







流域组织国际网

RESEAU INTERNATIONAL DES ORGANISMES DE BASSIN INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS RED INTERNACIONAL DE ORGANISMOS DE CUENCA Международная сеть водохозяйственных организаций الشبكة الدولية لهيئات الأحواض







PROGRESS REPORT

of

Mr. Jean - François DONZIER

General Manager

International Office for Water

Permanent Technical Secretary

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS



INBO General Objective: To Organized better IWRM



at basin level!





INBO ACTION PLAN



INBO OBJECTIVES ARE:

- to develop relations between organizations interested in comprehensive water resource management at the river basin level,
- to favor exchanges of experiences and expertise among them,
- to promote the principles and means
 of sound water management in cooperation programs,
- to facilitate the implementation of suitable tools for institutional and financial management, programming, organization of data banks, and for models adapted to the needs,
- to promote information and training programs 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 Organisations:

185 FULL MEMBERS or PERMANENT OBSERVERS in 68 COUNTRIES!





Permanent Technical Secretariat operated by International Office for Water, PARIS







5th World Water Forum ISTANBUL 2009





INBO and UNESCO propose to serve jointly for the preparation, animation and coordination of topic 3.1: "Basin Management and Transboundary Cooperation".



4 questions were selected:

International
Network
Of Basin

What are the success and failures stories of hydro solidarity and IWRM at basin level?

How to organize and enable stakeholders participation?

How can
transboundary water
resources be
managed more
sustainably by all the
riparian countries

What are the tools to be used for better basin management and transboundary cooperation over surface and ground

water?









International events are still planned in 2008 to prepare and promote the World Forum on this topic:

- in Solo, Indonesia, in February, with NARBO GM,
- in Tunis, Tunisia, in March, during the African Water Week,
- in Moscow, Russia, in June,
- in Saragossa, Spain, in July,
- in Montpellier, France, and Budapest, Hungary, in September
- in Romania and in Japan in October,
- in Brazil or in Colombia in November...

Please add your own events on the agenda.







Joint GWP-INBO Handbook: "How to apply IWRM approaches at river, lake and aquifer basin levels"





TOWARDS A GLOBAL WATER CRISIS?







WATER OVER THE WORLD, A worrying situation:



- 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 before 2025!

Global warming cannot now be avoided.

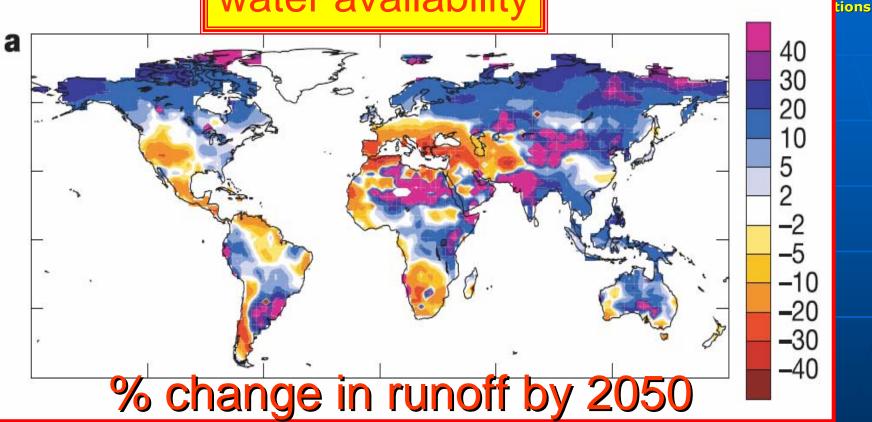
Fresh water resources

will be directly affected in the coming years!

Network



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)





TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS DO EXIST,

BUT:

THE PROBLEMS ARE ABOVE ALL INSTITUTIONAL ONES:



The necessary reforms are slow to appear,



- centralisation,
- bureaucracy,
- sectoral approaches,
- no legislative, regulatory and normative framework,
- insufficient means for the administrations & local authorities,
- financial resources are too low,
- poor knowledge of the resources, uses and pollution,
- no dialogue,
- basic and continuing training and education are deficient,
- lack of financial guarantees and contractual systems, etc.

A solution? IWRM: Integrated Water Resources Management at rivers, lakes and aquifers basins' level



water resources management should be organized:



- 1) on the scale of local, national or transboundary basins of rivers, lakes and aquifers;
- 2) 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.
- 3) based on management plans or master plans that define the medium and long-term objectives to be achieved;



water resources management should be organized:



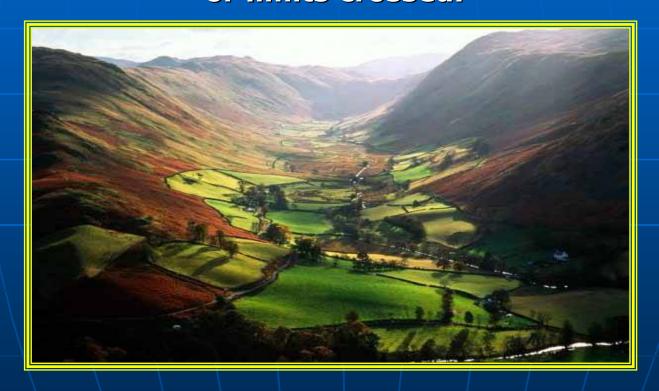
- 4) through the development of Programs of Measures and multiyear priority investments;
- 5) with the mobilization of specific financial resources, based on the « polluter-pays » principle and « user-pays » systems;
- 6) with the participation in decision-making of the concerned Governmental Administrations and local Authorities, the representatives of different categories of users and associations for environmental protection or of public interest.



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 Network Of Basin

Organizations

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 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

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.

	2002	Pourcentage du territoire
Afrique	<u>က</u>	<u> </u>
Asie	5 7	39 %
Europe	69	54 %
Amerique du Nord	<u>각</u>	35 %
Amerique du Sud	<u>හ</u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	263	<u> 각</u> 5 %



In Europe a majority of basins are transboundary ones!

