



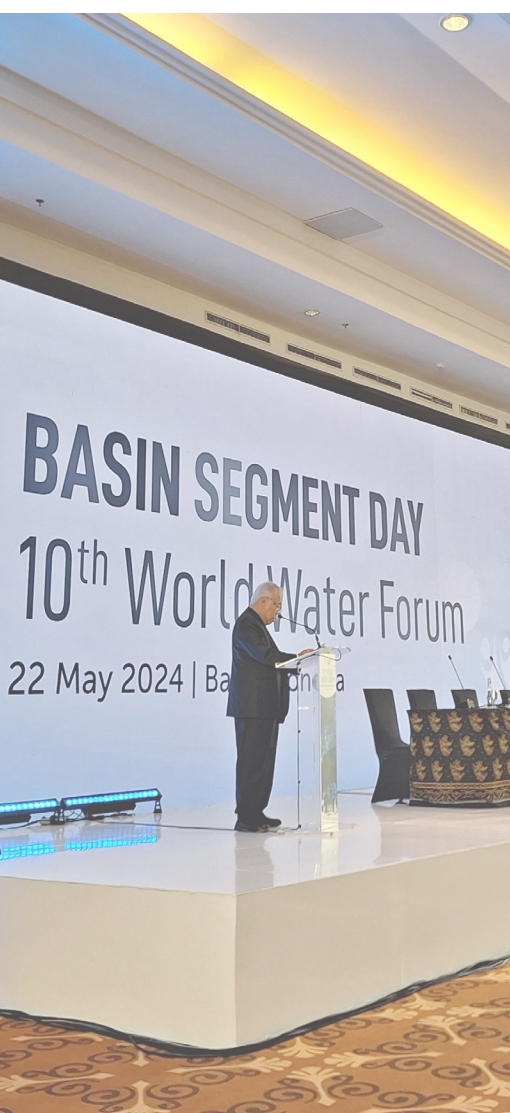
**INBO**

International Network  
of Basin Organizations

# 10<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum

Bali, Indonesia

18 - 24 May 2024



# SUMMARY

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“Cooperation is very important in ensuring interconnected water suitability and encouraging collaboration to avoid conflicts and increase benefits. Our water management utilizes the potential of collective approaches for mutual interests. [...] In Indonesia, collaboration has been the key to success since 2015 in the comprehensive restoration program of the Citarum River and the installation of floating solar panels in Cirata, which is the largest in Southeast Asia and the third largest in the world.”

**H.E. Mr. Basuki Hadimuljono**

Minister of Public Works and Public Housing, Republic of Indonesia



# INTRODUCTION



The 10<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum held in Bali has gathered more than 20,000 participants and delegations from 160 countries from all over the world to exchange under the theme “Water for Shared Prosperity”.

This is today the largest water conference globally, with the participation of Heads of States and Governments, Ministers, experts, and representatives of civil Society organizations and other stakeholders to discuss water management and to find sustainable solutions to the pressing challenges it faces.

INBO Permanent Secretariat and members have made a major contribution to the organization of the World Water Forum and were involved in more than 30 sessions on several topics:

- **Water Information Systems:** To make sustainable development a reality and adapt to the impacts of climate change, we need to strengthen our knowledge base and our capacity to share data to better inform our decision-making processes.
- **Training in the Water sector:** The availability of well-trained human resources is one of the most important factors for the quality of water management.

- **Integrated Water Resources Management:** The shift from theory to practice requires an operational approach to IWRM at basin.
- **The Segment Basin Day:** the World Water Forum's high level political segment dedicated to the acceleration of the SDG6 achievement, by the basins and for the basins
- **Launch of several actions, initiatives and projects.**



## Water Information Systems

You can only manage what you can measure. Data sharing should be reinforced relying on existing resources, establishing frameworks for cooperation on the exchange of data, answering needs and respecting the roles of each partner, promoting the use of common language and procedures, allowing shared and integrated data management based on subsidiarity and FAIR (findable, Accessible, Interoperable, reusable) datasets principles.

**Several issues have been discussed in the sessions INBO and its secretariat, the International Office for Water (OiEau), were involved in on this topic:**

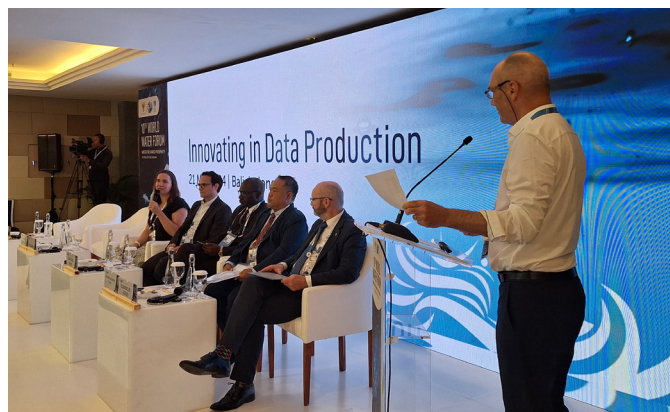
- How to record progress on data production in territories that are currently poorly covered by monitoring networks and technologies?
- How to promote new technologies and networks for sharing experiences?
- How to ensure that data management feeds the decision-making process?
- How to manage the difference in vocabulary, in definition of terminologies, in the use of metrics?



**“Our time is marked by an increased level of uncertainty that affects river basin planning and governance in the long run. In a context of climate changes and transformation of water uses (demography, evolution of agriculture, industry, etc.), data sharing is a necessity to better anticipate the evolutions, or at least to avoid maladaptation.”**

**Mr. Hervé Gilliard**

Head of international cooperation,  
Loire-Brittany Water Agency, France



### **The recommendations that have been made to meet the challenges on this topic:**

- Data sharing needs to be strengthened to better anticipate changes and to avoid maladaptation.
- Water governance and investment in infrastructures are inefficient without access to existing data: the quality of the dialogue between institutions and the choices made in investments improve with data sharing.
- Remote sensing data and techniques offer powerful tools, as long as they are developed in complementarity with in-situ data. That is the case for satellite observation with spatial altimetry processes and innovations in hydrological data production (like the SWOT program of NASA and CNES).
- Young water professionals, born digital, bring innovative tools, technologies and perspectives to data sharing, and their involvement in institutions managing water should be greater.
- Data sharing can create tremendous value along with a sense of community. This can be achieved by developing access to data, for instance through metadata catalogs: they do not deprive data owners of their control of their own data but still widen the circle of stakeholders benefiting from it.
- Data management and water information systems require greater financial resources than currently allocated.



# Training in the Water Sector

The availability of well-trained human resources is one of the most important factors for the quality of water management, and more precisely, the infrastructures designed, built and maintained, the governance established and the techniques that are used to make the most of this precious resource.

- How to increase funding for training of water professionals and for institutional capacity building?
- How to improve the professional attractiveness of the water sector?

**Several issues have been discussed in the sessions INBO and its secretariat, the International Office for Water (OiEau), were involved in on this topic:**

- How to build the capacities of staff, from management to maintenance and operation of infrastructures?

**“An investment in skills, transforms communities and societies.”**

**Mr. Sipho Mosai**

Chief Executive Officer, Rand Water, South Africa



## The recommendations that have been made to meet the challenges on this topic:

- There is a need for a political recognition that training in the water sector is not a cost, but a profitable and sustainable investment that ensures a sound management of water resources and an efficient design, operation and maintenance of water infrastructures.
- Setting up sustainable financial mechanisms is crucial to support professional training in the long run. As part of the solutions, dedicated funds can be created at national level, with earmarked taxes proportional to the payroll of companies or a percentage of the selling price of water.
- Integrating professional training into human resources development is strategic, with the implementation of multi-annual training master plans at national level and within water companies.
- Creating and developing training centers is essential to ensure the availability of sufficient and qualified human resources.
- Promote water and sanitation education, scholarships, and practical internships that aim to improve the attractiveness of the sector, its gender balance and the representation of the youth.



**“Investments in vocational and community-based training initiatives can play a crucial role in addressing the various challenges faced by the water sector and improve this sector’s efficiency, sustainability, and resilience.”**

**Mr. Nazmul Ahsan**

Secretary of Ministry of Water Resources, Bangladesh



**“It is essential that these trainings are personalized, addressing people’s local challenges and realities, and that they engage, through development leadership, involvement in the management of water resources.”**

**Ms. Andréa Borges**

Technical Manager, Consórcio PCJ, Brazil

# Integrated Water Resources Management

The sessions on this topic showcased experiences on how to best ensure coordination and consistency across sectors, scales and borders when planning and implementing an operational approach of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).

They all stressed the importance of carrying out IWRM at basin level and steering this coordination effort from the basin level, as the natural territorial unit that drains rainwater into streams and rivers.

**Several issues have been discussed in the sessions INBO and its secretariat, the International Office for Water (OiEau), were involved in on this topic:**

- How to address the environmental crisis, the loss of biodiversity and the increase of pollution?
- How to get rid of a fragmented approach and satisfy competing uses of the different economic sectors and the environment?
- How to support cooperative management of water resources across borders, both infra-State and interstate, in national and transboundary basins?
- How to best adapt to climate change and limit the impacts of natural hazards, like too little water (droughts) or too much water (floods)?

## The recommendations that have been made to meet the challenges on this topic:

- IWRM should be strengthened and, in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals (target 6.5), primarily planned at the level of hydrographic basins, both national and transboundary.
- Legal and institutional frameworks should be set up to facilitate the development of a coordinated water resources management among stakeholders, across borders (with the creation of and support to basin committees or transboundary basin organizations) and across sectors (with an objective of consistency with policies of climate adaptation, sustainable agriculture, reforestation, ecosystem preservation).
- IWRM should integrate and operationalize concepts that mimic the energy mix (i.e. with a mix of conventional and non-conventional water resources), focus on the continuum of the resources (i.e. from source to sea) and develop a greater consistency between scales (i.e. city-basin dialogue).



**“There is great urgency to step up action for global water resilience. We must manage water by addressing the entire hydrological cycle with integrated planning and policy making across sectors and governance structures.”**

**Dr. Florika Fink-Hooijer**

Director-General of the Environment Department, European Commission



**“Water management in the transboundary basin is enhanced by building bridges of cross-border and intersectoral dialogues, bonds of trust and South-South cooperation based on the reduction of existing asymmetries and a common vision for the basin.”**

**Ms. Edith Paredes**

Administrative Director, Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO)





# BASIN SEGMENT DAY



Nearly 60 speakers from 21 countries, 6 transboundary basin organizations, and 8 ministers took part in 5 thematic sessions during the Basin Segment Day of the 10th World Water Forum in Bali.



**60  
SPEAKERS**

**21 COUNTRIES  
REPRESENTED**



**4 THEMATIC SESSIONS**



**8 MINISTERS**



**11 NATIONAL AND TRANSBOUNDARY BASINS**

## Countries:

- Australia
- Bangladesh
- Brazil
- China
- Egypt
- European Union
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Indonesia
- Ivory Coast
- Japan
- Kazakhstan
- Mexico
- Morocco
- Peru
- Senegal
- Spain
- Turkey
- Uganda
- United States of America
- Uzbekistan

## Transboundary basin organizations for:

- Amazon River
- Nile River
- Lake Victoria
- Mekong River
- Senegal River
- Bravo & Colorado rivers (US/Mexico)

## International organizations, UN Agencies and international financial institutions:

- World Bank
- UNECE
- OECD
- WMO
- CAF
- ADB
- UNESCO
- AFD
- AfDB

## Empowered Youth for Water!

Young representatives from the **World Youth Parliament for Water (WYPW)** took part in the sessions organized by INBO at the 10<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum, notably during the Basin Segment Day. They led discussions, engaged the audience, and played a crucial role as rapporteurs. Their commitment and enthusiasm for better water management fuel our hopes for a more sustainable future. Thank you **Ms. Safita Ardhia Pangestika**, **Ms. Melanie Schadt**, **Ms. Ayesha Humayra Fayyaza**, **Mr. Pranto Paul**, **Ms. Ninsiima Alison Linda**, **Mr. Kuanysh Uzbekov**, **Ms. Aurora Mija** and **Mr. Jacob K. Amengor** for their valuable contributions!



# BOOSTING IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, BY AND FOR BASINS

The Basin Segment Day is the World Water Forum's high level political segment dedicated to basins and the promotion of an **operational approach to IWRM at basin level for the acceleration of the SDG6 achievement, by the basins and for the basins**. It was organized for the second time in the World Water Forum history by the International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO), in partnership with the Network of Asian River Basin Organizations (NARBO), under the auspices of the Government of Indonesia and the World Water Council.

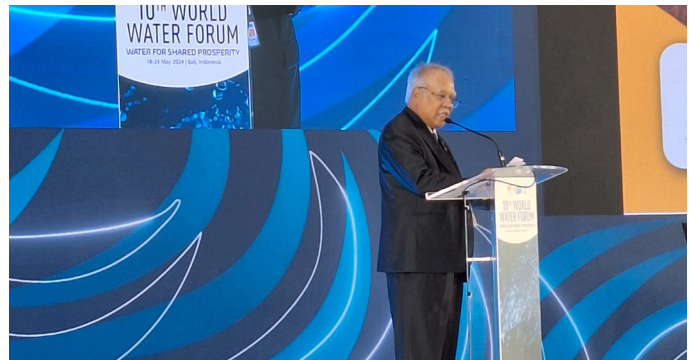
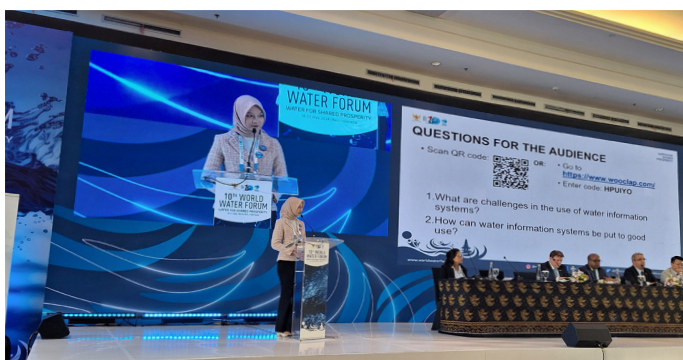


“Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at basin level is a key tool for ensuring water and food security for populations, and for achieving sustainable development objectives at national, regional and local levels in a context of climate change. [...] I would like to emphasize the important role that basin organizations play at territorial level [...]. Indeed, it is in these circumstances of crisis management, extreme events and natural disasters, that coordination and synergy between the various water stakeholders becomes more necessary than ever, making actions and measures more effective.”

**H.E. Mr. Nizar Baraka**

Opening speech by the Minister of Equipment and Water, Kingdom of Morocco  
and President of the International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO)

Throughout the day, stakeholders reaffirmed their commitment to collaborative action and resource mobilization, leveraging the expertise and financial resources of lending institutions to enhance initiatives in the water sector. The meeting highlighted the urgency for concerted efforts to address the complex challenges in global water security for sustainable development and prosperity.





# Pawongan\*: Governance, Planning and Financing of Basin management

**\*In Indonesia, “Pawongan” refers to a philosophical principle that governs the relationship between farmers using a Subak system to irrigate their land. It is based on the value of equality, mutual respect and assistance.**

It is a reminder that technical solutions are not sufficient to address water issues. Of course, technical solutions exist to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 and to implement the Global Biodiversity Framework of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (2021).

However, the pace of implementation is slow and the progress recorded is limited due to a lack of appropriate governance, strategic planning and accessible financial resources, particularly at basin level. Appropriate governance can provide answers to a wide variety of questions. This is a reminder that water management is first and foremost a political affair.



**“Nurturing effective regional governance is pivotal for sustainable management of shared resources and a precursor to social economic development.”**

**Ms. Coletha Ruhanya**

Deputy Executive Secretary, Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)



**“To be successful and achieve results we need science and policy to work together, we need collaboration across borders, we need to involve stakeholders, and we need all sectors.”**

**H.E. Mr. Li Guoying**

Minister of Water Resources, China

## The speakers of the session on Governance, Planning and Financing

Administrative Director, Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO)

**Ms. Edith Paredes**



Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation, Egypt

**H.E. Prof. Hani Sewilam**



Director General, French Biodiversity Agency, France

**Mr. Olivier Thibault**



**Mr. Li Guoying**  
Minister of Water Resources, China



**Ms. Coletha Ruhanya**  
Deputy Executive Secretary, Lake Victoria Basin Commission



**Ms. Oriana Romano**  
Head of Unit, Water Governance, Blue and Circular Economy, OECD

The session was an opportunity to present various solutions for governance, strategic planning and financing of Integrated Water Resources Management by and for basins:

### How can a river basin organization stay effective?

- Inclusivity : ensure representation of all water users and stakeholders in the governance, for instance through basin committee.
- Legal frameworks: regular update to adjust governance to shifting realities.
- Cyclic iterative process: implement, monitor and revize planning.
- Sustainable financial mechanisms: limit dependence to external sources.

### Management of a basin for solidarity and prosperity

- Building trust and confidence among water users and stakeholders in national domestic basins and between riparian States in transboundary basins is essential to collaborate and design projects.
- Fostering upstream-downstream solidarity through concrete actions delivering clear benefits, including water infrastructures.

**The governance aims to manage the complexity of the hydrographic basin by defining what needs to be done, how to do it and who is responsible for planning, financing and implementation.**

# Subak\*: Transboundary cooperation

**\*In Indonesia, “Subak” refers to an autonomous organization of farmers in a specific area devoted to irrigating rice fields from springs and rivers. Water management in the distribution is carried out by the leaders of the farmer group (Pekaseh), who regulate the flow of water fairly. This system provides opportunities for farmers to diversify and share water among themselves.**

It is a reminder that although there are competing uses of the water resources that flow across the limits of a territory (of a field, of a province, of a State), appropriate agreements and governance structures can be put in place to shift perspectives from potential conflict to cooperation potential.

Half of the world's population lives in 310 transboundary river and lake basins, crossing the territories of 151 riparian states. Around 60% of these basins are not covered by any cooperative

arrangements, and most of the 610 transboundary aquifers also lack legal and institutional frameworks. Tensions over water resources are increasing. They are exacerbated by disruptions to the water cycle caused by climate change, population growth and unsustainable consumption and production patterns. Peacefully overcoming the water crisis by exploiting the potential for cooperation requires a major effort.

## The speakers of the session on Transboundary cooperation



“Our objective is to strengthen the capacities of the population and of the entities involved in transboundary water management, with a common institutional framework between the parties.”

**Mr. Carlos Briceño Salazar**

Director of Maritime Affairs of the General Directorate of Sovereignty, Limits and Antarctic Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru

**During the session, solutions for cooperation in transboundary basins were presented as essential to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals:**

- Set up governance, strategic planning, networks, institutions and funding to facilitate agreement between riparian countries of transboundary basins and the implementation of coordinated policies.
- Promote the planning, development and financing of concrete projects and infrastructures at the level of transboundary basins, in particular for the benefits of developing countries.
- Transboundary basin organizations should cover the coordinated management of both surface water and groundwater resources
- Coordinated effort at the level of transboundary basins to reduce water use in the face of demographic changes and the pressure of climate change.
- Transboundary Basin Organizations are a significant marker of peace, a sign of trust that allows them to share the benefits of concerted water management.



“ANBO is the backbone of African basin cooperation. Transboundary cooperation is the solution to address the major challenges of the water sector.”

**Ms. Florence Grace Adongo**

Executive Director of the Nile Basin Initiative, president of African Network of Basin Organizations (ANBO)



# Tektekan\*: Water Information Systems

**\*In Indonesia, “Tektekan” refers to the measure of water flowing into a Subak. It is a reminder that you cannot manage what you do not know and what you do not measure.**

For good water management, it is essential to be in capacity to assess with accuracy the resources that are available, the demand of the different uses and their respective pressures (drinking water, agriculture, energy, etc.) and the needs of the environment.

To make sustainable development a reality and adapt to the impacts of climate change, we need to strengthen our knowledge base and the circulation of information to better inform our decision-making processes.

## The speakers of the session on Water Information Systems



**Data-sharing solutions were presented during the session as an integral part of efforts to strengthen and improve management by and for basins in relation to sustainable development objectives:**

- Data sharing and strengthening of water information systems on the resources (its quantity and its quality), its use on the territory and the health of aquatic ecosystems are essential to the development and implementation of knowledge-based policies.
- Investment in new technologies (like earth observation and remote sensing with the use of satellites) and the development of digital competencies and skills unlock new products and services to inform the decision-making process of basin management
- Capacity building for data collection and management also is important for implementation of forecasting systems for floods and droughts that are getting more frequent and intense in a context of climate change. Capacity building is essential for the development of early warning systems for floods and drought.
- Data sets usually exist, water information systems usually exist, but they are not used: there is a need to improve cooperation and build capacities to make the best use of this knowledge.



**“Extreme weather and climate events are ever more common and dangerous. However, accurate weather forecasts and early warnings can save lives and livelihoods. That is why transboundary cooperation, data sharing and early warnings are essential in both weather and water domain, in basin scale. Data needs to be shared on every level, between local national agencies and institutions and across borders globally.”**

**H.E. Mr. Ville Tavio**

Minister for Foreign Trade and Development,  
Finland



**“In Spain, considering our significant hydrological variability, it is essential to take into account the strong seasonality of demand and the impacts derived from climate change, with a reduction of between 25% and 40% of water resources expected. In the face of these challenges, knowledge of the quality and quantity of water resources is imperative.”**



**Mr. Hugo Morán Fernández**

Secretary of State for the Environment,  
Spanish Ministry for Ecological Transition and the  
Demographic challenge

# Palemahan\*: Better integration of ecological security in basin level approaches

**\*In Indonesia, “Palemahan” refers to a philosophical principle of reverence for elements of nature.**

It is a reminder that preserving the environment is a condition to our sustainable development. This principle creates a favorable ground to promote Nature-Based Solutions.

Biodiversity is in crisis. Many species are threatened with extinction. Various pressures (demographic, economic, industrial, agricultural) combine with the artificialization of natural environments, the voluntary and involuntary introduction of invasive species, climate change, rising temperatures and the resulting alteration of the water cycle.

**During the session, solutions for the integration of hydrological security at basin level were presented:**

- Promote an Integrated Water Resources Management at basin scale to take into account all the interaction between human activities and ecosystems, with ambitious legal, institutional and policy frameworks that aim to reduce anthropogenic pressures on the environment.
- Plan and implement at (national and transboundary) basin level a series of projects of conservation, protection and restoration of aquatic ecosystems, in order to ensure that their accumulation delivers benefits comparable (or superior) to classic gray infrastructures.
- Implement awareness-raising and sensibilization days for citizens on water use and the protection of aquatic ecosystems.



These solutions address:

- Environmental pressures from climate change, urbanization, agricultural expansion, and the illegal exploitation of environmental resources, which lead to degradation of soil and water quality and quantity.
- Reduction in ecosystems services for climate regulation, water filtration, protection against natural hazards.



**“Ecological security and water security are interconnected and the foundation to provide fresh water and resilience to climate change.”**

**H.E. Mr. Laurent Tchagba**

Minister of Water and Forests, Ivory Coast



**“The democratic institutions that allow participatory basin management (like basin committees) are based on their innovative capacities and their culture of consensus, in response to challenges such as climate change and the degradation of biodiversity. Consultation, debate and respect for others guide the basin committee towards collective action in the service of general interest and ecological security.”**

**Ms. Audrey Bardot**

President, Rhin-Meuse Basin Committee, France

## The speakers of the session on Better integration of ecological security in basin level approaches





# LAUNCH OF INITIATIVES, ACTIONS AND PROJECTS

## Initiatives

### Bali Basin Champions Agenda

From the 9<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum's Dakar Action Plan for Basin Legacy to the ambitions of the 10<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum for Basin Management.

The participants in the Basin Segment in Bali reaffirmed their support to the Dakar Action Plan for River, Lake and Aquifer Basins launched in Senegal at the 9<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum (March 2022) during the first high level political segment dedicated to basins in the history of the Forums.

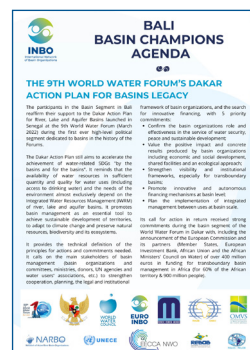
- Accelerate the achievement of water-related SDGs “by the basins and for the basins”.
- Calls on the main stakeholders of basin management to strengthen cooperation, planning, the legal and institutional framework of basin organizations;

◇ Confirm the basin organizations' role and effectiveness in the service of water security, peace and sustainable development;

◇ Value the positive impact and concrete results produced by basin organizations including economic and social development, shared facilities and an ecological approach;

◇ Strengthen visibility and institutional frameworks, especially for transboundary basins;

- ◇ Promote innovative and autonomous financing mechanisms at basin level;
- ◇ Plan the implementation of integrated management between uses at basin scale.



To find out more



### Twin Basin Initiative

**Peer-to-peer support** for lake and river basin organizations (RBOs), organized by DG INTPA and INBO, supports RBOs in implementing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), multilateral environmental agreements and appropriate measures to respond to growing pressures and climate change. By implementing tailor-made partnerships between RBOs, this action will support RBOs financially and technically by developing joint actions to build capacity in targeted areas.

This action is the starting point for the Twin Basin Initiative, which was launched by INBO on Wednesday May 22, 2024. This initiative will structure exchanges of experience and best practice on IWRM, and strengthen the capacities of basin organizations worldwide.



To find out more



## Bali Coalition to Strengthen Training in the Water sector

Representatives of public and private operators of municipal water and sanitation services, local authorities, governments, international organizations, international financial institutions, basin organizations, civil society and the private sector, bring their support for the Bali Coalition to strengthen training in the water sector.

The objective of the Coalition is to promote training as an essential tool to accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and in particular access to drinking water and sanitation. It is aligned with the United Nations analysis that has identified "capacity development" among the accelerators necessary for the implementation of SDG 6.



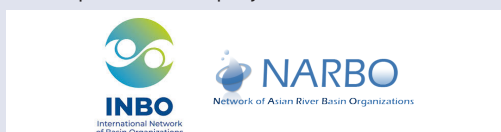
To find out more

## Memorandums of Understanding

### Between INBO and NARBO

Both networks are gathering basin organizations, ministries and donors for the promotion of IWRM at basin level, globally for INBO, and regionally in Asia for the Network of Asian River Basin Organizations (NARBO). With this Memorandum of Understanding, they commit to:

- Promote the dialogue between stakeholders involved in water resources management at basin level.
- Strengthen collaboration through strategic partnership at basin level (Ex: Twin Basin Initiative).
- Strengthen the capacity and effectiveness of River Basin Organizations (RBO).
- Promote IWRM and improve water governance through events, publications, projects, and initiatives.



### Between INBO and the Ministry of Water Resources of the People's of China

The International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO) and the Ministry of Water Resources (MWR) of the People's Republic of China have agreed to strengthen their partnership.

They will work to produce and share knowledge and experiences of river basin management with other water basin organizations globally, and to deepen the cooperation for water resources management.



## Publications

### Handbook on Basin-connected cities

The International Water Association (IWA) and INBO have decided to design this guide, a decision-making tool to strengthen the city's connection and integration with its river basin. Through practical cases, testimonies and recommendations, this guide illustrates how the «urban actor» can and should play an active role in protecting the resource, and thus reconnect it to its basin through its city.

Title: Basin-connected cities - Why and how urban stakeholders can be active water stewards in their basins - 2022

86 pages - Free access - Available in English



To find out more



## INBO Handbooks: a new title devoted to the Transfer of waste and plastics in aquatic environments

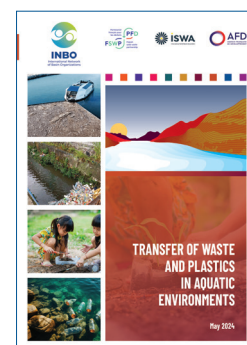
From rivers, lakes and their watersheds, from springs to mouths (brackish waters and estuaries), right down to the oceans, aquatic ecosystems are threatened by increasing pollution from waste.

The situation is alarming: 80% of marine waste comes from land-based activities, representing a flow of 1 million tonnes per year, which is likely to triple over the next 20 years. In order to slow down this alarming prognosis, and implement concrete measures, it is essential to gain a better understanding of transfer phenomena.

It is in this context and the spirit of general interest associations that the International Network of Basin Organisations (INBO) and its partners, the French solid waste partnership (FSWP), the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA) and the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), have worked together to draw up a Handbook to learn and to act with the support of the French Biodiversity Agency (OFB).

Title: Transfer of Waste and Plastics in Aquatic Environments - 2024

64 pages - Free access - Available in English, French, Spanish and Chinese

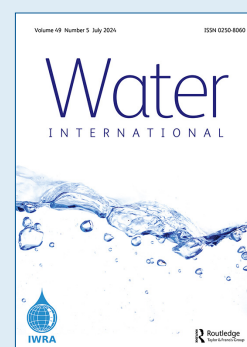


[To find out more](#)

## Water International Journal

On the occasion of the World Water Forum, INBO collaborated with the International Water Resources Association (IWRA) for the publication of a special issue of the journal Water International.

This edition, published in May 2024, is dedicated to water resources management in river, lake and aquifer basins, in the framework of the 30th anniversary of basin management. The aim is to link the political and governance vision with the technical and applied vision of basin management, through the issues encountered in various contexts and geographies, and the progress, challenges and innovative ideas that have emerged during these 30 years of basin management.



[To find out more](#)



**"We proudly acknowledge that the Basin Segment has transcended the creation of practical and customized solutions to diverse basin water challenges. It has been an integral part of the political process, advocating IWRM at the basin level by launching practical initiatives and strengthening the coalition. Additionally, it has engaged the world in advancing governance, planning, financing, and their interconnectivity for a sustainable mechanism of future basin management."**

**Ms. Yoonjin Kim**

Director of Asia Pacific Region and the 10th World Water Forum, World Water Council



**"Coming here, to Indonesia, I was introduced to the traditional concept of 'Gotong royong' which means how, in its diversity, communities can come together and work towards a common goal, in a spirit of mutual assistance. 'Gotong royong membawa berkah' : It brings blessings. Let's go home wiser and smarter."**

**Dr. Eric Tardieu**

Closing Speech by INBO Secretary General and VP of the Vice President of the World Water Council

# INBO's key figures



**1994**

Year of creation

## Status

Non-profit association under French law.

## Main objective

Support all initiatives in favour of the organisation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at the level of national or transboundary river basins, lakes or aquifers, in order to reconcile economic growth, social justice, environment and water resources protection, and participation of civil society.

## Organisation

This platform for the exchange of knowledge and experience is managed by its President and the Liaison Office, which organises the Permanent Technical Secretariat provided by the International Office for Water (OiEau). Its World General Assembly takes place every 3 years. INBO Presidency is held by Morocco, since the GA of 2019, until 2024.

## Actions

Exchanges of experience, twinning, events and partnerships (with OECD on water governance, with UNECE on transboundary cooperation and adaptation to climate change). Provision of the expertise of the Permanent Technical Secretariat provided by OiEau: technical and institutional support, training, data and information systems.

## Network

192 Member-Organisations (basin organisations, governmental administrations in charge of water, bi or multilateral cooperation organisations) and Permanent Observers in 88 countries.

## Implantation

8 regional networks, to strengthen the links between Member-Organizations from neighboring countries, to develop INBO's collective activities in the region, to organize joint activities of general interest.



**INBO**

International Network  
of Basin Organizations



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