Reinforcing Science policy Interface for better basin management and to face global changes





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Connecting authorities, researchers and businesses on water management RTD&I

21-22 January 2013, Seville (Spain)

INBO and its **REGIONAL**

Created in 1994 to facilitate operational exchanges between BO

North American **EUROPE-INBO EECCA Network Network of Basin** of Basin Organizations Group for WFD **Organizati** (NANBO) tral and Eastern **Mediterranean** opean Network of asin Organizations **Latin American Netwo Organization** CEENBO of Basin Organizations MENBO (LANBO) Network of Asian River Basin **Brazilian Netwo** African Organizations Basin Organizati Network (NARBO) (BNBO) Organizat (ANBO

192 FULL MEMBERS or PERMANENT OBSERVERS

in 71 COUNTRIES



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INBO 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.

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INBO 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.
- <u>the governmental administrations</u> 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.

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A PRÓXIMA ASSAMBELIA GERAL MUNDIAL RIOB TERÁ LUGAR EM FORTALEZA DO DOZE AO DEZESSEIS DE AGOSTO DE 2013, POR CONVITE DA ANA E DA REBOB:

CLARO, VOCÊS TODOS ESTÃO CONVIDADOS,
PARA UM INTERCÂMBIO FRUTUOSO
COM OS COLEGAS QUE VIRÃO DO MUNDO INTEIRO!.



- SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE SINCE THE 1990S:
- river basin management experienced a quick development in many countries, which made it the basis of their national legislation on water or experimented it in national or transboundary pilot basins.
- With the experience acquired it is now widely recognized that water resources management should be organized accordingly with some clear principles.



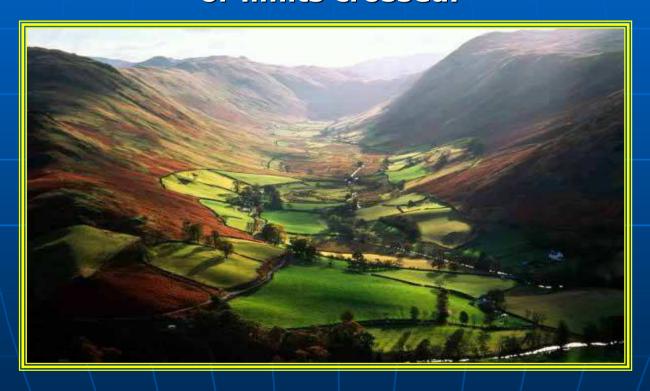




Indeed, basins are the natural territories, in which water runs, on the soil or in the sub-soil,



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



International
Office
For Water
PARIS-FRANCE

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 the objetives

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

sea

District =

river basins + associated groundwaters and coastal waters



TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY THREE RIVERS OR LAKES AND HUNDREDS OF AQUIFERS ARE TRANSBOUNDARY ONES





Transboundary basins per continent.

	<u>2002</u>	Pourcentage du territoire
Afrique	5 9	<u>67</u> %
Asie	57	39 %
Europe	69	54 %
Amerique du Nord	<u> </u>	35 %
Amerique du Sud	38	<u> </u>
TOTAL	263	각 5 %



All kinds of water Are taken into consideration





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

* <u>transitional water</u>

* coastal waters...









NOT ONLY WATER ALLOCATION BETWEEN SECTORS.

INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- OVERALL MEETING
 OF RATIONAL AND LEGITIMATE DEMANDS
 - Agriculture
 - Domestic uses
 - Industry
 - Fish farming

- Electricity
- Transports
- Leisure
- Fishing
- WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND RECYCLING,
- CONSERVATION OF ECOSYSTEMS:
 - rivers, lakes, wetlands, aquifers, costal areas,
- RISK PREVENTION:
 - Erosion
 - Drought
 - Floods