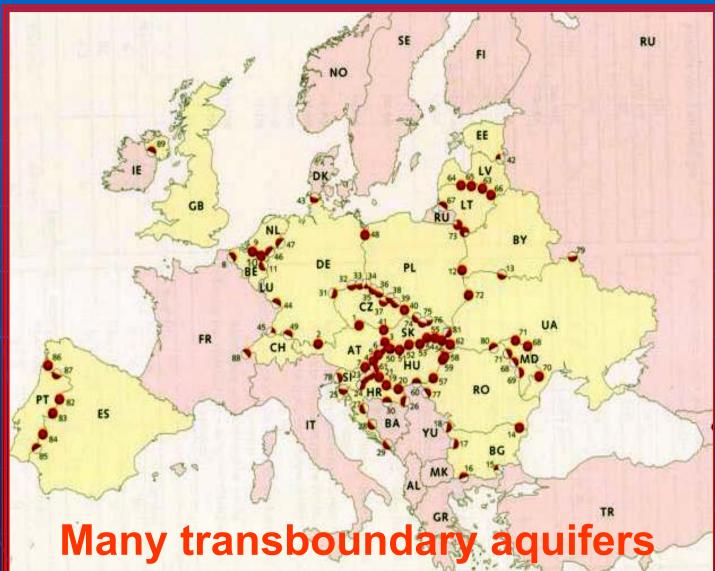




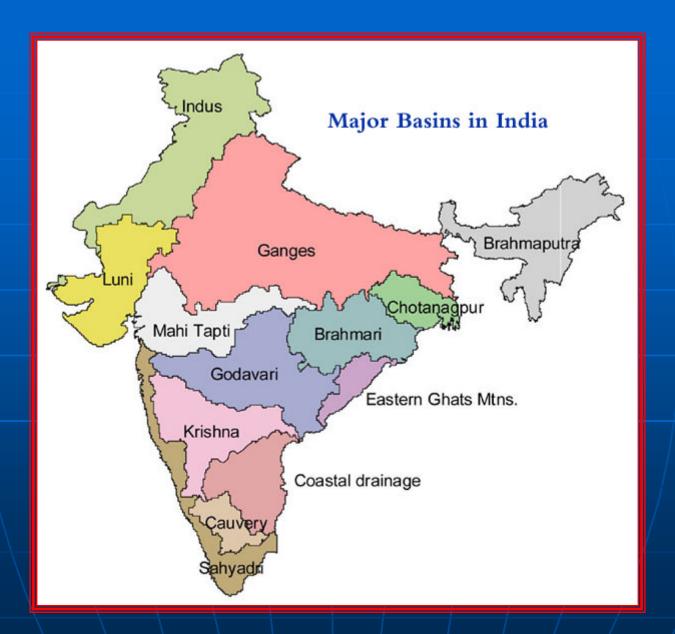


The aquifers in Europe are also concerned:



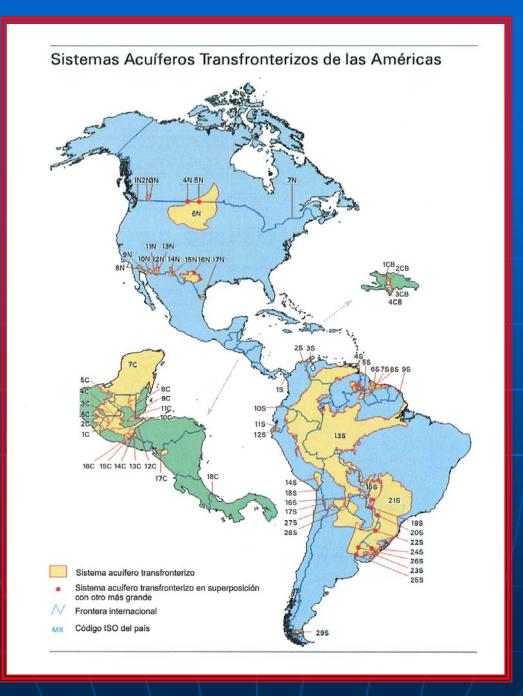




















INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- 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

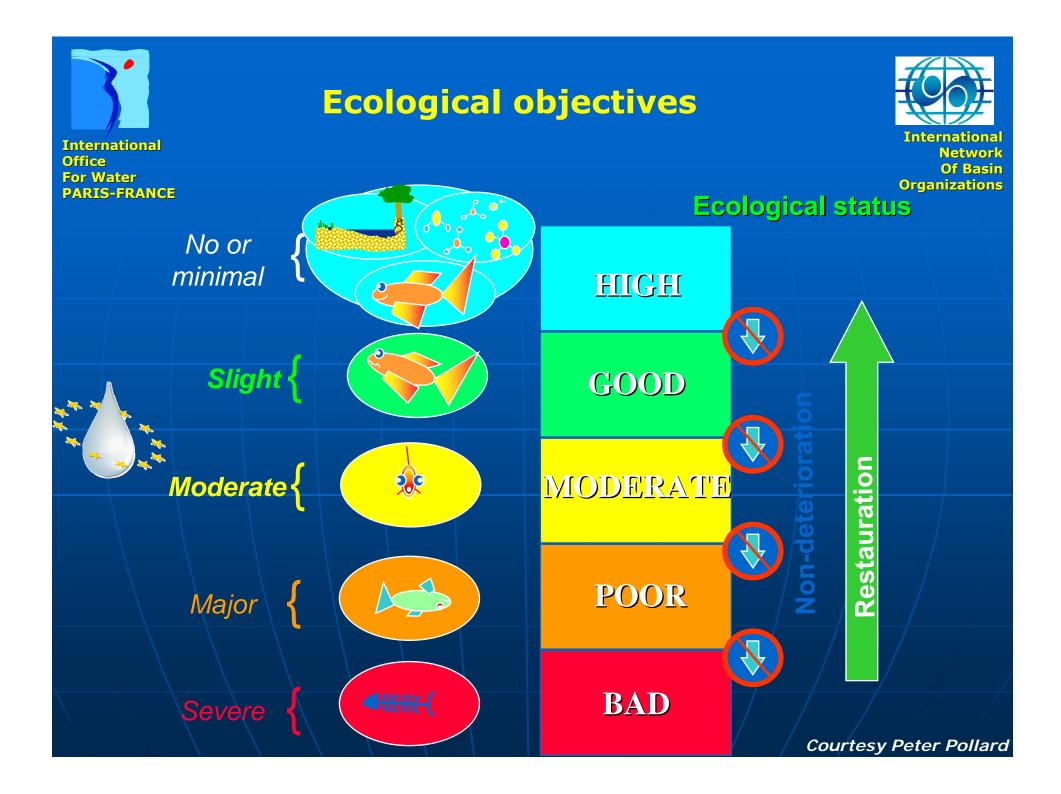
Urban uses:

- drinking water supply
- wastewater treatment

Recreational / ecological uses

- angling
- bathing...

Source: Ministry of the envira Québec, Canada







FLOOD CONTROL: FORECAST, PREVENTION, PROTECTION

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



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:







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



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,



GENERAL ASSEMBLY The Martinique, 24 – 28 January 2004 « DECLARATION OF TROIS-ILETS »

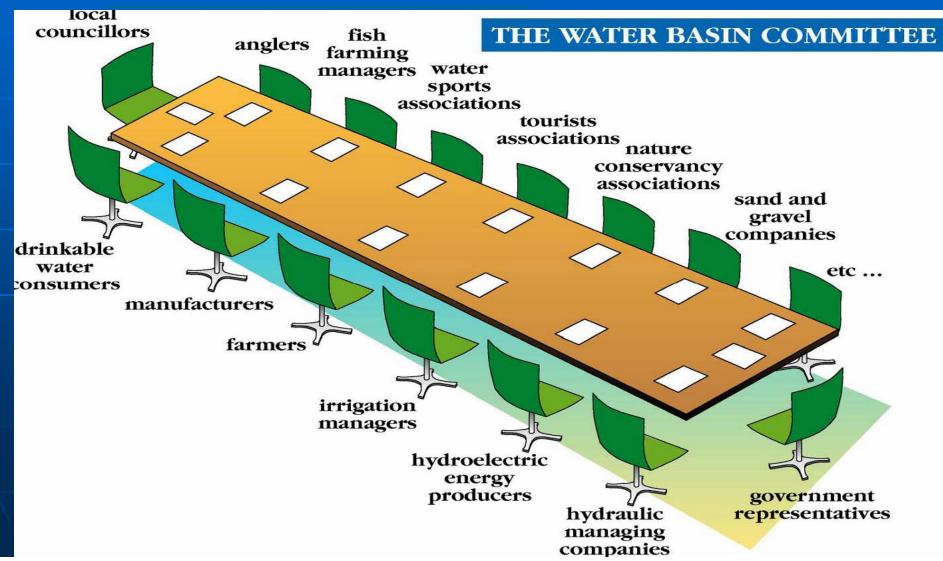


- The representatives of populations and local authorities, water users or organizations representing collective interest should participate in this management beside administrations, especially, in Basin Councils or Committees.
- Information, awareness and education of populations or users and of their representatives are essential,



A River Basin Agency is integrating various stakeholders







Conflicts

requirements collected from each point of view

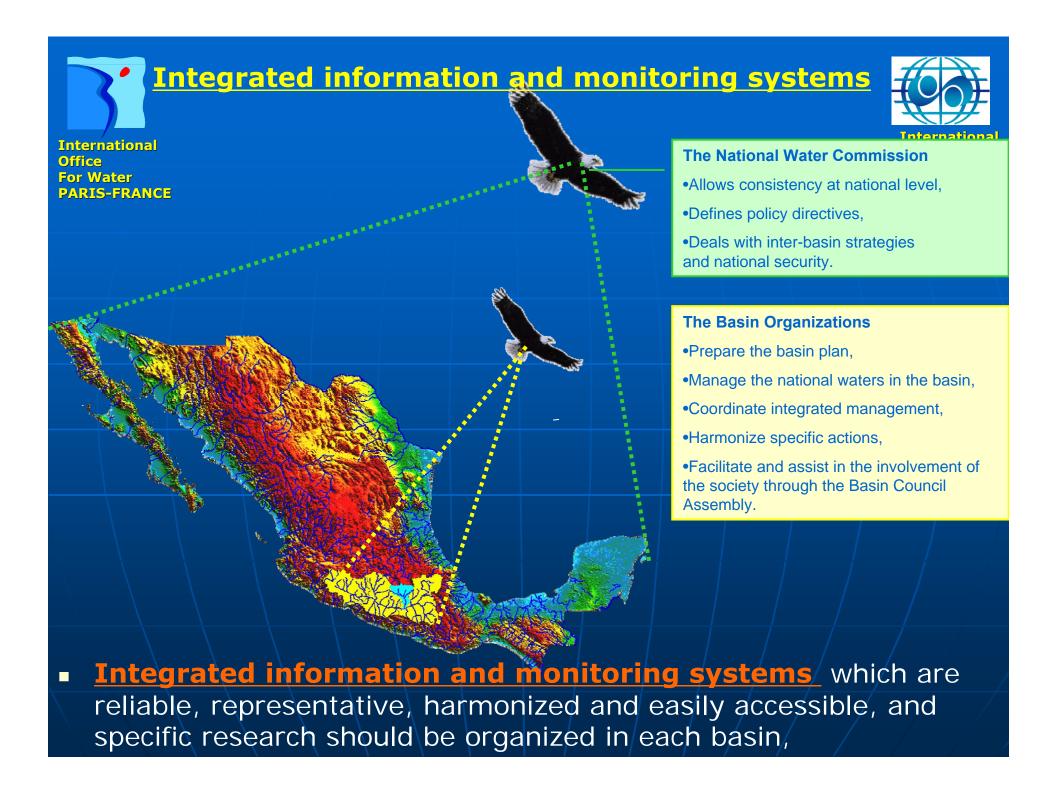




Designing a program through dialogue

Reaching agreement with an ambitious program



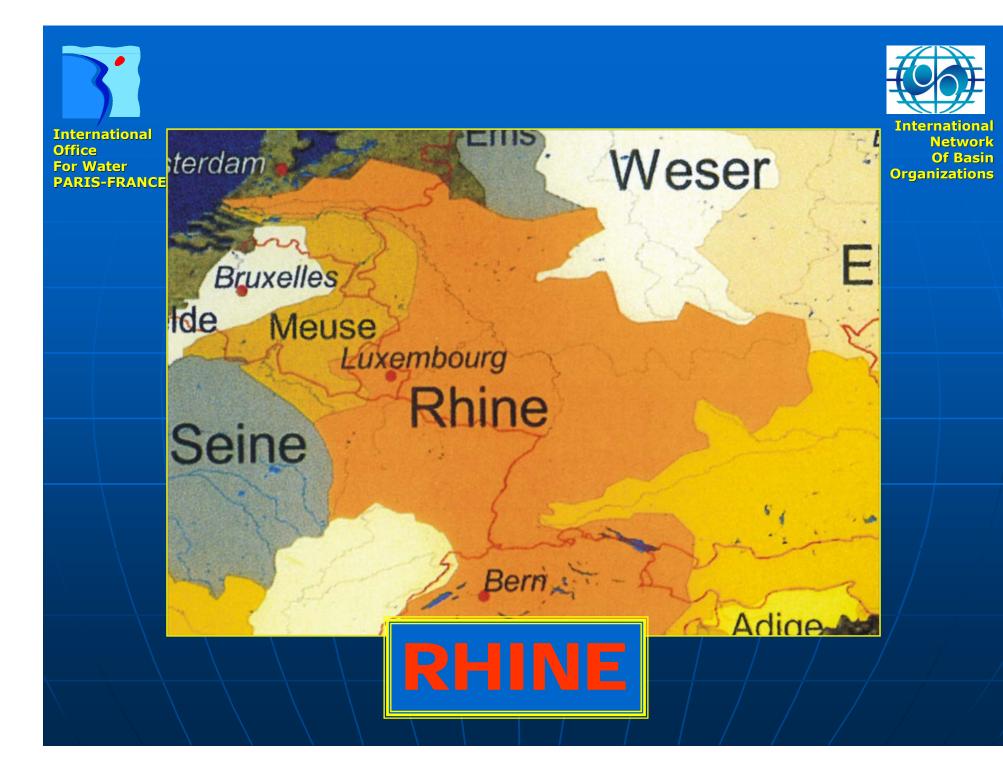




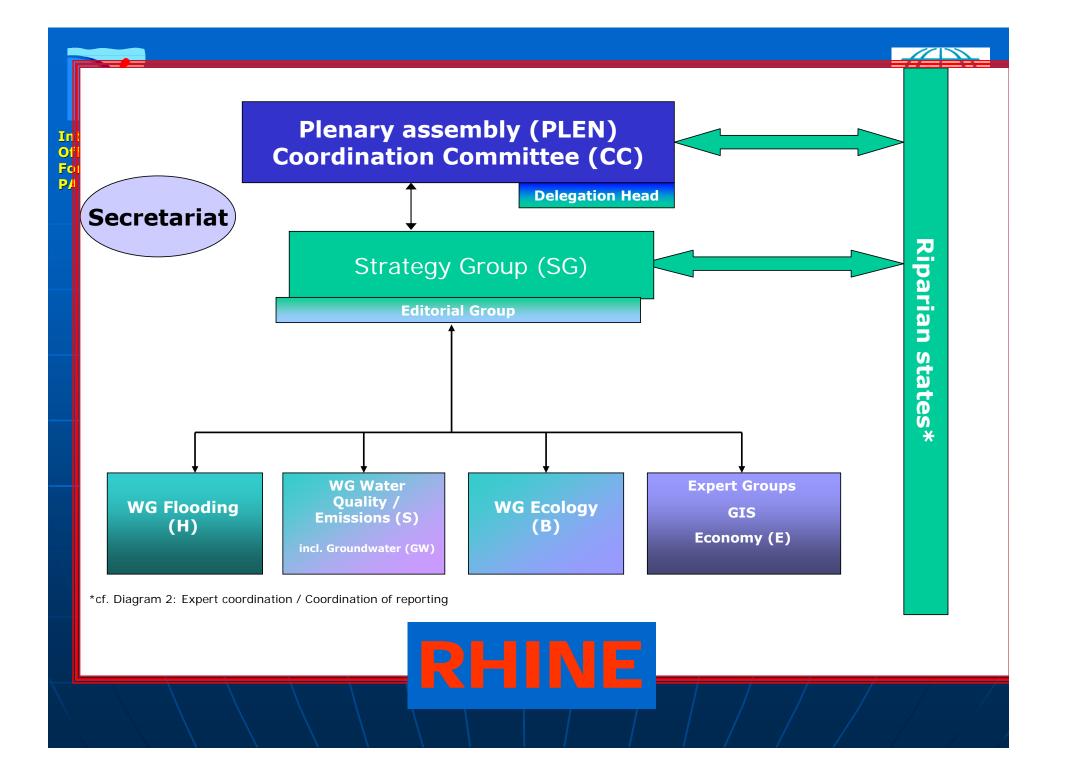
GENERAL ASSEMBLYThe Martinique, 24 – 28 January 2004 « DECLARATION OF TROIS-ILETS »



As regards large transboundary rivers, lakes or aquifers cooperation agreements should be signed by riparian countries and management plans designed at the level of all the basins, especially in <u>International or</u> <u>transboundary Commissions</u>, <u>Authorities</u> or Organizations.









GENERAL ASSEMBLY The Martinique, 24 – 28 January 2004 « DECLARATION OF TROIS-ILETS »



- The establishment of specific financing systems, based on the consumers and polluters' contribution and common cause, is required in each basin to ensure the implementation of successive priority action plans and guarantee the smooth operation of the necessary community utilities.
- These contributions, defined by consensus in Basin Committees, should be mainly managed at the basin level, in a decentralized manner, by a specialized, technical and financial basin organization.

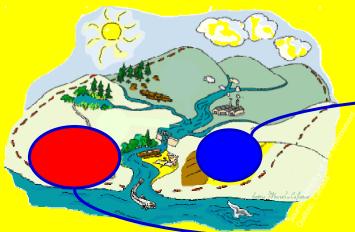








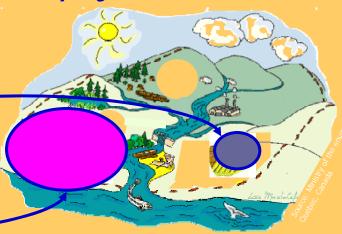
Description of the initial situation



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 2015



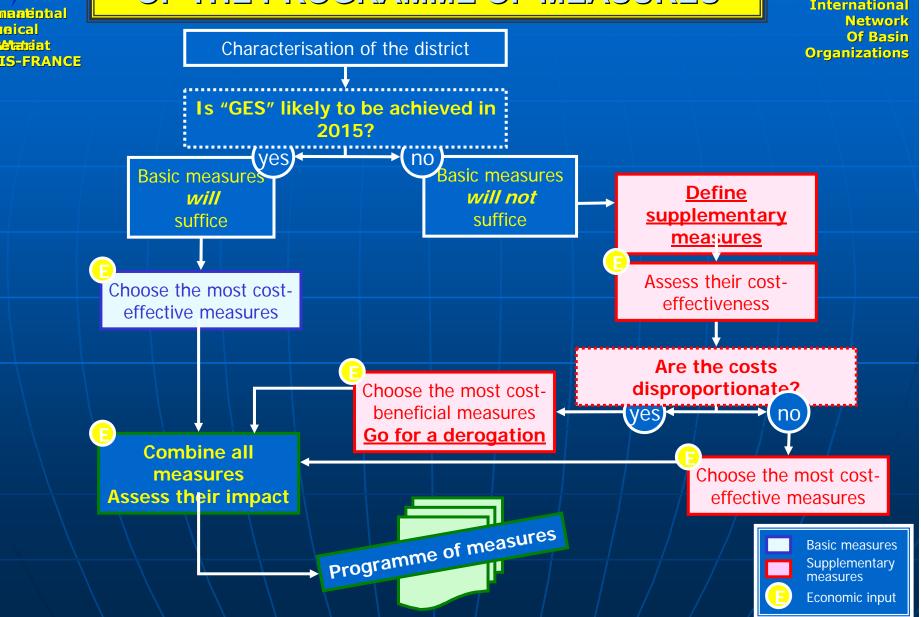
Baseline scenario:

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



FLOW CHART OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROGRAMME OF MEASURES





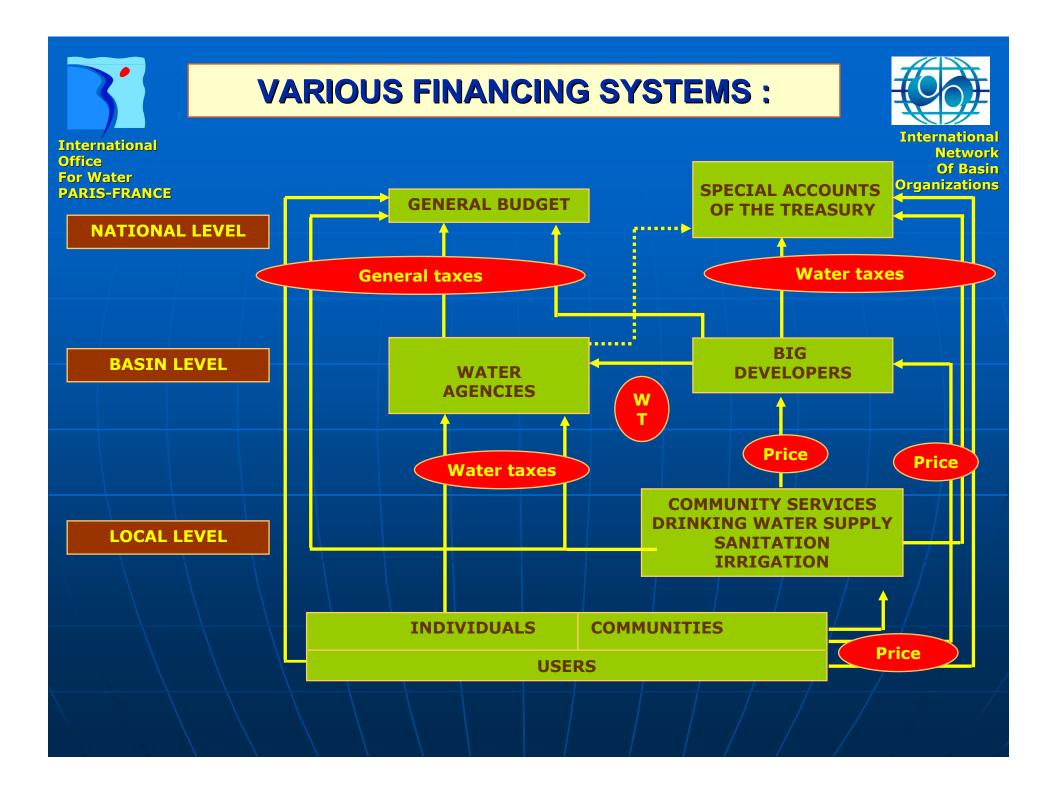


TRANSPARENY OF COSTS AND POLLUTER-PAYS PRINCIPLE:



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







taxes

THE « POLLUTER - USER - PAYS » PRINCIPLE



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 = 5-year Program

Big developers

Local authorities

Farmers

Industrialists



BASIN ORGANIZATIONS AND IWRM



According to the needs, local situations and history,

- Various formulas were adopted to organize some of the functions useful for water management at the level of the basins (Organizations listed by INBO),
- There is a great diversity in the mandates and selected options.
- One can mention:



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



- 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.,
- <u>Arbitration « Authorities »</u>, to which the interested « parties » refer for decision-making on the conflicts which arise; this is the case of the <u>Joint International Commission</u> (IJC) between the USA and Canada, for example.



DIFFERENT TYPES 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.



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



- <u>* Basin Committees or Councils *</u>, 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.



ORGANIZATION OF WATER MANAGEMENT SOME INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS AT THE LEVEL OF RIVER BASINS



FUNCTIONS	FRANCE	SPAIN	BRAZIL	MEXICO	ITALY
WATER POLICING AUTHORIZATION DISCHARGES/ABSTRACTIONS	State services	RBO : Confederation	Federal or State services	CNA	State services
REGISTRY USERS FILE	RBO : Water Agency	RBO : Confederation	RBO : Basin Committee + Water Agency	CNA	_
MANAGEMENT PLAN MASTER PLAN	BC : Basin Committee	RBO : Confederation	RBO : Basin Committee	RBO : Basin Council	RBO
CONCESSION OF BIG DEVELOPERS-RAW WATER SALE	Developers	RBO : Confederation	Developers	CNA	-
WATER TAXES POLLUTION/ABSTRACTION ACTION PLAN	RBO : Water Agency	Confederation	RBO : Water Agency	RBO : New Basin Organization	RBO
DRINKING WATER SUPPLY + SANITATION (community)	Municipalities	Municipalities + Autonomous Aut.	Municipalities or State	Municipalities or State	AAT0
IRRIGATION (community)	Developers and Associations	Associations	State or Associations	Associations	Consortiums
MONITORING - DATA	State services	Confederation	Federal	CNA	
	Water Agency		Basin Agency		7
	Various	Autonomous Aut.	State + Municipalities	State	







Implementation of the European Water Framework Directive in the 25 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.

This theme is a priority for mobilizing its members, not only in Europe

but also in all other interested countries.

Directive 2000/60/EC of 23 October 2000

establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy.







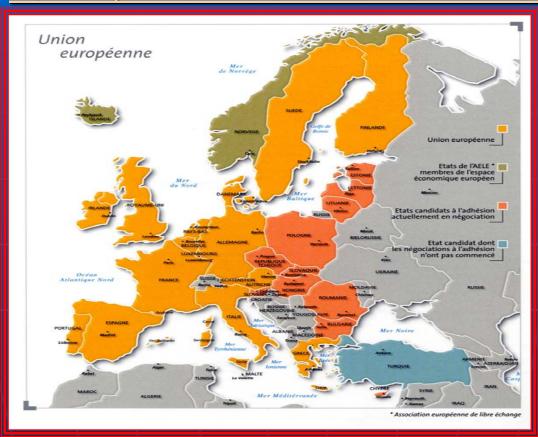
The European Framework Directive:
the future of water resource management
In the European Union.





<u>integration of new Member – States</u> 10 now, 14 or more in the next future?





In Europe, for the first time in the world,

27 countries adopted

The same basin oriented approach!



The European Water Framework Directive



VERY AMBITIOUS CHALLENGES:

- PREVENTING THE DETERIORATION OF WATER RESOURCES,
- REDUCING THE EMISSIONS OF SUBSTANCES,
- ACHIEVING A "GOOD STATUS"
 FOR WATER AND AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS.



As everything is linked in each Water Body, for a real implémentation of the WFD,



it's important to take into account:

- not only the problems of quality of water and the environments,
- BUT, all the aspects of water management and their impacts,
- AND, in particular, obvious interfaces with navigation, energy production, the prevention and protection against floods and droughts,



VARIOUS KEY PRINCIPLES:

International Network Of Basin Organizations

- THE NEED FOR INTEGRATED WATER POLICY,
- A RIVER BASIN APPROACH,
- THE PRINCIPLES OF PRECAUTION AND PREVENTIVE ACTION, AS WELL AS THE PRINCIPLE OF PRIORITY REMEDIAL MEASURES AT THE SOURCE OF THE THREATS TO THE ENVIRONMENT,
- A <u>COMBINED APPROACH</u> BY DEFINING EMISSION LIMIT VALUES AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY STANDARDS,



VARIOUS KEY PRINCIPLES:



- THE "POLLUTER-PAYS" PRINCIPLE,
- THE PRINCIPLE OF THE RECOVERY OF COSTS
 OF SERVICES LINKED TO WATER USE <u>INCLUDING</u>
 ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE COSTS,
- DECISION MAKING "AT A LEVEL AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO THE SITES OF WATER USE AND DEGRADATION",
- INVOLVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC AS A CONDITION FOR SUCCESS.



All kinds of water Are taken into consideration





- * surface waters
- * groundwater

- * <u>transitional water</u>
- * coastal waters...





All the river basins in Europe are concerned:







ASSSESSING WATER QUALITY:



TODAY, THE SYSTEMS FOR ASSESSING WATER QUALITY AND FOR FORMULATING THE OBJECTIVES TO ACHIEVE VARY CONSIDERABLY FROM ONE COUNTRY TO ANOTHER, WITHIN THE EUROPEAN UNION.

*

THE DIRECTIVE REQUIRES:

- THE IDENTIFICATION OF "WATER BODIES",
- THE DEFINITION OF COMMON FRAMES OF REFERENCES.



ASSSESSING WATER QUALITY:



In Europe,

50,000 "WATER BODIES" have been identified:

• River WB = 27 455

• Lake WB = 10 060

Groundwater WB = 7 719

• HMWB/AWB = 5 783

> IN FRANCE :

• River WB = 3 522

• Lake WB = 471

• Groundwater WB = 539

• HMWB/AWB = 912

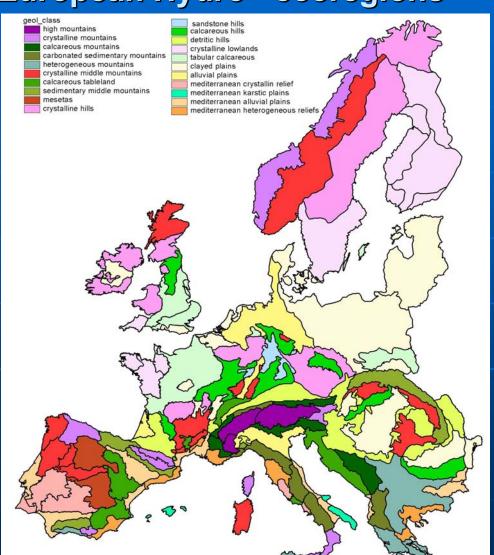
• Good Status = 984

• At Risk = 941



A typology of water bodies: European Hydro - ecoregions





THE DEFINITION OF COMMON FRAMES OF REFERENCES.



the European Water Framework Directive



■ FOR EACH DISTRICT,

MUST BE FORMULATED:

- > A "MANAGEMENT PLANS",

 DEFINING THE OBJECTIVES TO ACHIEVE,

 AND
- > " P<u>ROGRAMS OF MEASURES</u>",

 DEFINING THE NECESSARY ACTIONS.



The WFD introduces an

obligation of results:



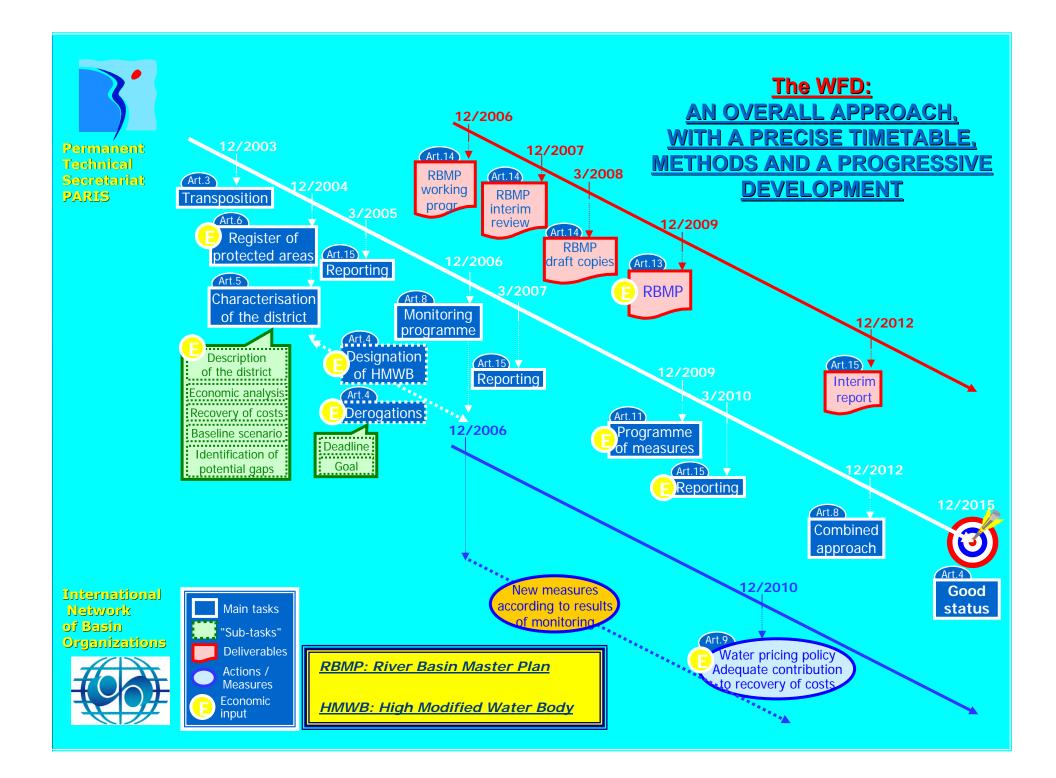
General obligation

Actions defined with regards to the goal

Achieving
a "good status"
for surface
and ground waters
before 2015

Good status

Derogations to be justified





A PARTICIPATORY WORKING METHOD:



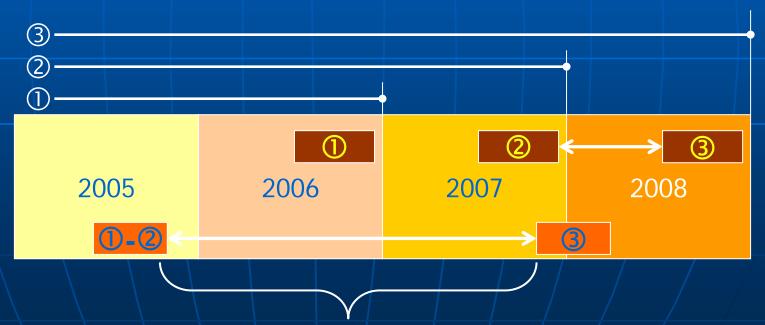
THE PREREQUISITE TO REAL TRANSPARENCY IS THE EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE PUBLIC, THROUGH PLANNED CONSULTATIONS **DURING THE WHOLE PROCESS.**



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 management issues identified in the river basin
- 3 draft copies of the river basin management plan



In France a operational national timetable



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

TOGETHER FOR INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OVER THE WORLD



International Network of Basin Organizations

我们的观念在不断进步 为使其广为人知 而行动起来」

必须支持 全球流域组织 的创立与发展!

It is necessary to support the creation and strengthening of Basin Organizations over the world!

感谢您的关注!

MERCI DE VOTRE ATTENTION! THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

流域组织国际网

Vízgyűjtő Szervezetek Nemzetközi Hálózata

Réseau International des Organismes de Bassin International Network of Basin Organizations Red Internacional de Organismos de Cuenca

الشيكة الدولية لهيئات الأحواض



FLOOD CONTROL: PROTECTION, FORECAST, PREVENTION



PROTECTION:

- Building, monitoring and maintaining the dikes protecting urbanized areas,
- Restoring the free flow of rivers,
- Preserving and rehabilitating the natural flooding areas,
- Mobilizing the necessary financial and fiscal resources,
- > Studying plans for flood prevention,
- > Controlling and policing areas at risk, etc.



FLOOD CONTROL: PROTECTION, FORECAST, PREVENTION



FORECAST:

>Improving flood warning:

- Automation of the monitoring stations,
- Expansion of the network of storm radars,
- Use of models for forecasting floods,
- Quick exchange and transfer of data,
- Information of the local authorities,
- Raising the awareness of populations to the risks.
- *etc.



FLOOD CONTROL: PROTECTION, FORECAST, PREVENTION



PREVENTION:

- > Identification of hazardous areas,
- >The « atlases » of flood-prone areas,
- > The control of urbanization,
- > The prohibition of buildings in the exposed areas,
- **Etc.**



Essential water resources development and management functions



Collecting data	 Collecting, managing and communicating data regarding water availability, water demand (including environmental requirements) and water and ecosystems quality to support different basin functions. 		
■Planning	•Formulating medium- to long-term plans for developing and managing water resources in the basin		
-Allocating water	■Defining mechanisms and criteria by which water is apportioned among use sectors, including the environment		
-Constructing facilities	Designing and constructing hydraulic infrastructure		
-Maintaining facilities	■Maintaining hydraulic infrastructure		
■Operation and management	 Ensuring that dams and distribution or transport infrastructure are properly operated, that allocated water reaches its point of use, and that surface and ground waters are conjunctively managed. Operate if necessary waste water treatment plans. 		
Prevention,monitoring andenforcing	 Monitoring and control of water pollution, salinity levels, and groundwater extraction; ensuring that they remain within accepted limits; and enforcing relevant laws and regulations to prevent degradation/overexploitation and restore ecosystems 		
Preparing against water disasters	 Preventing floods and developing emergency works, flood/drought preparedness plans, and coping mechanisms 		
Resolving conflicts	■ Providing mechanisms for negotiation and litigation		
Protecting and conserving ecosystems	■ Defining priorities and implementing actions to protect ecosystems, including awareness campaigns		
-Coordinating	 Harmonizing policies and actions undertaken in the basin by state and nonstate actors relevant to land and water management 		
■Mobilizing resources	■Ensuring financing for other functions, for example, by collecting water user fees or water taxes		



Basin Organizations can play a role in:



- Instituting integrated planning of water resources development, protection, allocation and ecosystem restoration (rather than sectoral).
- Decentralizing water management functions from national to basin level.
- Negotiating and/or managing transboundary rivers, lakes and aquifers.
- Overseeing activities that have basin-wide impact, for example, constructing or operating water infrastructure for multiple uses, coordinating pollution prevention, and organizing flood protection.
- Promoting the equitable water utilization and benefit sharing.
- Developing joint projects (e.g. power generation and navigation).
- Controlling externalities—as more and more of a basin's water is committed and interdependencies among basin water users increase,
- Consistent basin-wide monitoring and enforcing become increasingly important.
- Providing a mechanism for stakeholder involvement, effective dialogue and cooperation, and for coordinating between different organizations,
- Providing a platform for basin data collection and knowledge dissemination.
- Developing funding mechanisms.
- Contributing to a better socio-economic development and integration.





A coordination-based approach to governance can have several advantages:

- Legitimacy,
- if it recognizes existing institutions with good stakeholder representation and buy-in.
- Participation,
- if it give water users the space, capacity and power to participate in decisions,
- Flexibility,
- coordination-based arrangements involve diverse organizations,
- in general less rigid institutional structures, are better able to adapt to changing needs and circumstances.



Criteria for successfully functioning Basin Organizations



- ■A well-defined mandate,
- ■The legal, political, and administrative power to carry it out,
- ■A clear level of decision-making authority,
- •Mechanisms for resolving conflicting interests between levels,
- Adequate staffing and capacity building,
- Data availability,
- Strong, broad-based political and stakeholder support,
- ■Sustainable funding—BOs need to be financed,
- ■User or polluter fees or/and government subsidies...



Many questions indeed arise!



International Network Of Basin Organizations

International
Office
For Water
PARIS-FRANCE



Framework
Directive:
good status
for waters
in the Union
before 2015





How to define 'good ' ecological quality

?

How to define the 'sustainable' functioning of the aquatic ecosystems

?

How to achieve
the environmental objectives
and ensure a consistent
implementation
in the Union

?

... And how to ensure comparability in the classification of ecological status and of monitoring in the Union

?



CIS Achievements



Fourteen 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







CIS priorities for 2006-2007:



- **Exclimate Change**
- Droughts and Floods
- Intercalibration exercise
- WFD and agriculture
- Hydromorphology (hydropower and navigation)
- New Pilot River Basin exercise
- Reporting and WISE
- Priority substances / Chemical monitoring
- Cost effectiveness

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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