

WELCOME IN FRANCE at COP21













CHINA – HAI RIVER BASIN
Integrated Water resources management
And adaptation to climate change.



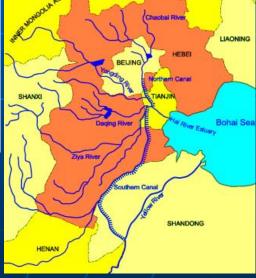
The 3 - 1000 km long water S/N transfers diverting flows of the Yangtze river to provide water to the water stressed cities of Beijing and Tianjin in the Hai river basin.

The Hai River Basin



Context:

- Megacities (Beijing+Tianjin: 34 million people)
- **H**ighly affected by water stress, frequent floods and droughts, and high pollution























CHINA - HAI RIVER BASIN
Integrated Water resources management
And adaptation to climate change.

- Objective: Testing in pilot basins of Zhou and Luan rivers, tributaries of the Hai
 - Developing River Basin Management Plans (RBMP)
 - Implementing Program of Measures (PoM)
 - Revision of rules to operate reservoir-dams
 - Implementation of a minimum environmental flow policy,
 - Fight against eutrophication of the reservoirs,
 - Surface water and groundwater monitoring
- <u>Beneficiaries</u>: The population of the Luan and Zhou river basins, including Tianjin (China's 4th biggest city, with 14 million inhabitants),
- **Timeframe:** 1st phase: 2011-2012; 2nd phase: 2012-2015; 3rd phase: 2016-2018.
- **Funding/commitments:** 3rd phase: 805 000€.





















MEXICO - MEXICO DF AND VALLEY Integrated water resources management and adaptation to climate change. District Federal and 60 neighbor Municipalities





Context:

- Megacity (Mexico: 23 million people 2nd W largest city),
- Altitude 2250m,
- Scarcity: 160 m³/habitant/an,
- Low level of aguifers, driving of soils,
- Eutrophisation of the réservoirs,
- Urban flooding
- Low level of waste water treatment





















MEXICO - MEXICO VALLEY Integrated water resources management and adaptation to climate change.

- Objective:
- for drinking water, sanitation and urban drainage,

 Integration of the water utilities in this new area.
- Strengthening the Mexico Valley's Basin Council:
 - o Development of water information system,
 - o study of River Basin Management Plans (RBMP),
 - o Testing of economic tools (polluter-pays, cost/benefits & cost/efficiency),
 - o Citizens participation and information,
 - o control water demand,
 - o Training sessions,
- **Beneficiaries**: The water users of Mexico Valley
- **Timeframe:** 2016-2020.
- Funding/commitments: 1 080 000 €.









COOPERATION AND ADAPTATION IN THE SENEGAL RIVER BASIN (Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal)

OMVS, A ROLE MODEL FOR ADAPTATION? The secret recipe of joint investments and shared benefits	State	Share of invest.
Lac de Rive Poder Resse Conference Mauritanie Resse Dagana Day Kaédi Jac de Guerre Conference Conf	Mali	35,3%
Senegal Matau Maghama Timbay Bakel	Mauritania	22,6%

République de Guinée

Bamako

State	Share of invest.	Share from benefits
Mali	35,3%	52% hydropower. Navigation.
Mauritania	22,6%	15% hydropower. 33% irrigable land.
Senegal	42,1%	33% hydropower. 64%irrigable land.



Gambie

Guinée Bissau











OMVS: COOPERATION AND ADAPTATION IN THE SENEGAL RIVER BASIN AND BEYOND (Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal)

