



4th meeting of the global network of basins working on climate change adaptation

14-15 February 2019, Geneva

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of Basin Organizations (INBO)
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Opening session (slide 2 to 13, for reference – not displayed)

The International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO)

- Created in 1994
- Headoffice in Paris
- 192 members
- 71 countries
- 8 regional networks



- Technical Permanent Secretariat



- Main objective :
Promote and better
organize IWRM at
(transboundary) basin
scale



INBO objectives:



- 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 tools** suitable 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.



Promotion of an operational IWRM at basin level: 6 key principles



Manage at basin level (surface and groundwater)

Inform diagnosis and decision via
monitoring networks & Water Information Systems

Produce mid-long term management plans

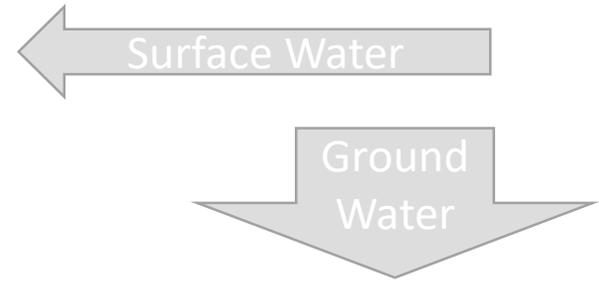
Develop multiyear Programs of Measures & investment

Set-up sustainable financial mechanisms
(polluter/user-pays & cost recovery)

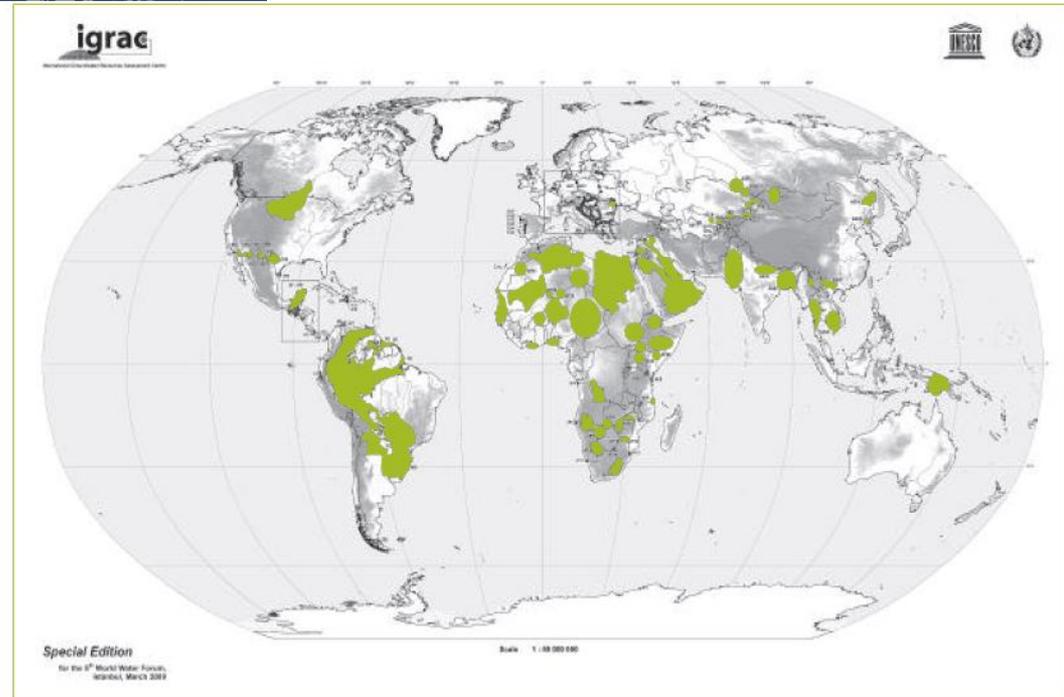
Ensure users/stakeholders participation in the decision-making
to ensure ownership