IWRM CONCERNS ALL MAJOR WATER USES



hydropower

Industrial uses

- abstraction
- discharges

Agricultural uses

- abstraction
- diffuse discharges

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

TO BETTER WATER ALLOCATION BETWEEN SECTORS

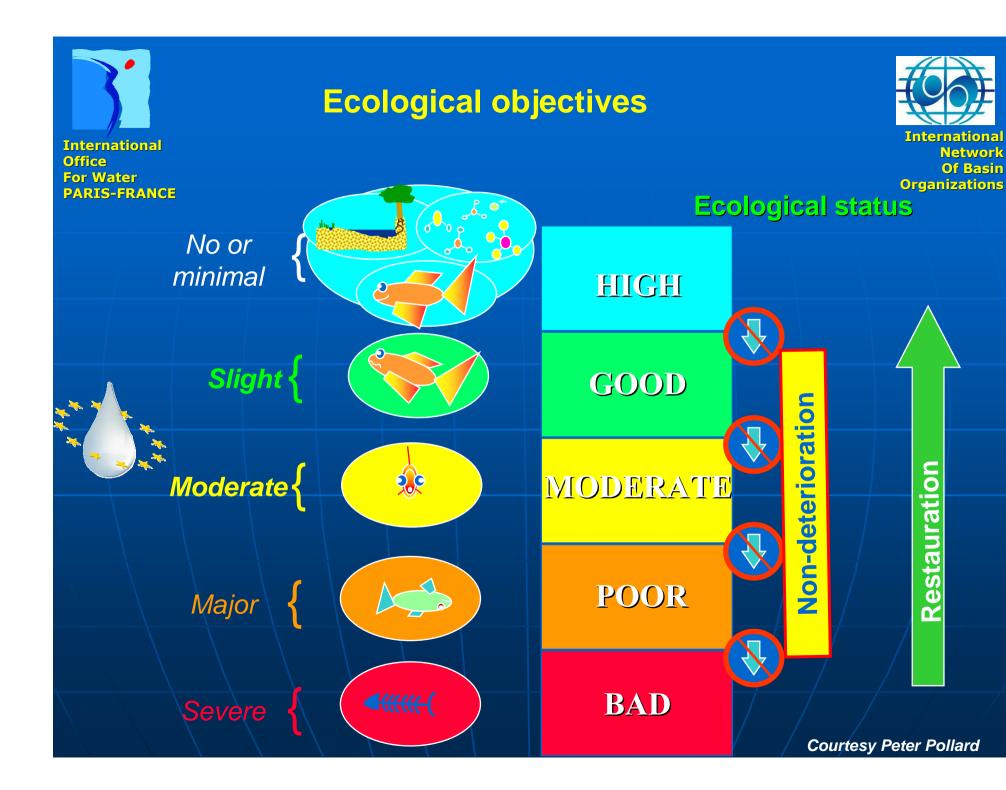
Urban uses:

- drinking water supply
- wastewater treatment

Recreational / ecological uses

- angling
- bathing...

Source: Ministry of the envi





Global warming cannot now be avoided.

Fresh water resources

will be directly affected in the coming years!

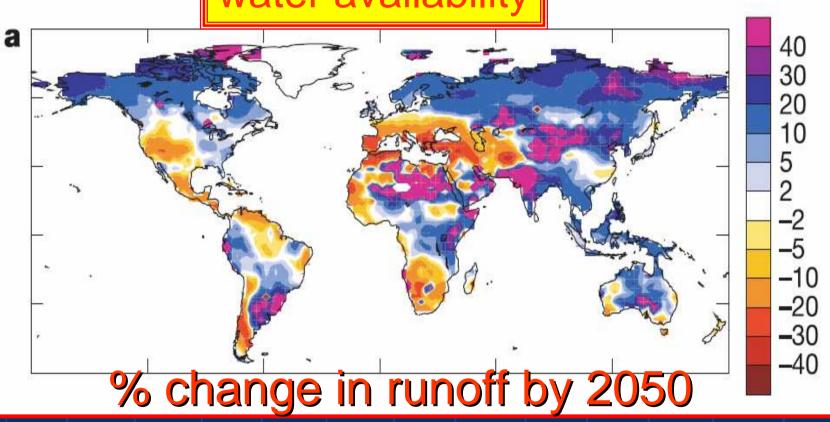


Network

tions



water availability



- 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)





INTEGRATED FLOOD CONTROL: FORECAST, PREVENTION, PROTECTION

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



WITH REGARD TO DROUGHTS:

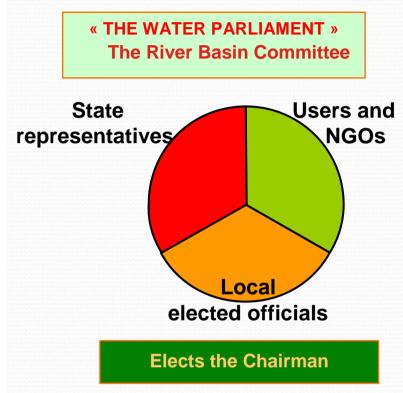


- WATER SAVING,
- AVOIDING WASTAGES,
- LEAK DETECTION,
- RECYCLING,
- THE REUSE OF TREATED WASTE WATER,
- GROUNDWATER RECHARGE,
- THE DESALINATION OF SEA WATER,
- RESEARCH ON LOW-CONSUMPTION USES...

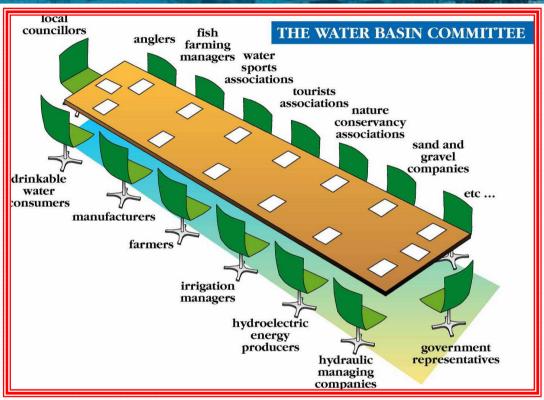
... MUST BECOME PRIORITIES.

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CAPACITIES



 The representatives of populations and local authorities, water users or organizations representing collective interest should participate in basin management beside administrations, especially, in Basin Councils or Committees.









The European Framework Directive:
the future of water resource management
In the European Union.

Obligations of the directive

Member States have to consult the public on :

- ① the timetable and work programme,
- ② an overview of the significant water issues identified in each river basin
- 3 draft of the river basin management plan



Conflicts

requirements collected from each point of view





Designing a program through dialogue

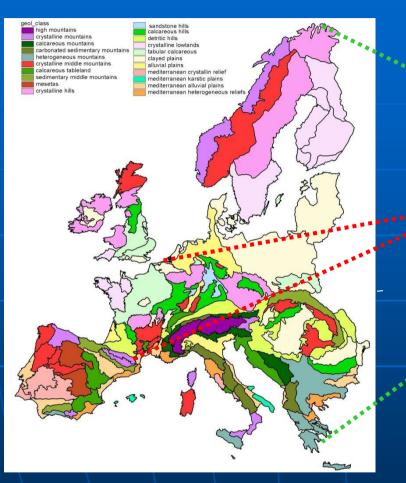
Reaching agreement with an ambitious program



International Office For Water PARIS-FRANCE

Integrated information and monitoring systems





Integrated information and monitoring systems which are reliable, representative, harmonized and easily accessible, and specific research should be organized in each basin,

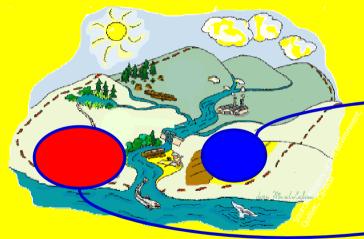








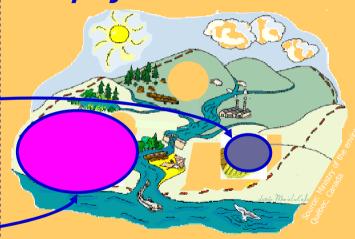
Description of the initial situation



Focus on economic aspects:

- estimate the economic "weight" of water uses and services
- a accord the lovel of recovery of

Baseline scenario: projection for 2015



Baseline scenario:

- appraisal of evolutions of uses, pressures...
- identification of potential gaps
 in water status with GES

costs of water selvices



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





THE « POLLUTER - USER - PAYS » PRINCIPLE



Pollution taxes

Abstraction taxes

The Basin Organizations Budget adopted by the Board of Directors with approval of the Basin Committee 90 %

10 %

Operation

Studies & Research

Measurement networks

Aid = 5-year Program

Big developers

Local authorities

Farmers

Industrialists

Improving knowledge:

- on water resources,
- on aquatic environments,
- on linked territories, urban and rural,
- on their uses,
- on their statutes,
- on their economy,
- on presures and impacts...

is essential to allow decision-making.





NOVIWAM Final Conference The European Framework Directive:

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New Knowledge to be increased: Main priorities.

- Climate Change,
- Water scarcity, Droughts and Floods,
- Ground water,
- WFD and agriculture,
- Hydropower and Navigation,
- Hydro-morphology, Ecological status,
- Priority substances / Chemical monitoring,
- Cost transparency and effectiveness,
- Integrated River Basin Management, Users Participation....
- Inter-calibration Monitoring Reporting and WISE,



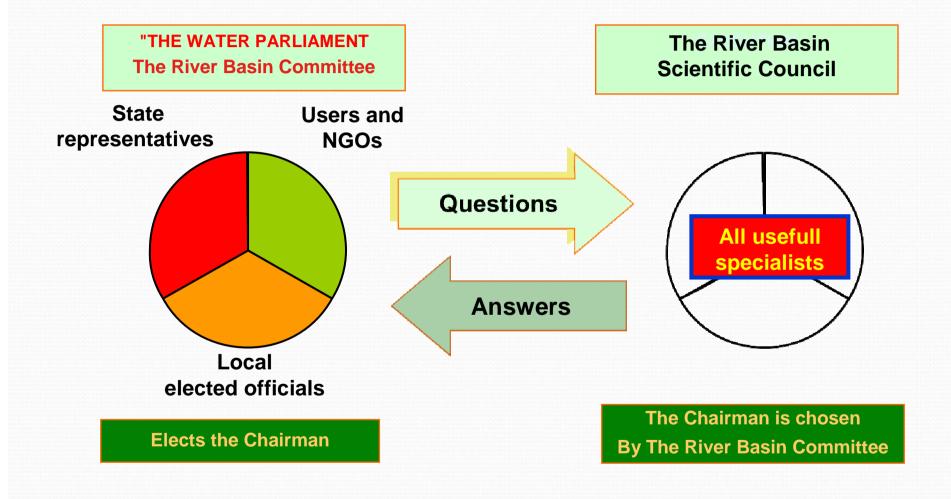






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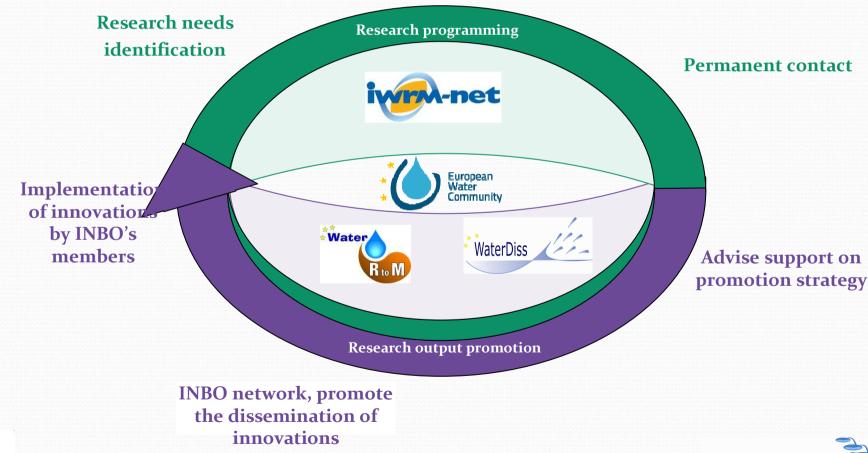






SPI Mechanisms to connect research with end users

INBO involvement as end user







NOVIWAM Final Conference

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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
- loint 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







IWRM-Net lessons learnt

Research needs identification Research programmes **Research projects Outputs**

Not all needs are scientific:

Workshops with water managers, researchers, NGOs should be facilitated based on participatory methods

Changes of practices:

Programmers initial & final assessment also based on non-scientific criteria;
Ask for policy oriented papers to present scientific results

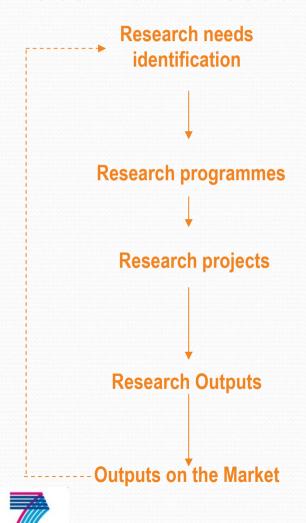
- Trans-disciplinary approachBringing more policy into the science
- Create links among researchers (and research managers) supported by the research programme management and dedicated networking tools

Transfer to the end users in an appropriate format, language, user-friendly tools, etc. and exploitation /transferability to other contexts (WaterDiss & WaterRtoM)

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WaterRtoM lessons learnt and recommandations



Before the research projects are designed:

- Involve BO to fill/feed concrete needs.
- Support BO to formulate their needs in understandable words for researchers
- Encourage end-users to participate to liaison committees

Provide toolkit / guidelines to constraint researchers to « promote / disseminate » the outputs and to include BO at the early stage of the research project

Take into consideration at early stage the **future implementation** of the outputs (Draft what are the **next steps** to be used by the BO? Do a light Business case)

Gather at national, European, Basin level the research innovation in a common "Research output database" to speed-up the identification of available research outputs. Create a frame to give the appropriate information from the BO point of view/needs

Facilitate Agreements between Research-BO to take over the innovation – Facilitate pilot sites, tests etc

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Common Implementation StrategyGuidance 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



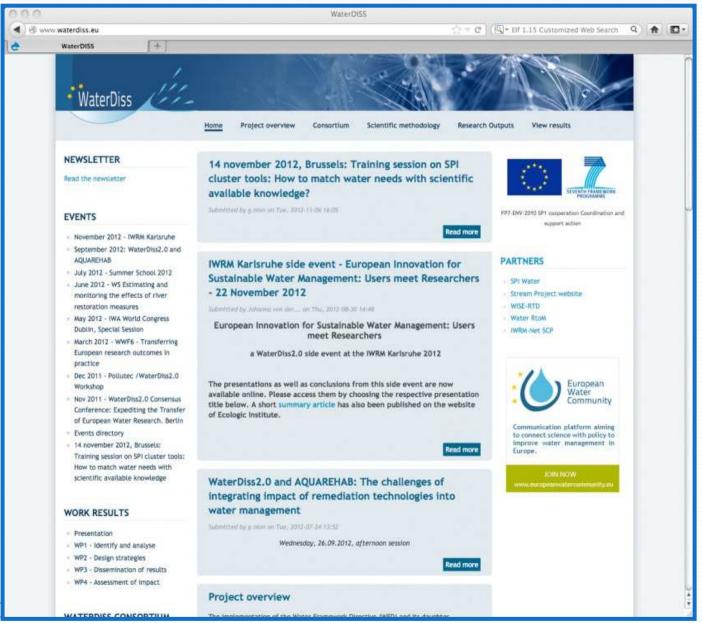


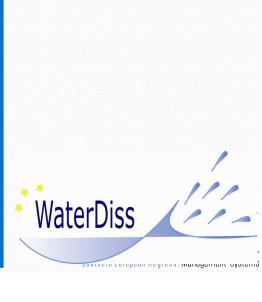


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Economics and the environment The implementation challenge of the WFD	Identification of Water Bodies	Analysus of Pressures and Impacts	Identification & Designation of Heavely Modified & Artificial Water Bodies	Transitional and Coastal Waters	rards a guidance on establishment of the intercalibration network and the process on the intercalibration exercise	Monitoring under the Water Framework Directive	Public Participation in relation to the WFD	mplementing the Geographical Information System Elements (GIS) of the Water Framework Directive	River and lakes - Typology, reference, conditions	Common Is Water Fran	Planning process	Common Implementation Strategy for the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
The im			Ider		Towards a guidance on network and the proc	Monitoring un	Public	Implementing the Elements (GIS) o	River and lake	River and lal a		Guidance document n.* 11 Planning process
Guidance document n°1	Guidance document n°2	Guidance document n°3	Guidance document n°4	Guidance document n°5	Guidance document n°6	Guidance document n°7	Guidance document n°8	Guidance document n°9	Guidance document n°10		Guidance document n°11	

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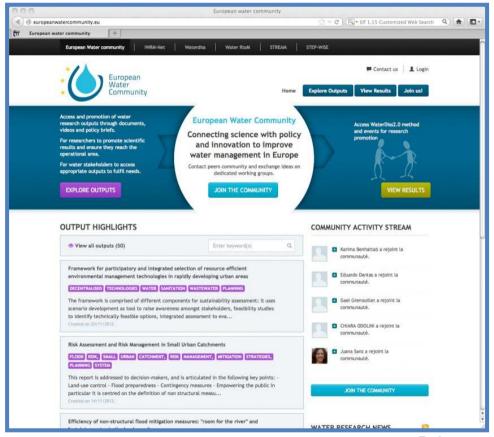
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The European Water Community

provides dedicated space to water stakeholders:



For researchers to promote outputs and ensure they reach the operational area

For practionners (Water managers, consultants, suppliers...) to access the appropriate tools/methods to fulfill their needs

Join now on

www.europeanwatercommunity.eu

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Thanks for your attention



Jean-François Donzier

International Office for Water
International Network of Basin Organizations

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