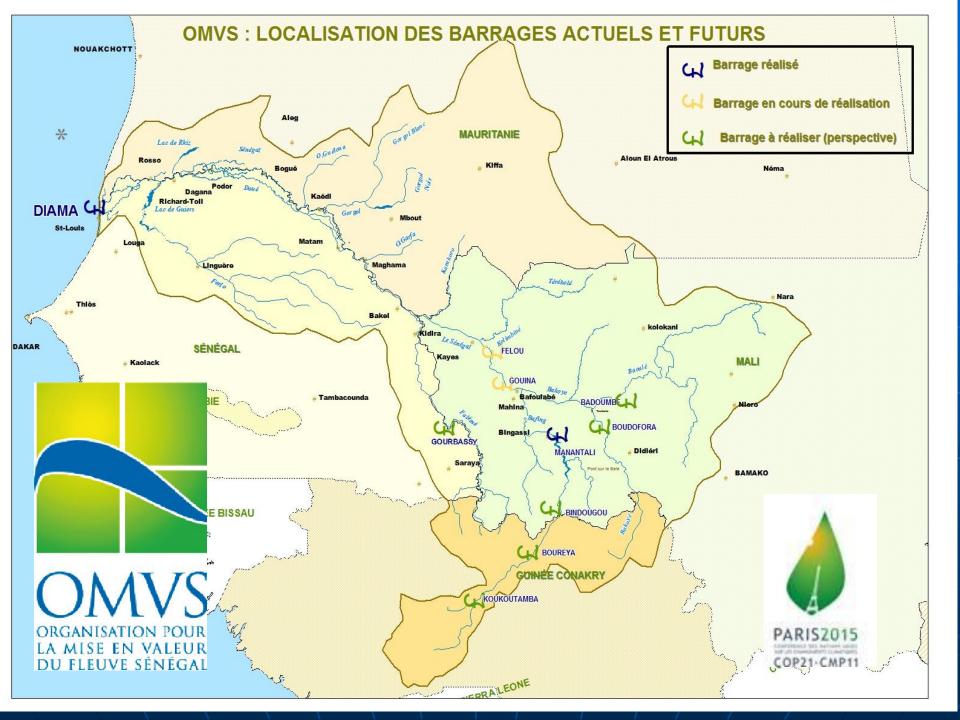
- Context: Mostly arid region highly vulnerable to climate change,
 - Limited investment capacity but significant hydropower and navigation potential.
- Objective: Developing adaptation opportunities through joint investments and benefits sharing
 - Investments in jointly owned infrastructures,
 - Benefits sharing depending on each States needs (e.g Mali= navigation; Senegal: water for agriculture),
 - Production of a *Climate change action plan for African river* by OMVS as secretary of the ANBO (diagnosis of the African basin organizations organizations needs in terms of adaptation, recommendations of priority actions, 5 year detailed program and budget).
- Beneficiaries: Riparian countries (OMVS), African river basin organizations (ANBO).
- **Timeframe**: 2015-2019
- **Funding/commitments:** 11 866 600 €















THE MEDITERRANEAN WATER KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM for adaptation to climate change

(Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco & Tunisia)



















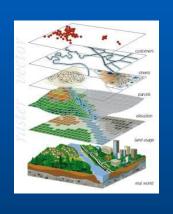


Responding to Climate and Development Challenges

Organising data sharing and management in each country



Assessing







 Building capacities for monitoring, evaluation, planning





Characterising









Monitoring

Modelling







THE MEDITERRANEAN WATER KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM Knowledge for adaptation

(Jordan, Lebanon, Monaco, Morocco, Spain & Tunisia)

- Context: A region of chronic water scarcity (less than 1000 m³/ inhabitant/year),
 - Highly vulnerable to climate change (rainfall patterns, floods and droughts).
- Objective: Developing knowledge to increase basin capacities for adaptation
 - Strengthening **National Water Information Systems**
 - (4 pilot countries; 2nd phase open-ended),
 - Producing a "white paper" (6 pilot countries; 2nd phase open-ended):
 - o Diagnosis of the water resources,
 - o Diagnosis of the uses,
 - o Recommendations on policies and actions needed for adaptation.
- **Beneficiaries**: 100 million people living in the beneficiary countries.
- **Timeframe**: phase 1: 2014- 2017; phase 2: 2018-2020
- **Funding/commitments**: 9 525 000€