263 transboundary rivers or lakes 600 transboundary aquifers



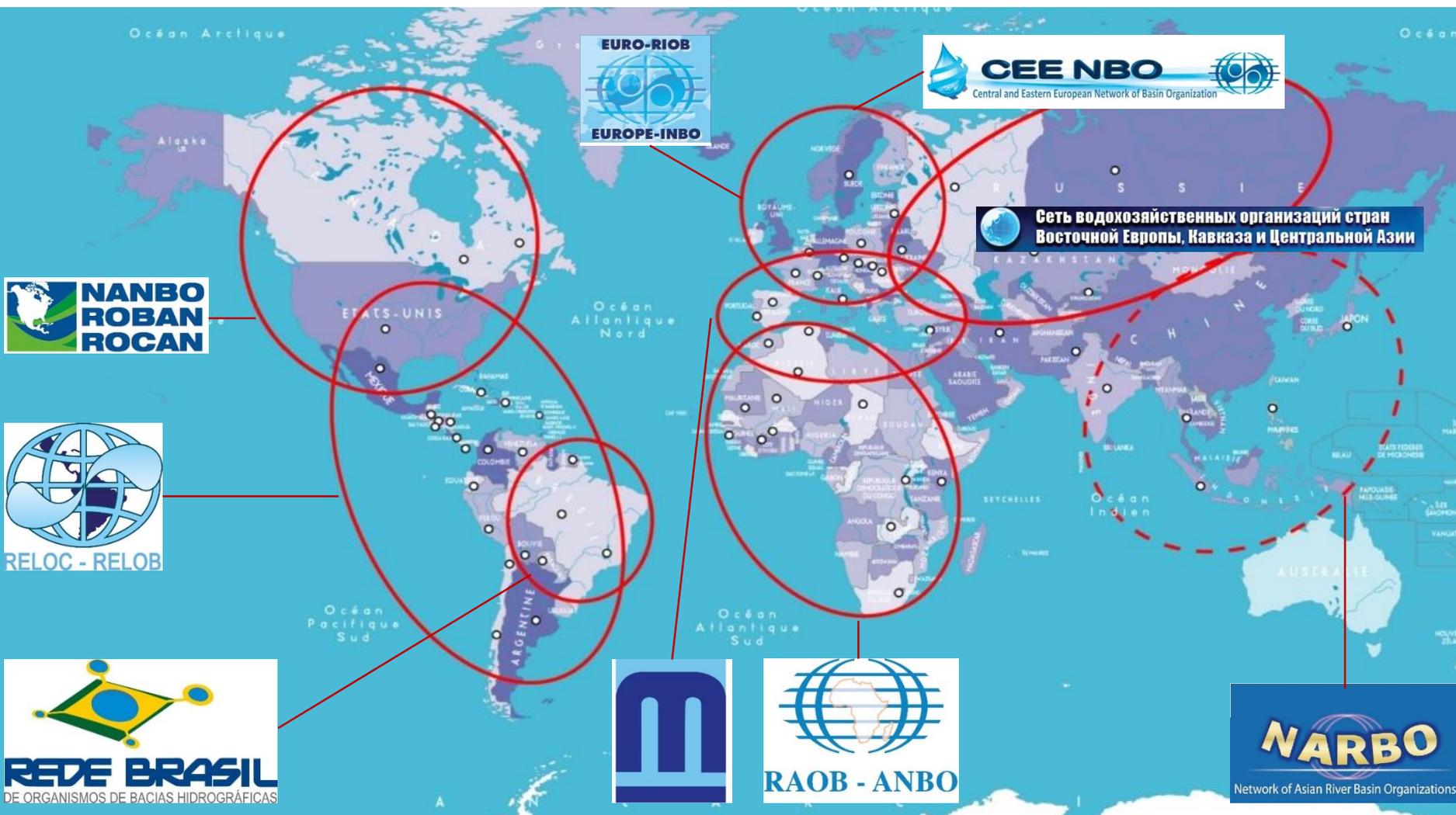
Source: International Groundwater Assessment Center, 2009



