin agency**
- **Scientists**
- **Regional administration**



Created by Made from Noun Project



A new resource center for a better protection of DWSZ

Production examples:

- The International Office for Water puts on line a web portal : <https://aires-captages.fr/page/le-centre-de-ressources-afb>
- Meetings and technical events: organization or involvement



→ Stakeholders networking to identify main keys to success



→ Presentation of most recent research results

- Scientific tools production and conception(ex: guides for diagnosis phases)
- Feedbacks centralization and diffusion

Web portal



AIRES D'ALIMENTATION DE CAPTAGES : RESSOURCES TECHNIQUES ET RÉSEAUX D'ACTEURS



DONNÉES CAPTAGES ▾

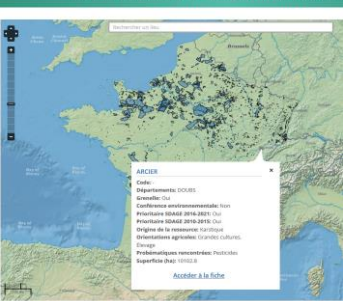
CONNAISSANCES ET OUTILS ▾

RETOURS D'EXPÉRIENCES ▾

ACTEURS ET RÉSEAUX ▾

SITUATION EN EUROPE

CARTE DES AIRES D'ALIMENTATION DE CAPTAGES



Captages : comment favoriser la coopération entre producteurs d'eau potable et acteurs agricoles pour le mieux en place des démarches de protection des aires d'alimentation de captages ?

Commentaires :

1. Les autres types de captages (hors captages de surface) sont-ils concernés ?
2. Les particularités de la situation de captage (type de captage, type de terrain, etc.) sont-elles prises en compte ?
3. Conclusion

AAC DE LA FOSSE DE MELUN

FICHE D'IDENTITÉ DU TERRITOIRE

DESCRIPTION :

- Situé en Seine-et-Marne, la Fosse de Melun est un territoire agricole de production de céréales (maïs, blé) et de légumes (potatoes, tomates, courgettes).
- Le territoire est traversé par la Seine et le canal de Melun.
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- ▶ Le centre de ressources AFB
- ▶ Les réseaux
- ▶ Annuaire des animateurs d'AAC
- ▶ Forums
- ▶ Agenda
- ▶ Formations

Networking

Diffusion

Communication

<https://aires-captages.fr>

Rencontres

Agriculteurs et producteurs d'eau potable : Quels leviers pour la coopération autour des captages ?

Le 14 septembre 2016, à Paris, a eu lieu la 1^{ère} rencontre nationale des acteurs de la coopération entre producteurs d'eau potable et agriculteurs. Cette rencontre a permis de partager des expériences et de discuter des enjeux de la coopération.

Polldiff'Eau 2016

Après le succès de la première édition 2013, l'ASTEE, la FNCCR, avec le soutien de l'ONEMA, vous convient au séminaire :

CARREFOURS DE L'INNOVATION AGRONOMIQUE

Thanks for your attention