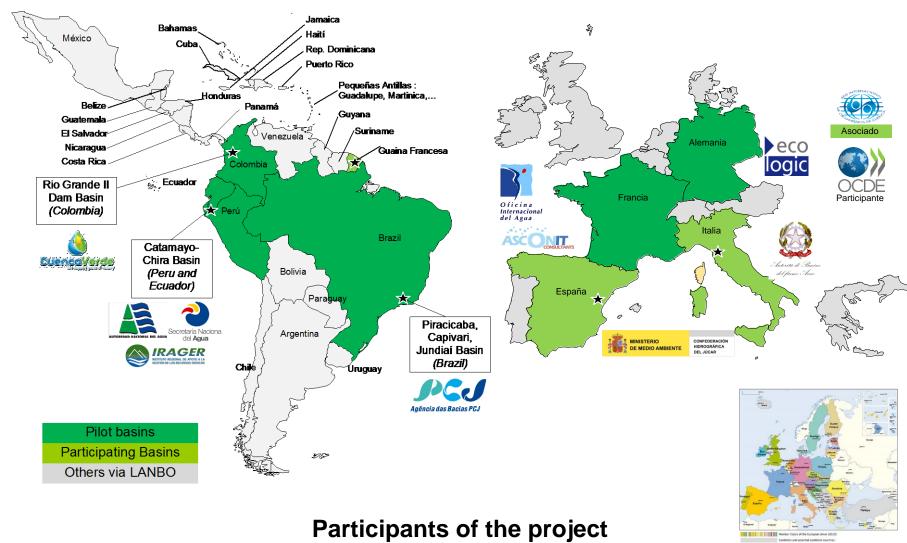






ECOCUENCAS PROJECT

Demonstrate in a practical way the relevance of redistributive mechanisms for integrated water resources management and better resilience;







"ECOCUENCAS -LATIN AMERICA
Financial mechanisms for basin management
in the context of climate change
(Peru, Ecuador, Brazil and Colombia)

- <u>Context</u>: 3 basins (including 1 transboundary) in critical situations
- Objective: Improving basin management and financial redistribution
 - Diagnosis of the water resources and uses,
 - Recommendations of best practices for adaptation,
 - Design and implementation of financial mechanisms,
 - Networking, dissemination, training and capacity building.
- **Beneficiaries**: Population of the 3 basins (10,2 million people).
- Timeframe: 2014-2018.
- Funding/commitments: 2,5 million €.

Supported by European Union "Water Climate-LAC programme"











Climate change impacts are affecting the livelihood of the population living in the Niger river basin.











NIGER RIVER BASIN The Climate Resilience Investment Plan

- Context: A lifeline providing drinking water, irrigation, energy, and transport,
 - Extremely vulnerable to climate variability.
- Objective: Building resilience of the basin populations and ecosystems
 - Developing the knowledge base (monitoring networks and water information systems),
 - Strengthening institutional capacities:
 - o Diagnosis of the resources and uses,
 - o Developing basin management planning adapted to climate change,
 - o Testing economic tools (polluter-pays, cost/benefits & cost/efficiency)
- **Beneficiaries**: 100 million people living in the Niger river basin.
- **Timeframe**: 2015-2025
- **Funding/commitments:** 3,11 billion dollars

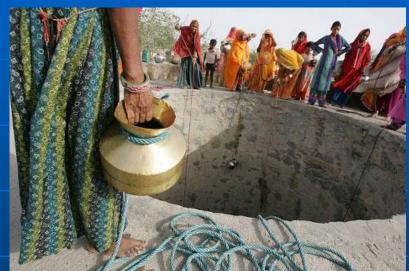




INDIA

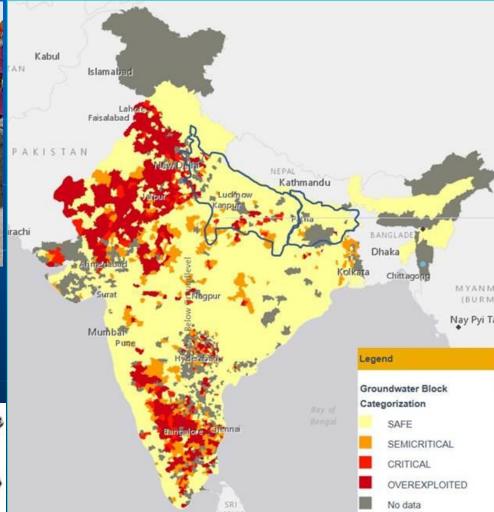






Over exploitation is one of the main pressure on groundwater. As an expected impact of climate change, a decrease in groundwater recharge will get worse.