	<i>Number</i>	<i>Land coverage</i>
<i>Africa</i>	59	62 %
<i>Asia</i>	57	39 %
<i>Europe</i>	69	54 %
<i>N. America</i>	40	35 %
<i>S. America</i>	38	60 %
TOTAL	263	45 %



INBO's Regional Networks





RESEAU INTERNATIONAL DES ORGANISMES DE BASSIN
INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS
RED INTERNACIONAL DE ORGANISMOS DE CUENCA



"DECLARATION OF SEVILLE"

The 16th conference of the "EUROPE-INBO" group, which took place in Seville, Spain, from 17 to 20 October 2018, gathered 237 participants, representatives of national administrations, basin organizations and elected officials as well as of NGOs, companies, international and regional organizations and academic institutions, coming from 42 countries.

Established within INBO in 2003 in Valencia, Spain, the "EUROPE-INBO" Group of European Basin Organizations for the implementation of the European Water Directives aims at enriching and promoting the implementation of water policies in Europe, especially through the Common Implementation Strategy (CIS) with the exchange of practical field experiences. The EUROPE-INBO group is relying on the UE Members States and also on the Candidate Countries and disseminates the principles and tools of European water-related Directives. It participates in the debates on the implementation of these Directives in the European Union, including Overseas lands, and in an enlarged territory especially towards the EU neighbouring partner countries in the Balkans, Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia and the Mediterranean. It gathers annually in one of the Member Countries, thus it gathered in Valencia (Spain) in 2003, then in Krakow, Namur, Megeve, Rome, Siblu, Stockholm, Oporto, Istanbul, Plovdiv, Bucharest, Thessaloniki, Lourdes and Dublin in 2017. At the regional level, these exchanges are organized within the Central and Eastern European Network of Basin Organizations (CEENBO), the Mediterranean Network of Basin Organizations (MENBO), and the Network of Basin Organizations of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA - NBO).

At the sub-regional level, these exchanges are also organized and enlarged within the Mediterranean Network of Basin Organizations (MENBO), and the Network of Basin Organizations of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA - NBO).

The work of the "EUROPE-INBO 2018" conference was organized around a workshop on Invasive Alien Species and four roundtables on the current issues hereafter:

- Prevention of Drought: Adaptation Planning at the Basin Level, Reuse and Desalination.
- Efficiency and Multiple Benefits: The Interest of Combining Hydraulic Infrastructure and Nature-Based Solutions to face the Issues of climate change.

Check out the Declaration online:

<https://www.riob.org/sites/default/files/EUROPE-INBO%20Declaration%20of%20Seville%202018-Final.pdf>



- **Roundtable 1: Prevention of drought: adaptation planning at the basin level, reuse and desalination.**
 - **Integration of adaptation to climate change in basin management plans is a necessity:**
 - In the 3rd WFD RBMPs
 - But also in the implementation of the Flood Directive (FRMPs)
 - Drought and flood management plans need to be set up,
 - Improvement of knowledge and monitoring is required,
 - Reduce water use and consumption is required.
 - **Including in transboundary basins and in the basins of EU outermost regions (EU territories in other continents)**

- **Roundtable 2: Efficiency and multiple benefits: the interest of combining Hydraulic infrastructure and nature-based solutions to face the issues of climate change**

- **NBS are:**

- no-regret adaptation measures,
- delivering multiple benefits beyond adaptation (biodiversity, leisure, landscape)

- **NBS are not:**

- Silver bullet,
- Self-sufficient (often a necessity to combine them with classic infrastructures).

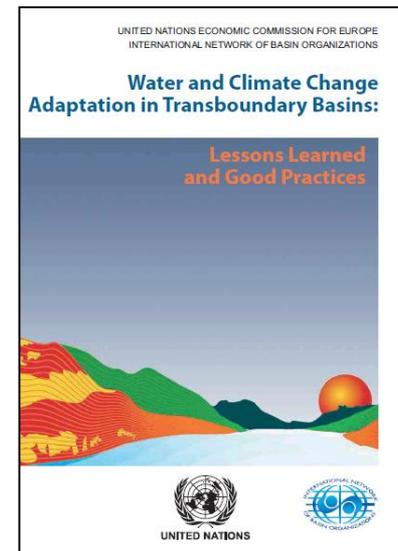
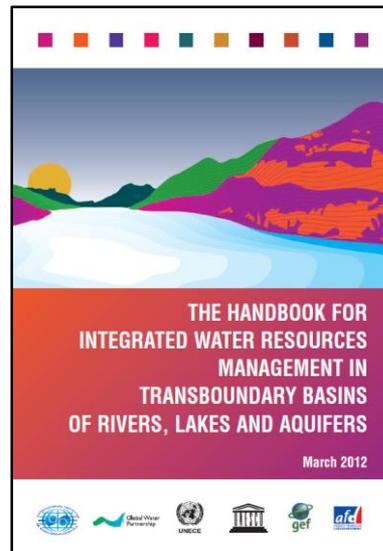
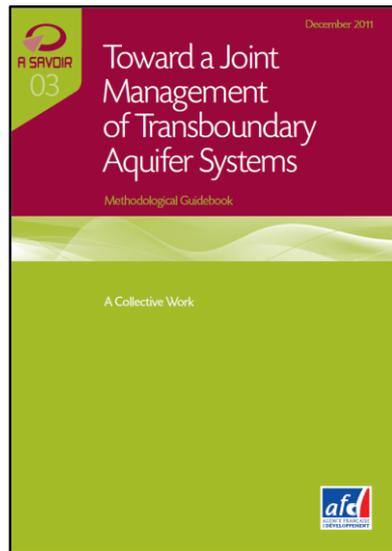
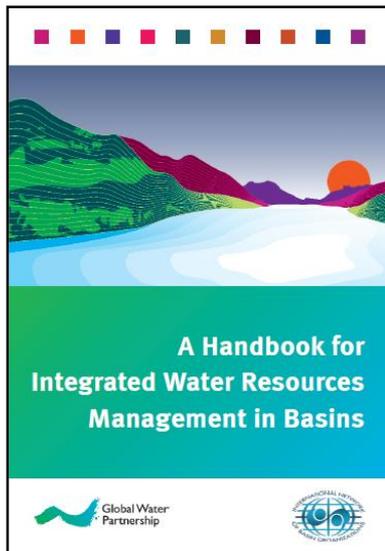
- **Roundtable 3: International Cooperation: Twinning and Peer-to-peer Exchanges, Neighbourhood area, Transboundary waters.**

- **Recommendations**

- Supporting international basin organizations
- Strengthen exchange of data and information following clear protocols,
- Develop twinning between basins and countries,
- Tap into European Funds for cooperation projects

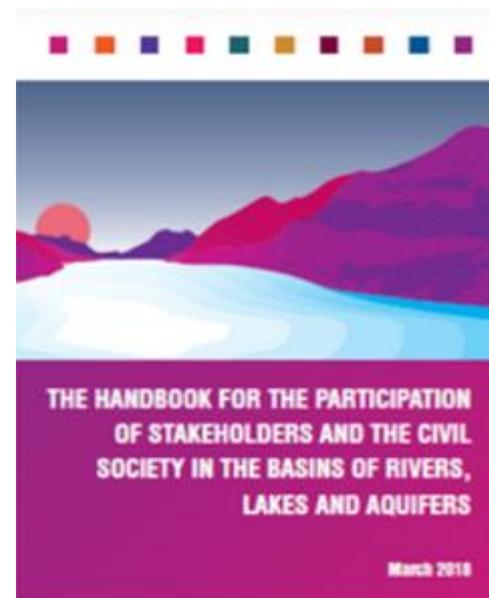
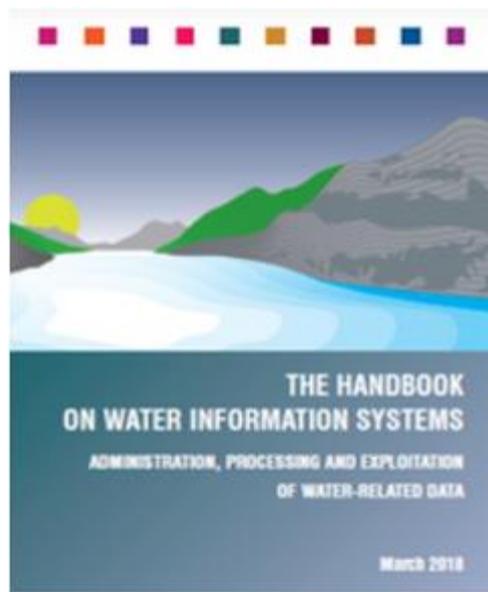


A strong experience of basin management : methodological handbooks





Recent publications launched at the World Water Forum 8 in Brasilia:



Sous le patronage
de l'UNESCO



**AGENCE FRANÇAISE
POUR LA BIODIVERSITÉ**

Établissement public du ministère de l'Environnement



The climate crisis is a water crisis: a message INBO voiced at the UN Climate Conferences



COP21



COP22



COP23



COP24

Marrakech Partnership



DECLARATION DE HAUT NIVEAU solutions fondées sur la nature, gestion de l'eau et changement climatique

Nous, représentants de gouvernements, d'organisations internationales et nationales, de bailleurs de fonds, d'organismes de bassin transfrontalier et transrégionaux, d'acteurs locaux, de la société civile, d'entreprises et d'organismes de recherche, nous soutenons l'intégration des solutions fondées sur la nature dans le Partenariat de Marrakech pour l'action climatique globale.

Le changement climatique affecte déjà et affectera de manière croissante les ressources naturelles, en particulier les ressources en eau et les écosystèmes aquatiques. Dans de nombreuses régions, l'intensité et la fréquence des événements météorologiques extrêmes tels que les sécheresses, les inondations et les précipitations inhabituelles, de même que le niveau des mers, menacent les territoires, le développement économique et social ainsi que l'environnement.

Dans ce contexte, il existe un intérêt croissant pour une gamme de solutions inspirées par la nature, sous des terminologies différentes : des terres agricoles tels que l'agroécologie, les pratiques agricoles écologiques et les infrastructures vertes, ainsi que des exemples spécifiques comme les techniques alternatives pour la gestion des eaux de ruissellement urbain ou les mesures industrielles de réduction des eaux etc.

Ces solutions fondées sur la nature sont définies comme des « des actions visant à protéger, gérer de manière durable et restaurer des écosystèmes naturels ou modifiés, pour relever directement les enjeux de société de manière efficace et adaptable tout en assurant le bien-être humain et des avantages pour la biodiversité » (IPCC, 2018). Ces solutions sont l'une des options pour répondre aux objectifs d'atténuation et d'adaptation liés par l'Accord de Paris sur le climat, qui reconnaît les liens entre la résilience des communautés, les enjeux de subsistance et les écosystèmes.

Les solutions fondées sur la nature sont également fondamentales pour répondre aux Objectifs de Développement Durable, en particulier l'ODD 6 (eau), l'ODD 13 (changement climatique), l'ODD 14 (océans), l'ODD 15 (terres) et l'ODD 17 (partenariats).

Cette déclaration reconnaît et s'aligne sur les orientations et recommandations du Pacte de Paris sur l'eau et l'adaptation au changement climatique dans les domaines des Rivières, des Lacs et des Aquifères, du Congrès mondial de la nature de l'UEN (Hiver 2016), de la 12^{ème} Conférence des Parties à la Convention sur la diversité biologique (COP12), du Cadre de Sendai pour la réduction des risques de catastrophe et du Sommet « Eau et Climat » de Rome d'octobre 2017.

Nous reconnaissons que

- 1) Le changement climatique et la biodiversité sont interconnectés. La biodiversité est affectée par le changement climatique, avec des conséquences négatives pour le bien-être humain, y compris des menaces pour la santé. Cependant, en fournissant des services écosystémiques, la biodiversité peut aussi contribuer à l'atténuation et à l'adaptation au changement climatique.
- 2) Les solutions fondées sur la nature ont des bénéfices multiples et ne répondent pas à un seul aspect. Elles peuvent simultanément accroître la résilience des territoires aux risques climatiques (sécheresses, inondations, érosion, submergence marine etc.), jouer un rôle pour la protection et la restauration de la biodiversité et des sols et relever l'urgence de développement tel que l'accès à l'eau potable, la sécurité alimentaire et la santé humaine, la résilience en matière de dégradation des terres, les villes durables ainsi que les tourisme. Elles contribuent ainsi au renforcement de l'appropriation des projets par les citoyens et à la réduction des coûts de l'action.



- **L'Alliance Mondiale pour l'Eau et le Climat (AMEC) rassemble des réseaux:**

- « L'alliance des bassins », autour du Pacte de Paris, désormais signé par 357 acteurs de 94 pays, animée par le RIOB et la CEE-ONU.
- L'alliance des entreprises pour l'eau et le climat, lancée par CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project), le CEO Water Mandate, le Conseil mondial des entreprises pour le développement durable, Suez, comprenant 44 membres dont 30 entreprises mondiales.
- L'Alliance des Mégacités, portée par l'UNESCO, ICLEI, le SIAP et Arceau-IDF, rassemblant 16 mégacités pour un total de 300 millions d'habitants
- L'Alliance mondiale pour le dessalement

- **Gathering networks inside GAfWaC :**

- The Alliance of Basins ("Paris Pact" on water and adaptation to climate change in the basins of rivers, lakes and aquifers), with 357 signatories from 94 Countries, facilitated by INBO in partnership with UNECE.
- The Business Alliance for Water And Climate Change - BAFWAC, launched by the Carbon Disclosure Project - CDP, the CEO Water Mandate, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and SUEZ, which has now 44 member organizations, including 30 leading companies.
- The Alliance of Megacities for Water and Climate, facilitated by UNESCO, ICLEI, SIAAP and Arceau-IDF, gathering 16 Megacities for a total population of 300 million inhabitants.
- The Global Clean Water Desalination Alliance.





Water-Wise Climate Solution to Mitigate, Adapt and Thrive:

SESSION 1: Achieving Resilient NDCs: Can Water Connect the Sectors? (big focus on NBS)

SESSION 2: Water-Wise Consumption and Production: Innovation for achieving SDG12 (WWDI, Desalination)





SESSION 1: Achieving Resilient NDCs: Can Water Connect the Sectors?



INBO opened the event...

...and voiced its messages through its invited speakers



Burkina Faso reminded basin is the optimal scale to manage water resources efficiently for adaptation to climate change



Ramsar showcased the interest of Nature-Based Solutions and their multiple benefits, beyond adaptation to climate change



The Federal District of Brasilia told how drought affected its city & highlighted that the solution was to re-connect cities to their basins to prevent drought.





SESSION 2: WATER-WISE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION: INNOVATION FOR ACHIEVING SDG12 (WWDI, DESALINATION)



UNESCO opened the session reminding we cannot achieve water-wise consumption and production without knowledge and well structured Water Information Systems, citing UNESCO-WINS as an exemplary model.



GCWDA presented low carbon desalination as a solution for mitigation and adaptation challenges.



CDP / BAFWAC moderated the session and highlighted commitments from companies to reduce their water footprints...



Australia's Dept. of the Environment (rep. World Water Data Initiative -WWDI) stressed the need to tap existing knowledge and to develop new ones to meet SDGs



The Megacities Alliance for Water & Climate showcased innovative adaptation measures implemented in cities.

