Session 3.4.1:
“Integrated joint management of rivers, lakes and aquifers at basins level”.

1st Round table
Effective Stakeholders participation - Multi sectorial coordination
Share vision and Planning

The role of the networks basin organisms on the actions in South America, Caribbean and Brazil

Mauri Cesar Barbosa Pereira
REBOB/RELOB
THE REGIONALS NETWORKS

• Brazil Network of Basin Organisms – REBOB
  – Created in 1998
  – Action with all basin organisms in Brazil (200) / every year we have meetings with 216 basin organisms to evaluate the actions of IWRM and created news tools

• Latin America an Caribbean of Basin Organisms – RELOC
  – Created in 1988 (Colombia)
  – In process of strengthening (Project EU / Waterclima - Ecocuencas)
Contents

• Challenge and opportunity for TWM/TBA in Latin America and the Caribbean.
• Examples of TRM and TBA in Latin America
• The key issues:
  – How to apply the concept “waters without borders”? 
  – How to apply the fundamentals of participation, decentralization and integration in TWM and TBA when to formulate and implement and of the agreements?
  – How to get the public participation (players – users, government represents, NGOs) on the TWM and TBA when to formulate and to implement of the agreements?
South America
- 38 transboundary river basins
- 60% of the continent's land surface
- 23 with some agreement
- 15 without agreement

Central America and Caribbean
- 15 basin with share waters

On the world
- 263 river basin share
- 145 countries
- 50% of land surface
- 60% of freshwater
- 40% of world population
- 33 countries more 95% whole in the share basins

WHERE WE ARE

Source: UNWATERCOURSES CONVENTION 2015
Bordes and transboundaries rivers in Brazil – Amazonian Basin

AMAZONIAN LOCAL TWRM – BASINS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nº of Transboundary Rivers</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil – French Guyana</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braszl – Guyana</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil - Venezuela – Colombia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil – Colombia</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil - Colombia – Peru</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil – Peru</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil – Bolivia</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil - Bolivia – Paraguay</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil – Paraguay</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil - Argentina – Paraguay</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil – Argentina</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil - Argentina – Uruguay</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil – Uruguay</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>83</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Bordes and transboundary rivers in Brazil –

La Plata Basin

LA PLATA LOCAL TWRM BASINS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

Source: ANA 2010
Groundwater is 95% of freshwater of world

50% of people use for drinkwater

608 transboundary aquifers

73 TBA on Americas
- 30 South America
- 18 Central America
- 21 North America
- 4 Caribbean

(ISARM, 2007/ UN_IGRAC 2014)
National Program of Groundwater

**The Amazon Aquifer**

**Start:** 1,250,000 Km², on the 6 Brazilian (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia and Roraima), aquifers Alter do Chão, Solimões and Iça.

**Future project:** estimate on 3,950,000 km² (2,000,000 km² in Brazil).
Amazon basin with 6,200,000 km² (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) and Orinoco basin with 880,000 km² (Colombia and Venezuela) the biggest basin of South America

The System Aquifer (Transboundary) Amazonas, the Hydrogeological Provinces of Amazonas and Orinoco

i) Program UNESCO/OEA ISARM Americas; ii) Study of ANA/Brazil and iii) Project GEF/PNUMA/OTCA

(ANA, 2015)
Integrated and Sustainable Management of Transboundary Water Resources in the Amazon River Basin considering Variability and Climate Change ACTO / GEF / UNEP

Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA)

- Part I. Strengthening the capacity of key stakeholders in the basin
- Part II. Funding water resources management in transboundary basins
- Part III. Legal framework for water resources management in transboundary basins
- Part IV. Information and knowledge management for water resources in transboundary basins
- Part V. Education and a culture of water in transboundary basins
- Part VI. Public policy for water resources management in transboundary basins
- Part VII. Integrated water resources management in transboundary basins
- Part VIII. Communication, promotion and dissemination for integrated water resources management in transboundary basins
Challenges and opportunity

• Different levels of governance in the water resources management.
  – Federal/national management
  – Brazil and Argentina is Republic Federative
  – Federal and regional (states) management.
  – Many countries don’t work with INTERNATIONAL RIVERS

• Lack of information about the Basin Organisms.
  – Register and database of all organisms in LAC.
  – The new Project ECOCUENCAS (EU – OIEAu)

• Lack of capacity building for participate in the Governance of IWRM and TWRM.
  – The capacity building is fragmented
  – Recently we aimed the first South America´s Project financed by the UE for IWMRM (Ecocuencas).
  – The NGOs and water users are well organized

• Few practices – twin basin (exchange experiences).
  – Some experiences about transboundary water management with the effective public participation APA River Basin / Quaraí River Basin, Initiative MAP – Madre de Dios, Acre and Pando)
Opportunity – Governance

How to apply the fundamentals of participation, decentralization and integration in TWM and TBA when to formulate and implement and of the agreements

Is this possible in the TWM on the basin of aquifer?

Source: ANA 2012 – Paulo Libanio
Opportunity - Governance

How to get the public participation (players – users, government represents, NGOs) on the TWM and TBA when to formulate and to implement of the agreements?

In TWM is it possible the public participation on the basin or aquifer?

Source: ANA 2012 – Paulo Libanio
• Thanks you

• 감사합니다 / 고맙습니다!

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