INDIA

Groundwater Management improvement Program for Climate Change Resilience

- Context: In India, 65% of irrigated area depends on groundwater,
 - Overexploitation is the rule (not the exception),
 - Impacts of climate change: decrease in groundwater recharge.
- Objective: Sustainable and resilient groundwater management
 - Diagnosis of the resources and uses,
 - Capacity development (recharge, demand management),
 - Technical assistance,
 - Institutional reforms.
- **Beneficiaries**: 300 million people in four States
- **Timeframe**: 2017-2023.
- Funding/commitments: US\$ 1 billion.







CONGO RIVER BASIN Strengthening monitoring to improve basin adaptation

- Context: Congo river basin= world's second biggest (in both surface area and flow),
 - Limited existing monitoring capacities, limited knowledge for adaptation.
- Objective: Developing monitoring to increase basin capacities for adaptation
 - Strengthening classic monitoring networks,
 - Developing the use spatial technologies for hydrometeorological monitoring,
 - Improving IWRM planning.
- **Beneficiaries**: 100 million people living in central Africa.
- **Timeframe**: 2016-2017
- **Funding/commitments:** 500 000€











Défis de l'information sur la dynamique climatique





- Diminution sensible des stations d'observation et collecte des données hydrométéorologiques au sol,
- Difficulté de validation des scenarios des projections globales de changement climatique.

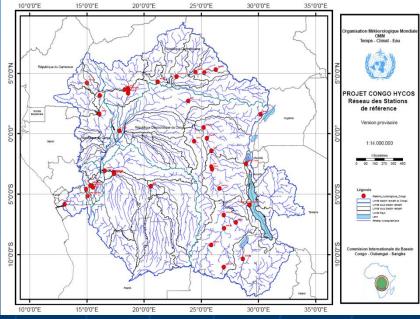




CONGO RIVER BASIN
Strengthening monitoring
to improve basin adaptation

Network of hydrological monitoring stations before (left) and after (right) the project













Objectives and Scope

Objective

- Valuing about 1.5 billion m3 of water and generate over US \$700 million / year of added value;
- Improve the efficiency of irrigation water distribution.
- Mitigate the rural exodus to the cities.

Scope

Area to be irrigated: 160 000 ha (2008-2022)

- Large scale irrigation Projects: 90 000 ha
- Small and medium scale irrigation Projects: 70 000 ha

Cost: US \$ 2,5 billions

Expected impacts

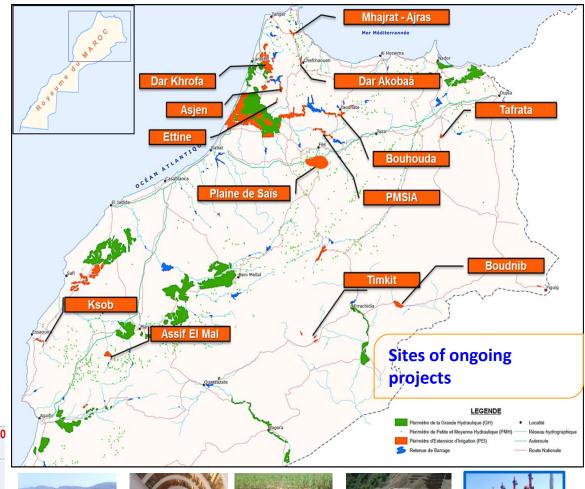
- Contribution to adaptation to climate change through mitigation of water shortages.
- Improving farmers' income (2 000-3 000 \$ US / ha / year).
- Job creation: more than 60.000 permanent jobs.
- Contribute to the sustainable management of groundwater.

Evolution of irrigated areas in ha (2014-2022)



Phase 1: 2010-2015 : Area under construction 45 000 ha (28%)

Phase 2: 2016-2022 : New commitments : US \$ 1,75 billions 115 000 ha (72%)



Morocco - WB - Irrigation Program - "Paris Pact" flagship projects -

Objectives and Scope

Objective

Mitigating the water resources scarcity and improve the irrigation water efficiency.

Scope

- Conversion to drip irrigation over **550.000 hectares** (2008–2020):
 - 220 000 Ha through projects of collective conversion (Public irrigation)330 000 Ha through projects of individual conversion (Private irrigation)

Cost: US \$ 4 billions

Expected Impacts

- Contribute to adaptation to climate change through mitigation of water shortages
- Saving up to 20 to 50 % of water consumption
- Increasing crop yields by up to 100%
- Doubling the added value per m3 of water.
- Contribute to the sustainable management of groundwater through better control of water supply to the crops

Integrated approach: Control of water from source to crop

Modernization of conveyance system







Modernization of water distribution system in pressurized networks







Equipment of plots with drip irrigation system and support for farmers to improve water use efficiency

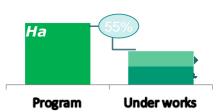






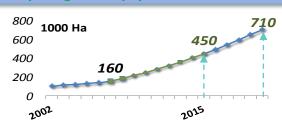
Achievements and new commitments

Collective modernisation:



- ▶ 120.000 Ha Under works (55 % of the program)
- ▶ 100.000 Ha New commitments (45 % of the program)

Drip Irrigation Equipment



- Strong boost to Drip irrigation conversion: 30 % of the irrigated area is being equippe
- **30** % of the irrigated area is being equipped **450.000** Ha achieved (63% of the objective)

Support to help mature project benefits

Support to the entire value chain:

- ▶ Support to Farmers to adopt improved irrigation techniques and improved water productivity;
- Support to service providers to improve management of the irrigation network
- Improved access to market & promote agribusiness
- Institutional reform towards utility-like management of public irrigation water service providers

Morocco - WB - Irrigation Program - "Paris Pact" flagship projects -

Conveyance 90 km

Objective

 Substitute water resource for irrigation from groundwater to surface water (Aoulouz Dam)

Pilot concession-type PPP in irrigation

Preserve and refocus the Guerdane perimeter

El Guerdane irrigation Perimeter today

• 10.000 hectares of citrus

• **700** farmers

 The decrease of available resources in the Souss aquifer constrained farmers to give up citrus orchards and the uprooting of nearly 3.000 ha



Project scope

dams complex of Aoulouz - Mohamed Mokhtar Soussi.

- 90 km of conveyance pipelines;
- **300 km** of distribution pipelines;
- **600** irrigation hydrants.
- Irrigation system at farm level: drip irrigation.
- Infrastructure Cost: US \$ 100 Million
- Governance: Concession PPP for co-financing, design, construction and operating infrastructure

Project impacts to date

- Saving of 76 million m3 from Souss goundwater.
- Reduced pumping costs by 50%.
- Increased production of citrus by 22%.
- Maintenance of existing 11.000 jobs.

Large PPP program: Azzemour (3 200 ha) under implementation; Under preparation: Chtouka (15 000 ha), Saiss (30 000 ha), Gharb (42 800 ha), etc.



After the Project







the pilot basins network

"Paris Pact" flagship projects

- Climate change impacts are mostly transmitted through water, many basins are already affected
- RBOs in INBO's network are starting to address cc
- UNECE Water Convention worked on climate change adaptation in transboundary basins since 2006
 - Guidance on Water and Adaptation to Climate Change adopted in 2009
 - Programme of pilot projects since 2010
 - As an outcome of the last World Water Forum INBO and UNECE created a global network of basins





Promoting cooperation on the ground and exchange of experience



- Global network of basins working on water and climate in cooperation with INBO and others:
 - Basins with different priorities (water scarcity, floods)
 - Currently 14 basins
- Platform for exchanging experiences:
 - Regular workshops and meetings of the Task Force and basin meetings
 - Internet platform
- Cooperation with UNFCCC, EU and others































Objectives of the global network of basins

- Promote cooperation on adaptation in (transboundary)
 basins
- Compare different methodologies and approaches
- •Promote a shared vision between the participating basins
- •Assist countries in implementing the Water Convention and EU WFD in a changing climate
- •Support countries (especially those in transition) in developing adaptation strategies and measures
- •Create positive examples showing benefits of and mechanisms for transboundary cooperation in adaptation
- •Support dialogue and cooperation on the design of an adaptation strategy in the transboundary context







The UN Convention

for the international water courses management in Europe – HELSINKY 1992

Network of Pilot Basin Organizations to test measures for adapting to climate change









UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS

Water and Climate Change Adaptation in Transboundary Basins:

