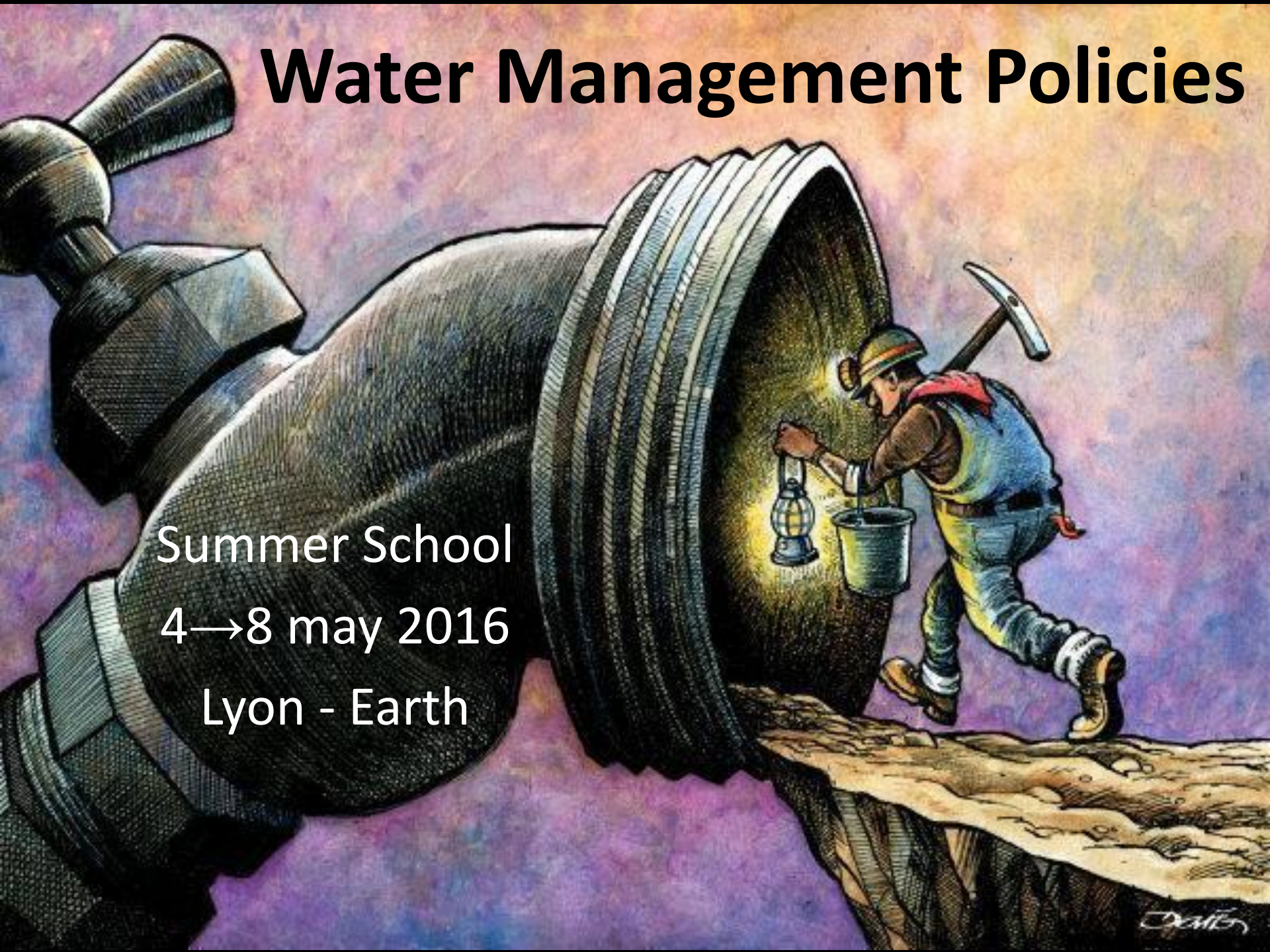


Water Management Policies

Summer School
4→8 may 2016
Lyon - Earth



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1. Introduction [Louisa]

2. Commons notions [Virginie]

3. European water policy [Francesca]

4. Water Agency & SDAGE [Yannick]

5. Regions et Departments [Romain]

6. SAGE : a guide for a local action [Simon]



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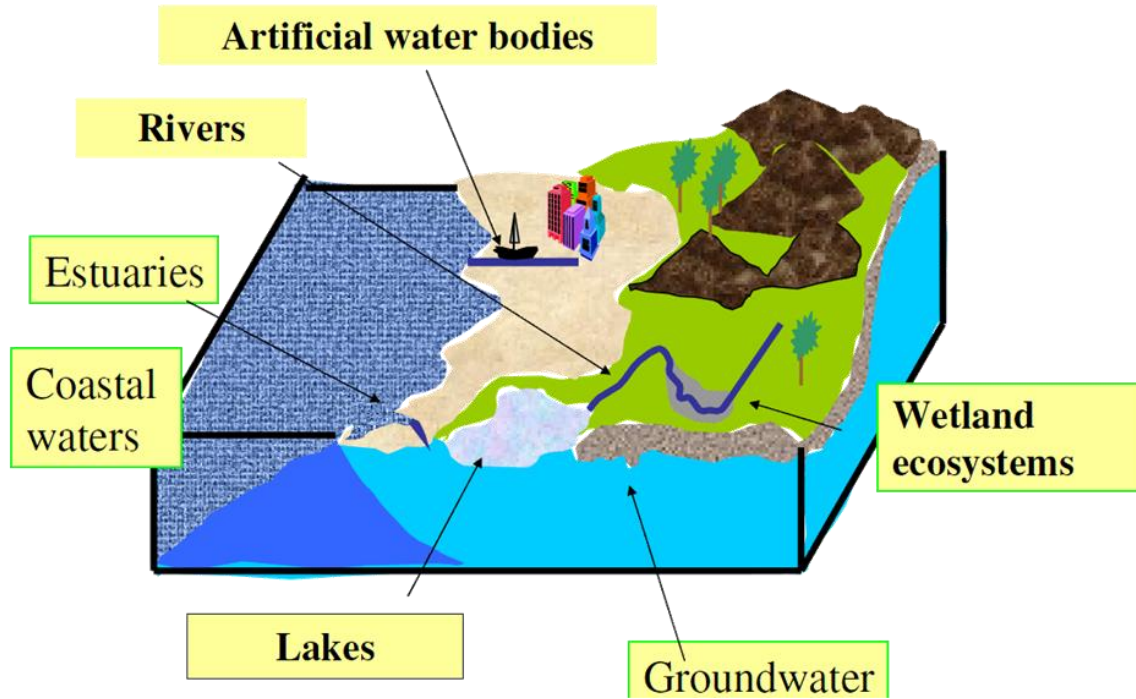
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Waters



Waters' uses

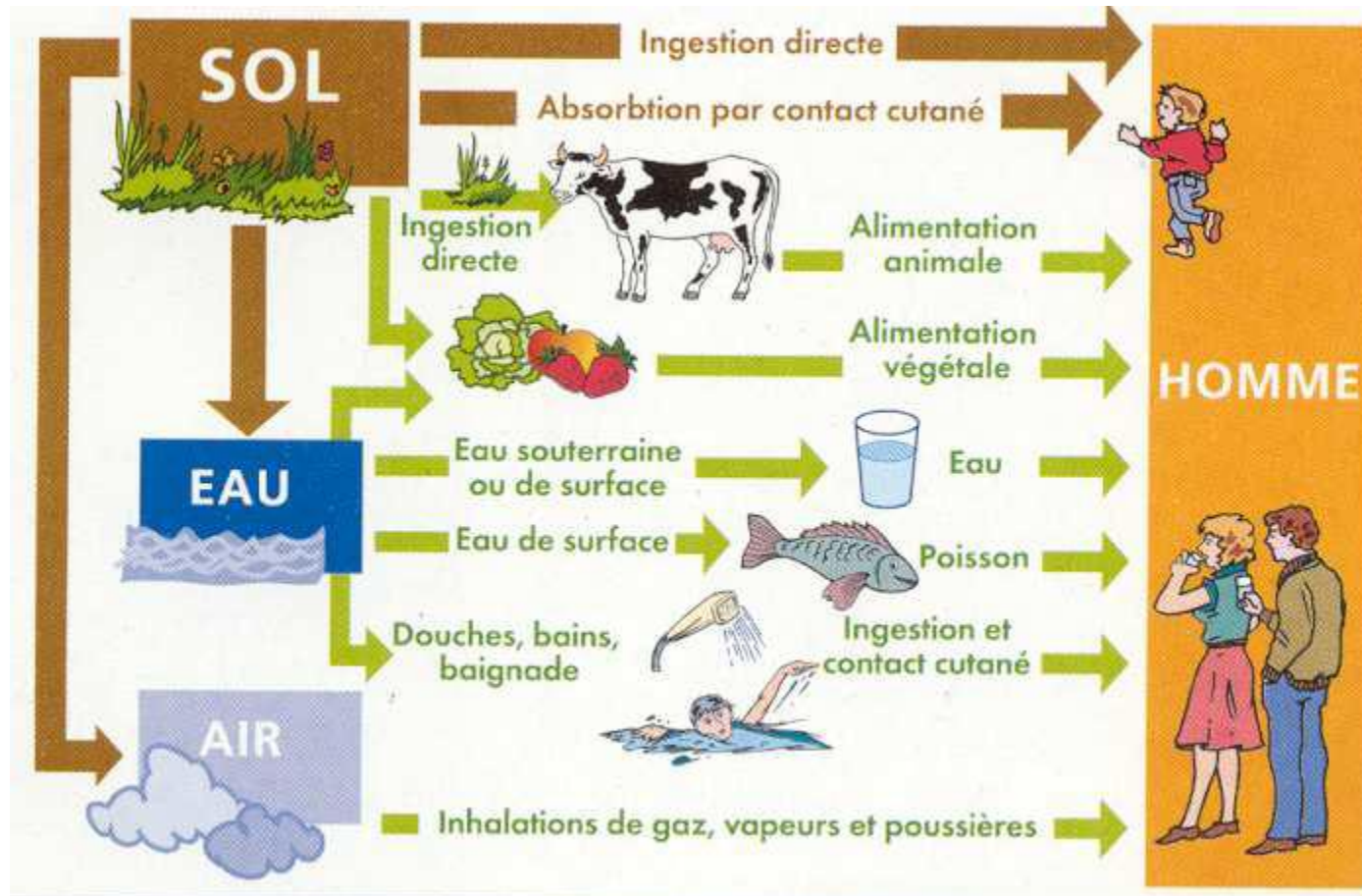
domestic, drinking, farming and irrigation, industry,
energy



Big challenges concerning water

- availability and scarcity,
- water cycle,
- access to water services and affordability,
- governance,
- quality,
- self-sufficiency,
- supply,
- treatment and distribution

Impacts

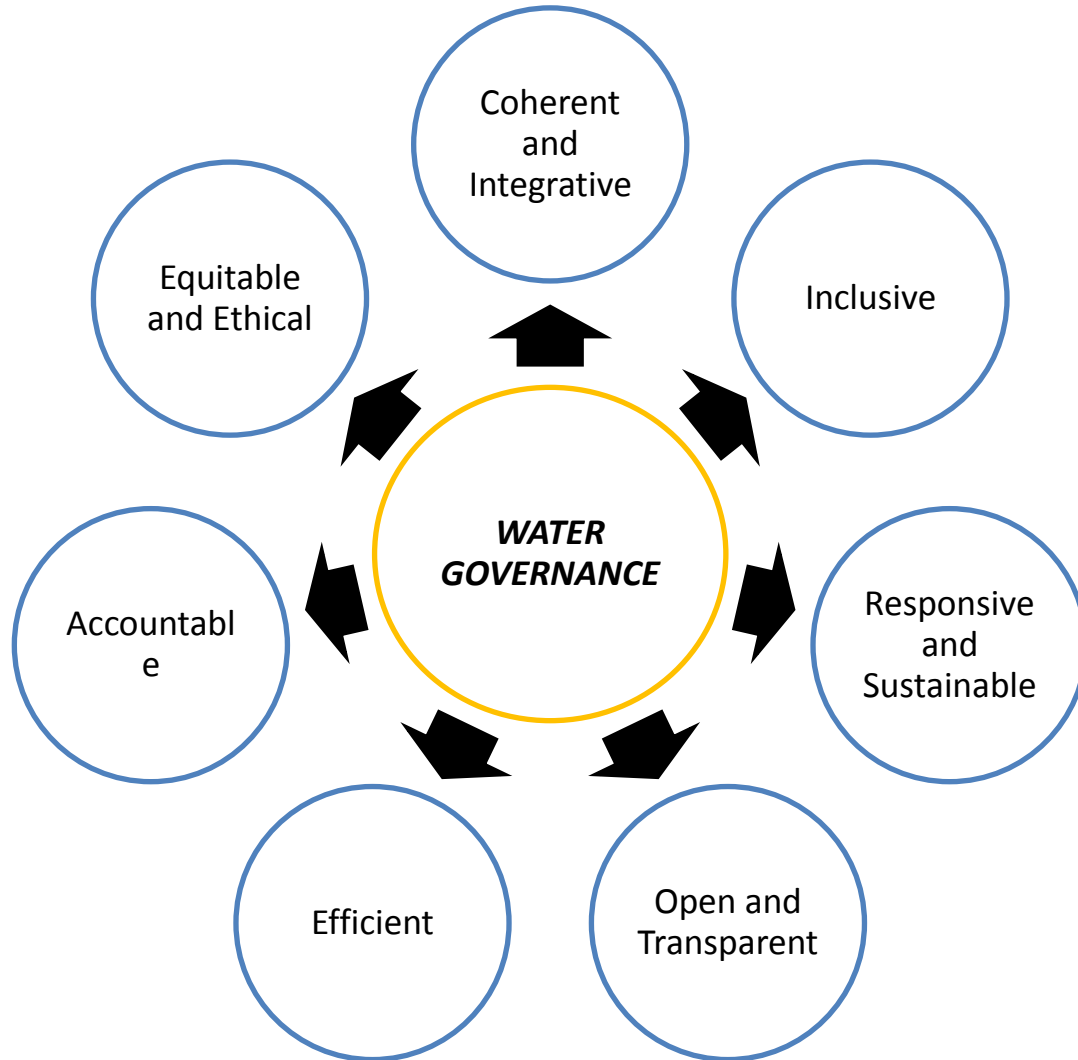


Water governance dimensions

- **social** : equitable use of water resources.
- **economic** : efficient use of water resources and the role of water in overall economic growth.
- **political** : water stakeholders and citizens at large have equal democratic opportunities to influence and monitor political processes and outcomes.
- **Health and environmental sustainability**: enhanced sustainable use of water resources and ecosystem integrity and low impacts on health
- But also **religious, moral and cultural**

Effective water governance would seek a good balance among all these dimensions.

Effective water governance



Value of water

- Water has often been commodified, and privatized
- 1992 UN Agenda 21 : “integrated water resources management is based on the perception of water as an integral part of the ecosystem, a natural resource and a social and economic good, whose quantity and quality determine the nature of its utilization”

WATER...

... an economic good ?

- Market-based approach will ensure that people are better stewards of water resources
- Encourages conservation
- Improves quality
- Helps allocate water to maximize benefits

... a human right?

- Ensures water for all
- Helps set priorities of water policy
- Focuses attention on resolving water conflict
- Helps safeguard other human rights



Water researches at international level

- **best and worst cases in** water management practices attempt to draw lessons in developing and developed countries at urban and rural level mismanagement and poor governance
- **Several regional development banks, World Bank, UN, etc.**

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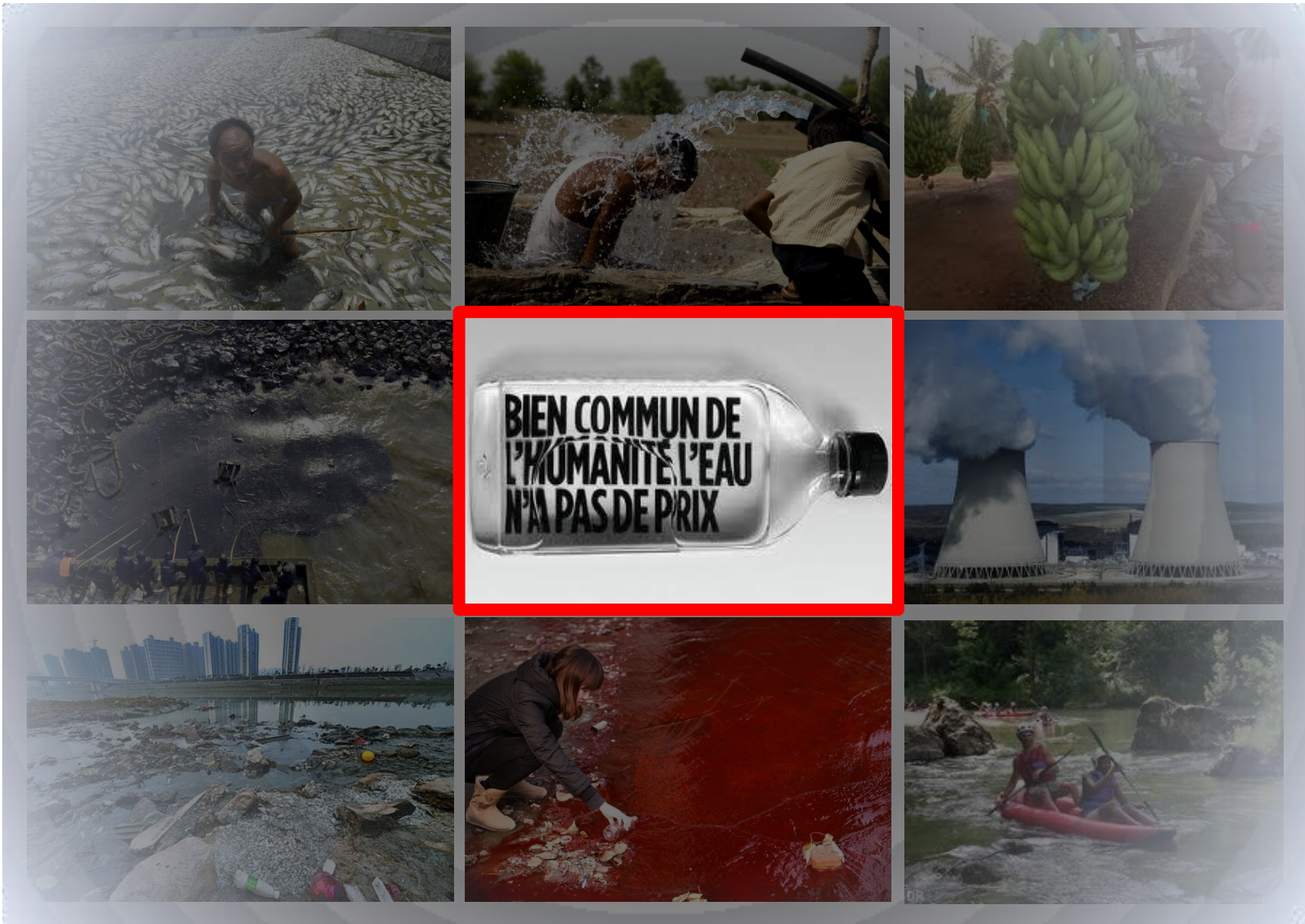
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Water as a Common Good : what does it mean?



How to implement the concept of water a common good in water management policy ?



CONSEIL
MONDIAL
DE L'EAU



MARSEILLE, FRANCE '12

LE TEMPS DES SOLUTIONS



Global Water
Partnership



How to implement the concept of water a common good in water management policy ?



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EU WATER POLICY

The European regulation on water is represented by the

Water Framework Directive

(Directive Cadre sur l'Eau)

also known as **WFD**
(DCE)

Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.

The WFD's purpose is to **harmonise a common water policy** among all EU member states

General characteristics

- **LEGAL**

- Impose a legal framework

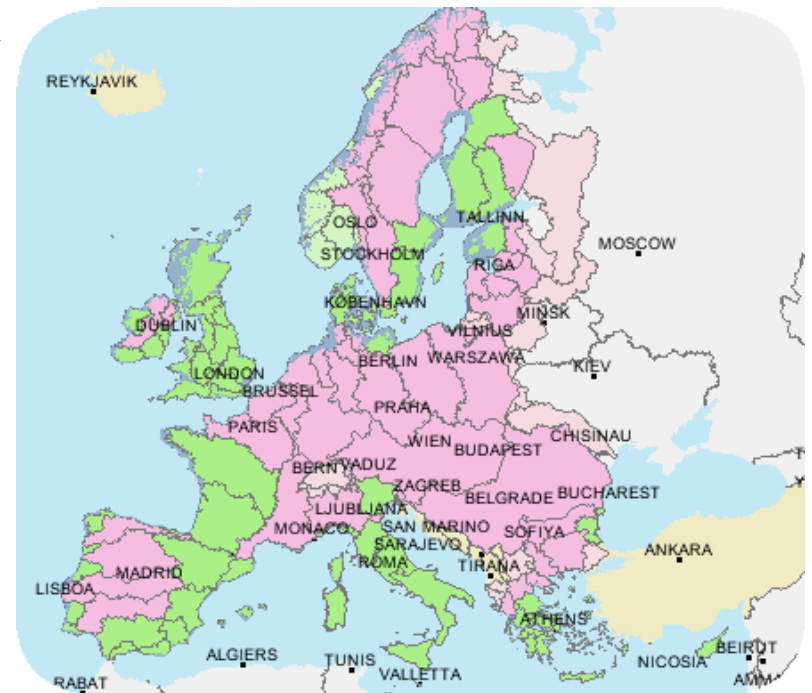
- **ADMINISTRATIVE**

- Manage water according to River Basin Districts

- NO national boundaries !

- **ECOLOGICAL**

- Maintain good water status



General characteristics

The WFD imposes a **legal framework** which sets water management methods.

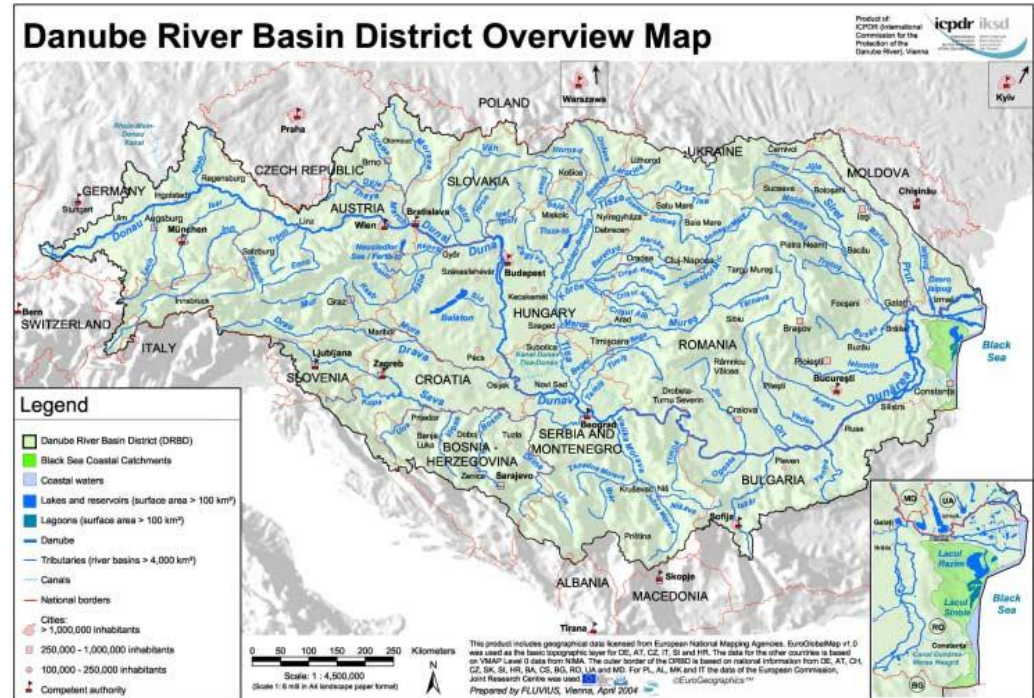
It sets clear objectives through :

- a **metodological framework**
- River Basin Management Plans & Programmes of Measure
- a calendar - **6 years'** cycles
- **financial penalties** for non compliance -
- **Polluter Pays Principle**

River Basin Districts

These areas don't have administrative or political boundaries, but refer to a **natural geographical and hydrological unit**.

Can often be **transboundary basins**, for which Member States have to cooperate.



They are managed according to River Basin Management Plans, with clear indications of the way the objectives set are to be reached.

EU WATER POLICY

It commits member states to

maintain and achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies (including marine waters up to one nautical mile from shore)

The ecological and chemical status of surface waters are assessed according to the following criteria :

- **Biological quality** (fish, benthic invertebrates, aquatic flora)
- **Hydromorphological quality** such as river bank structure, river continuity or substrate of the river bed
- **Physical-chemical quality** such as temperature, oxygenation and nutrient condition
- **Chemical quality** that refers to environmental quality standards for river basin specific pollutants.

WFD main principles

- **Precautionary Principle**

- Act in advance even where the risks have not been clearly (scientifically) identified

- **Polluter Pays Principle**

- Polluter pays for the damage caused.

- How about when he's not identified?

- Is it really applied?!

- **Participation of the Civil Society**

- Highlight of the crucial role of citizens and users

- More about information and consultation

- **Water pays for Water**

WFD main principles

Promotes the French water principle

“water pays for water”

the expenses linked to water should be paid by its consumers and the water budget should be balanced.

Achieving the financial means for :

- **Cost recovery** (including water-related environmental costs)
- **Incentive** to promote distribution and quality efficiency leading to further economic efficiency

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Water Agencies

- Public administration which are taking part in the water management on each hydrographic basin (watershed)
- There are 6 water agencies in France one for each of 6 great hydrographics basins
- They are in the center of the concerted watershed management linked to the basin comitees (SDAGE) and the localwate's commission.



A water management mastered by the water boards and the basin agencies

- The water agencies are stimulating the planification and the development of the differents plans and documents. Those documents are providing the main objectives for integrated water ressource management. The main one is the Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement et de Gestion des Eaux (SDAGE)
- Then, the basin comitees are adopting the objectives of the water policy implementation.They are also deciding of the water policy applied on the basin through the SDAGE.



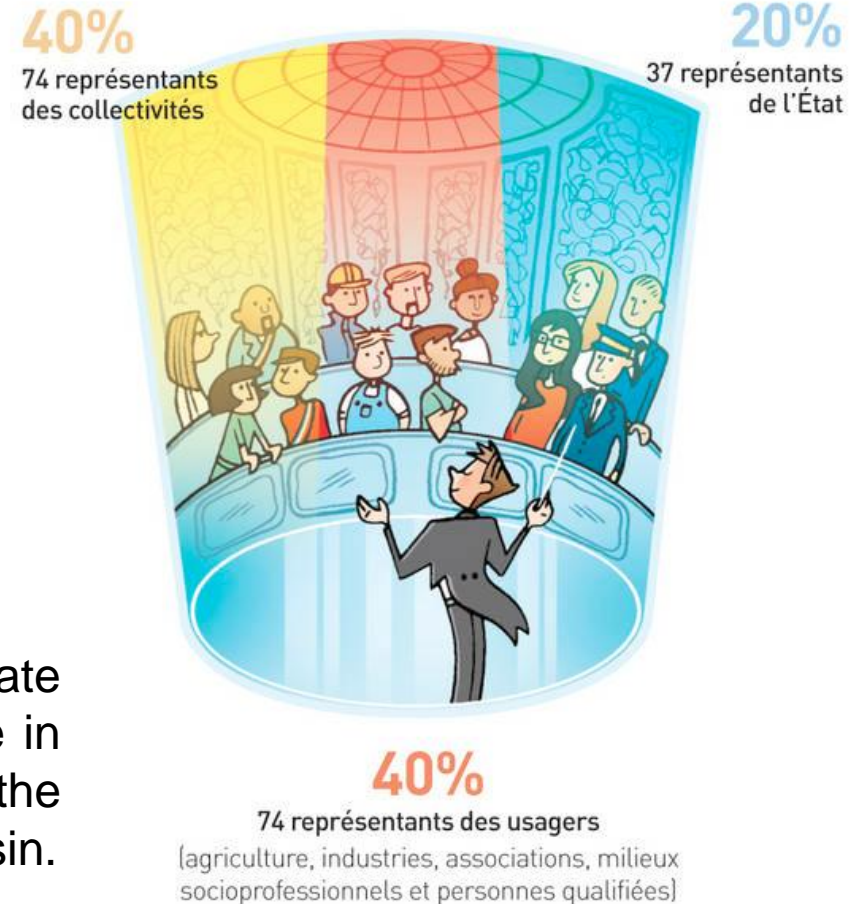
A water management mastered by the water boards and the basin agencies

- The water policy is implemented by the water agencies according to the basin committees' decisions
- The basins boards remains the authorities in charge of the policy supervision and of the decision-making process for the water management objectives.



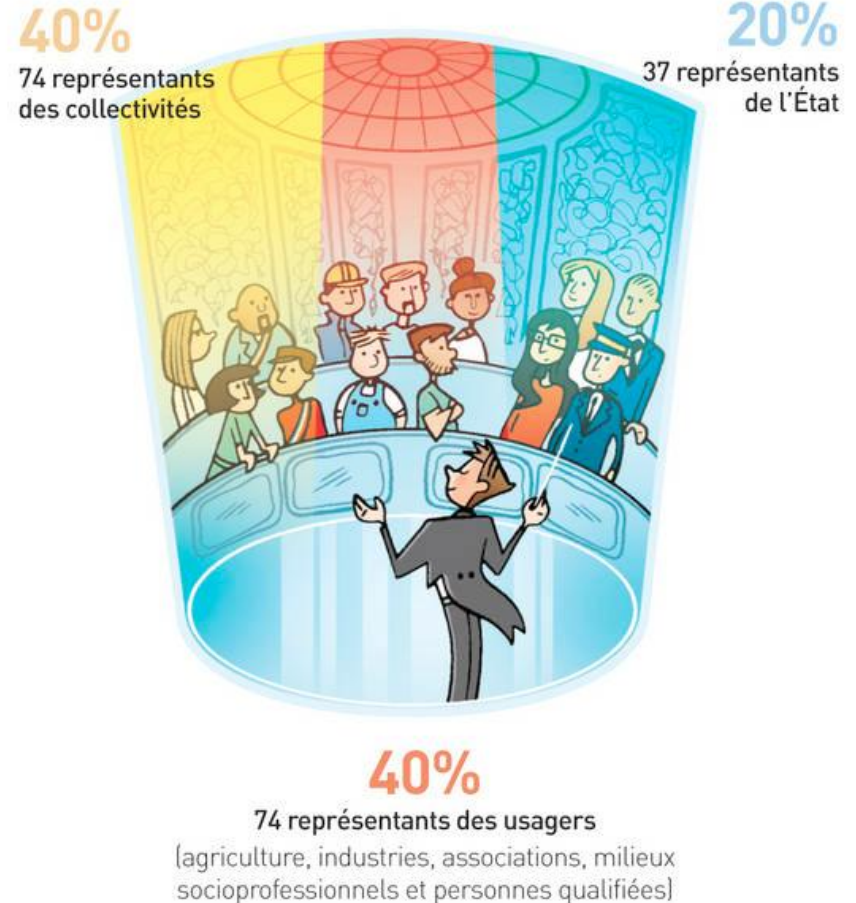
The Basins Boards

- The basins committees are gathering 3 kinds of stakeholders :
 - Water user (farmers, households and industries)
 - Local Collectivities/ administrations (Municipalities)
 - Public Administrations (States representatives)
- It's a democratic authority dedicated to debate on the water management goals. They are in charge of the decisions and adoption of the water policy implementation on the water basin.



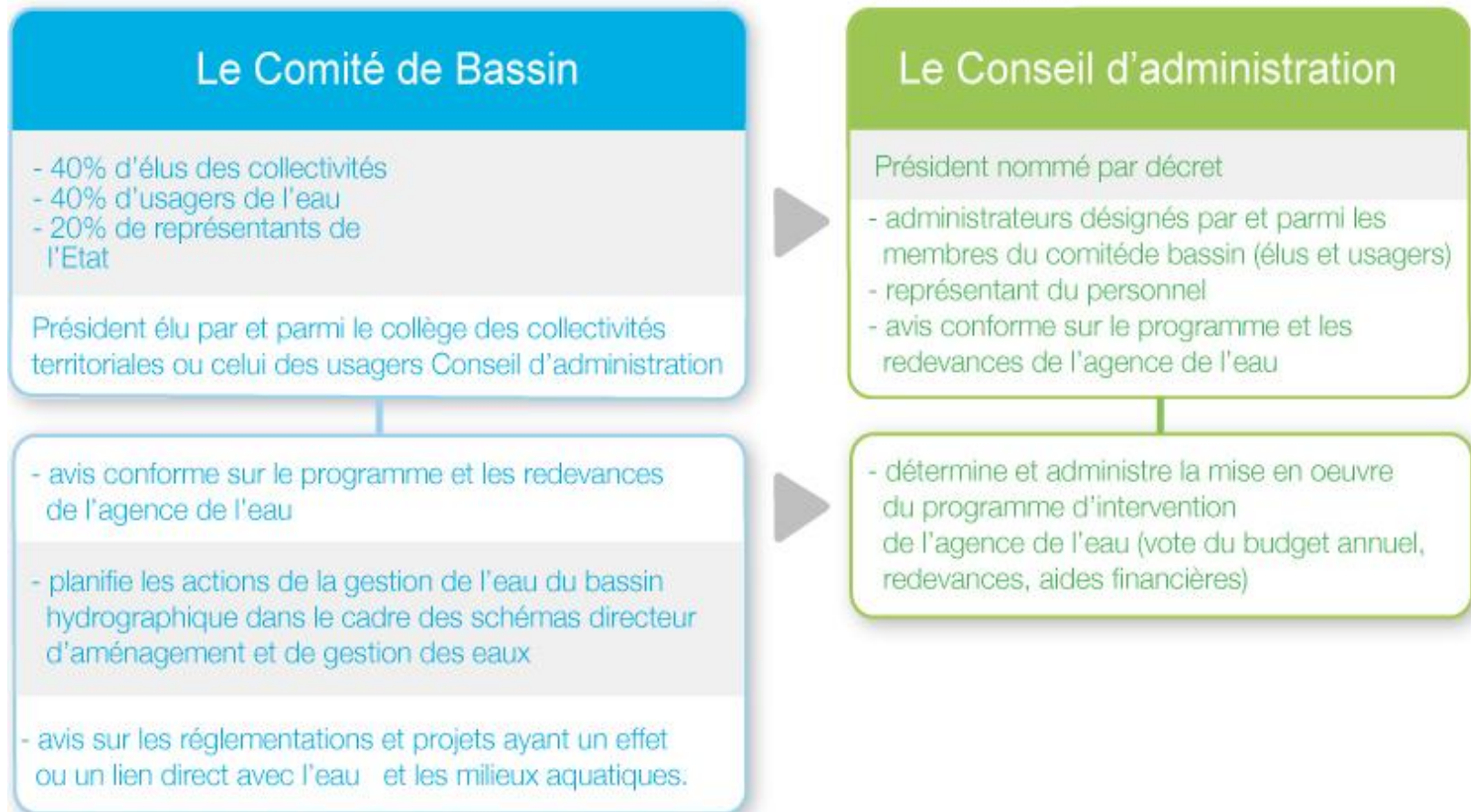
The Basins Boards

- They are setting the action plan and programs of the water agencies: works and actions which must be done or pursue, subsidies and fundings rules etc...
- They are fixing the taxes funding rates to finance the program of actions.
- They are in charge of the creation of the SDAGE Directive Schemes for Water Planning and Water Management they are also in charge of the public consultation on those guiding documents



Basin comities

In fact it's more complex...



Directive Schemes for Water Planning and Water Management Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement et de la Gestion des Eaux : « SDAGE »

The Directive Schemes for Water Planning and Water Management (SDAGE) is the French framework for the managements plans required by the Water Framework Directive (DCE)



Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement et de la Gestion des Eaux : « SDAGE »

Le SDAGE Plan de gestion de la Directive cadre eau

Le Programme de
Mesures :
Un plan d'actions

Les orientations fondamentales et dispositions

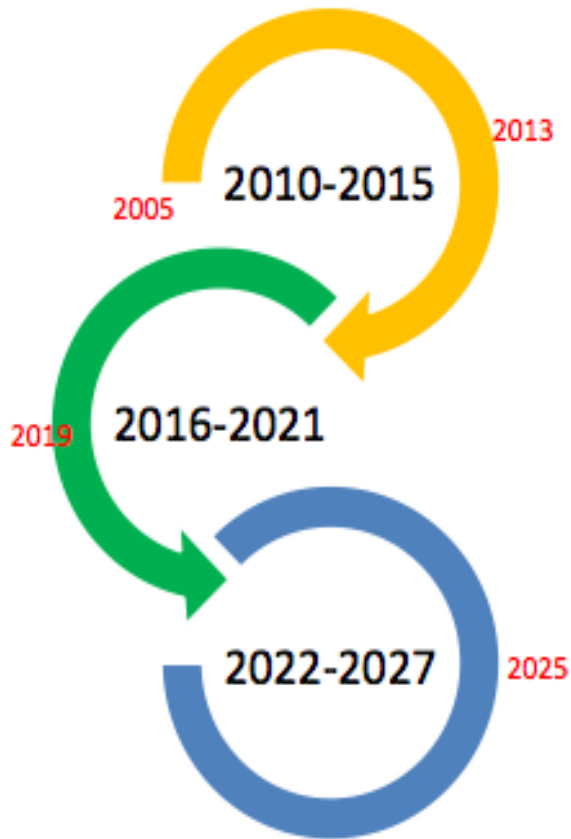
- La politique du bassin pour l'eau et les milieux aquatiques
- Une portée juridique vis-à-vis des politiques publiques dans les domaines de l'eau et de l'urbanisme

Des objectifs pour toutes les masses d'eau

- Rivières
- Plans d'eau
- Eaux souterraines
- Lagunes
- Zones côtières

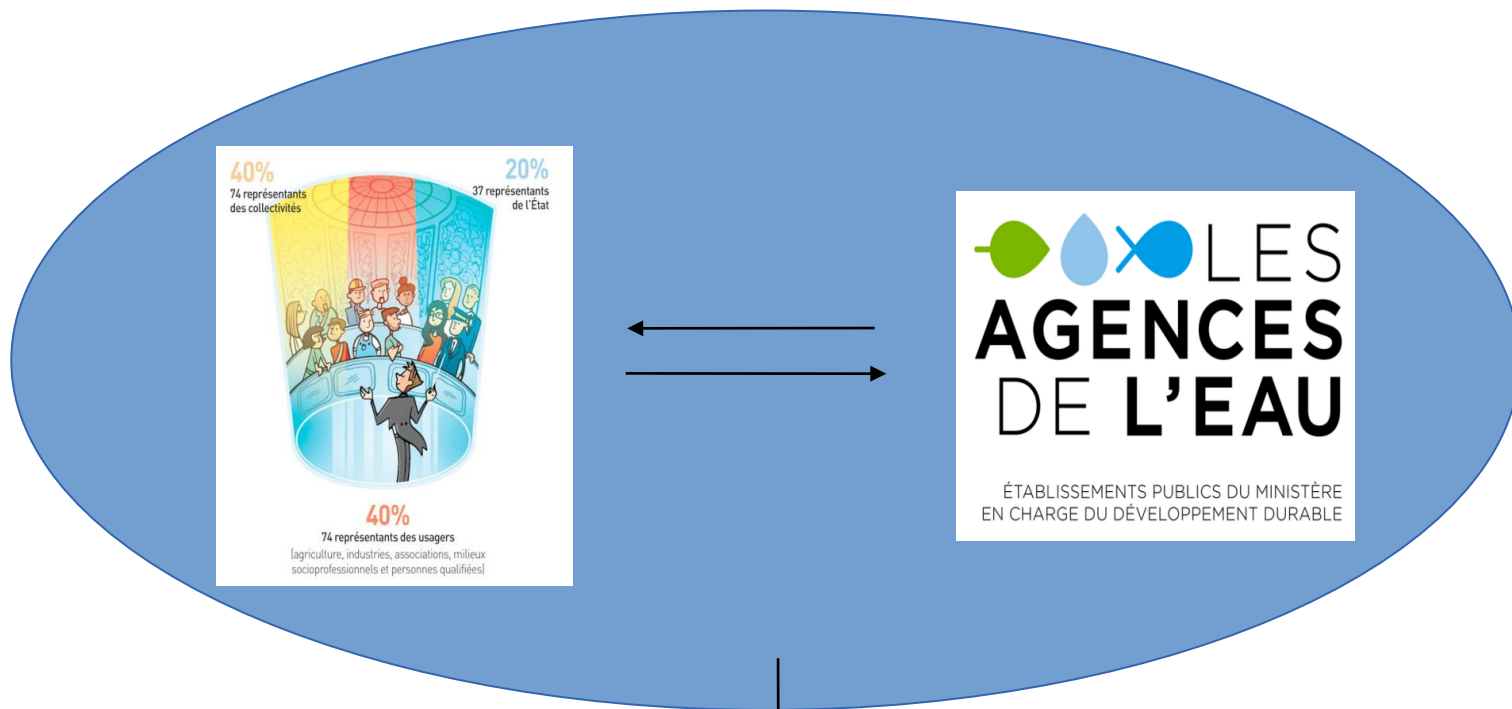
→ **Le bon état des masses d'eau**

Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement et de la Gestion des Eaux : « SDAGE »



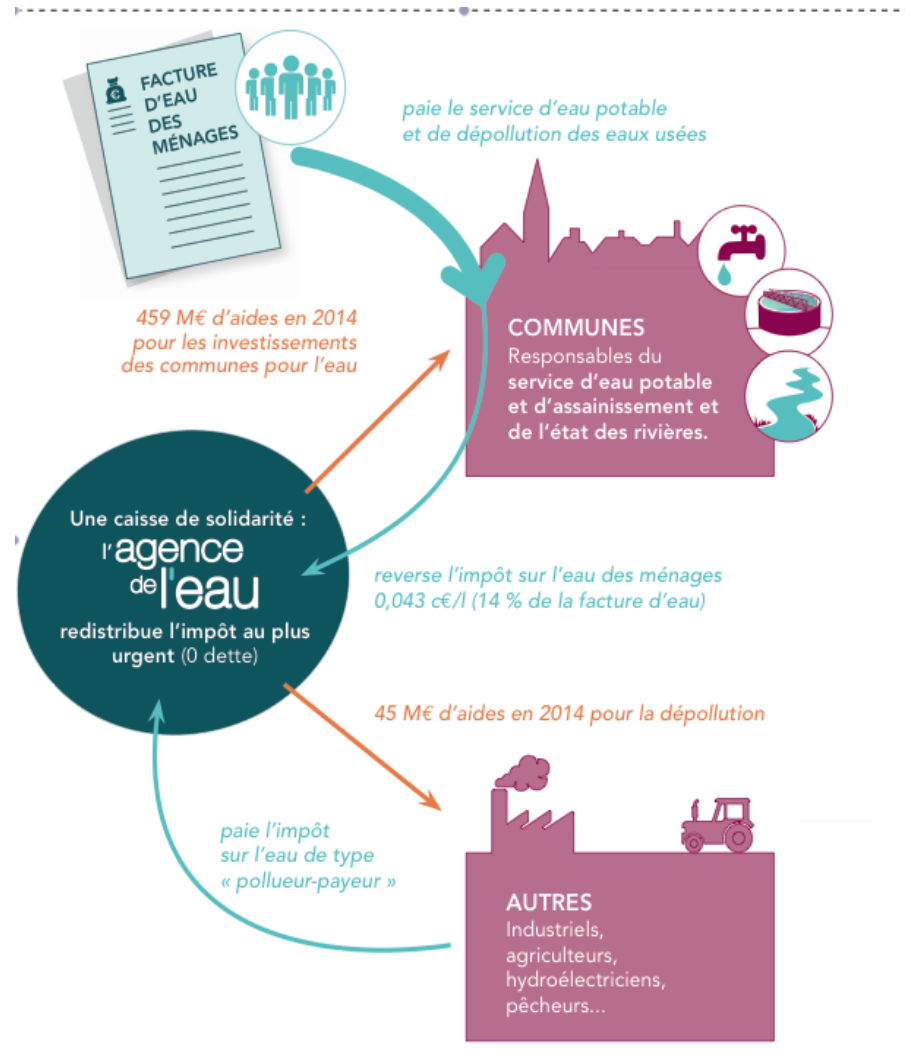
- Management Plan for a 6 years duration. It must be redeveloped 3 times.
- Each plan is following a basin study analysis
- This study analysis and the SDAGE are both submitted to the public consultation

Summary



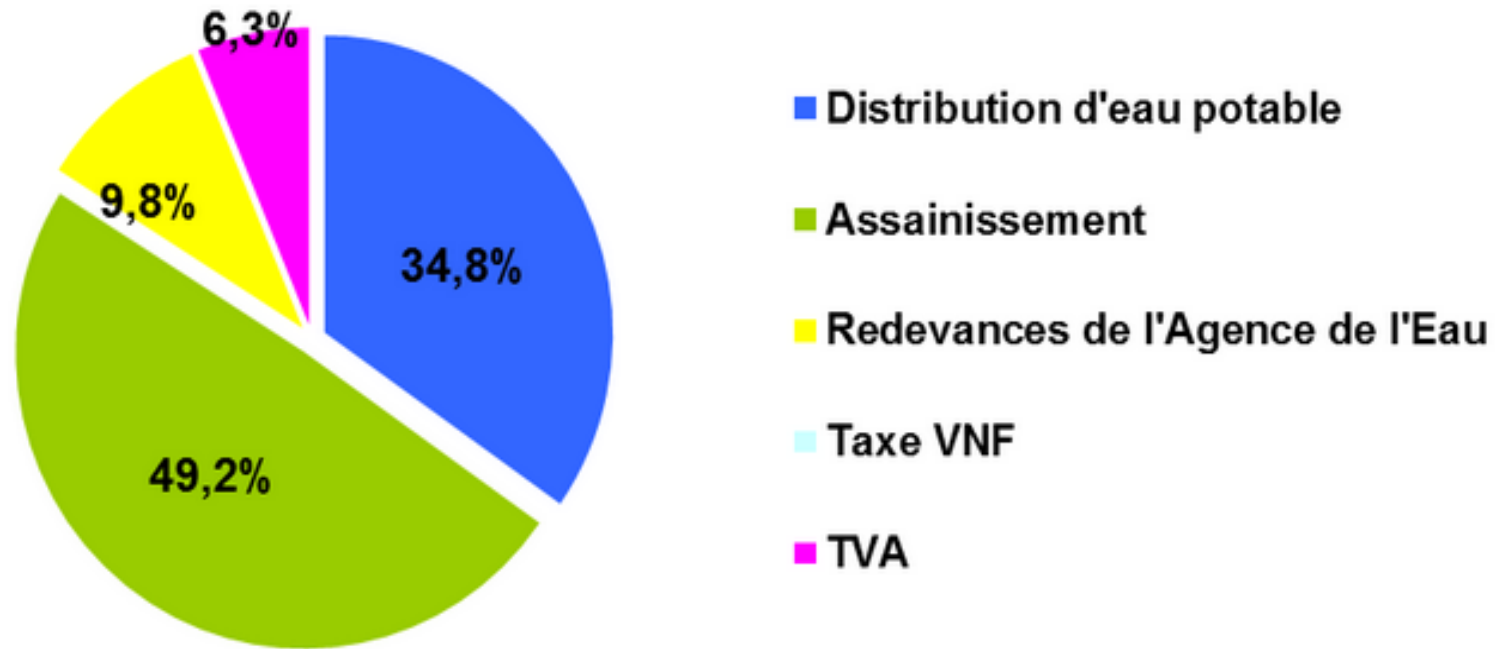
Funding

- The water agencies are financially independent. Therefore, they are allowed to collect taxes from the water bills.
- These taxes are following the polluter-pays principles



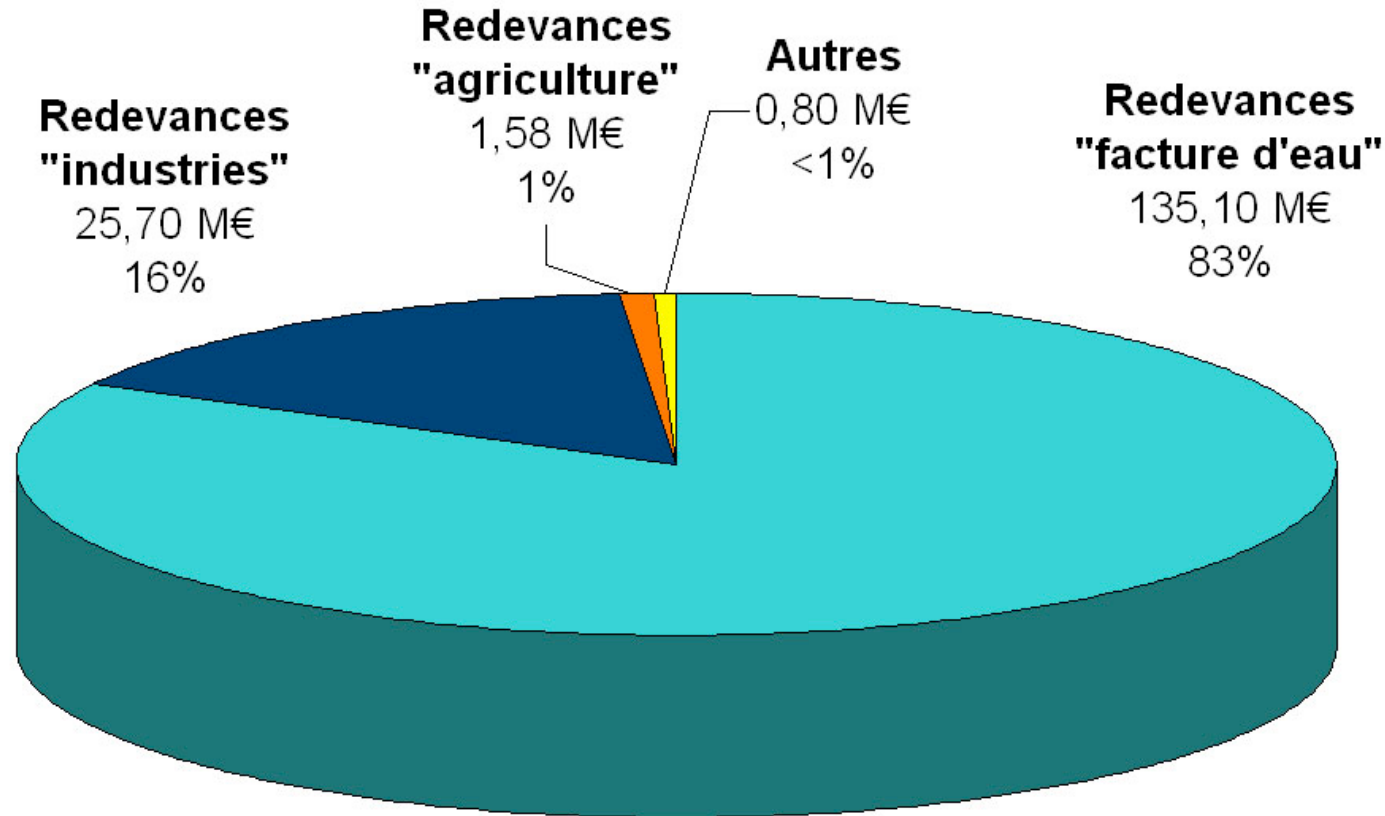
Funding

These taxes are representing 10 % of the households' water bill (according to regional specificities)



Funding

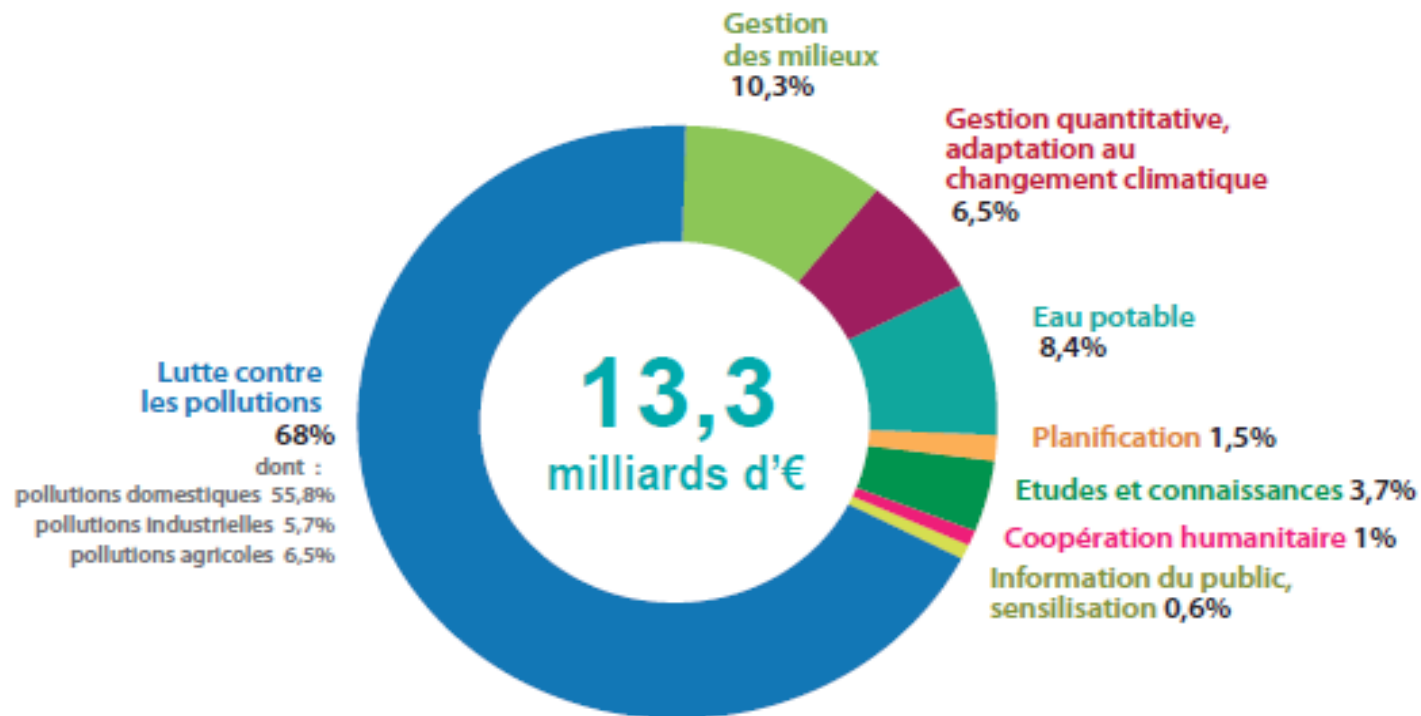
Have a look at that :



Is it a kind **failure** of the polluter-pays principles ?!

Investment

Percentage of the funds' attribution by the water agency for each water's objectives



Répartition des interventions
(CHIFFRES GLOBALISÉS)

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Regions and Departments

No direct competence in water policy even if:

- These institutions are represented in the basin committees of the Water Agency and in CLE or the river Committee

- They are the link between land use policies and water policies through financing

- They can provide technical and financial support to local authorities



Focus on the role of the Region that can occur in different forms

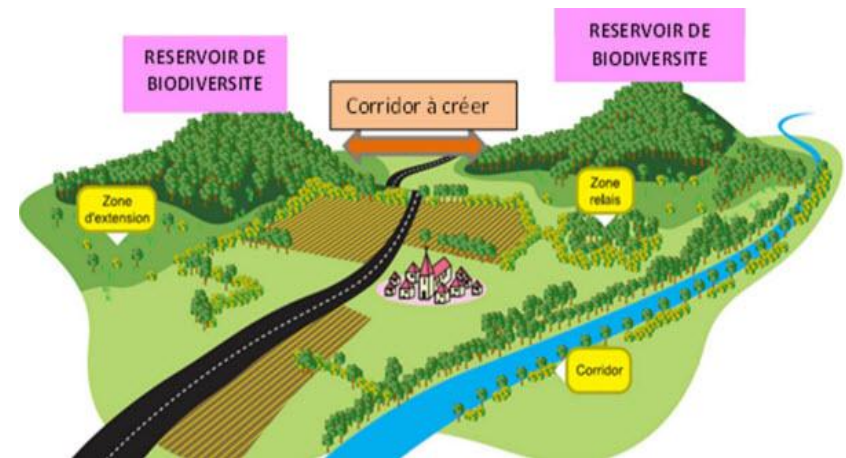
The Region provides consistency and link between different institutions including through the development of different planning scheme in the environmental field, for example :

- The SRCAE : Regional Plan Climat - air - energy
- SRCE : The regional pattern of ecological coherence
- Weft Green and Blue

The regional pattern of ecological coherence (SRCE)

It was in France a new planning concept and protection of certain natural resources (biodiversity, ecological network , natural habitats) and to the good ecological status of water required by the Framework Directive on water. Somehow have the new green and blue frames (reservoirs of biodiversity , ecological corridors , streams and canals, obstacles to the functioning of ecological continuity) .

This is not enforceable against third parties , but some large projects or urban planning documents must go "compliant" or "compatible" with him or with the SDAGE , to reduce the ecological fragmentation of the territory for a good club ecological status of natural habitats .



They are directly derived from the Grenelle 1 and 2 of the environment

Scheme Guidance for Use Raisonnée Solidarity of Water Resource (SOURCE) of the PACA region

The PACA region is positioned in a specific way via the water policy since it signed the Regional Water Charter.

The Regional Water Charter declination SOURCE offers regional strategy for integrated water resources management and calls on the actors of the regional territory to engage in the implementation of an operational action plan .

Two main objectives:

- 1 / Ensuring sustainable access to water for all in Provence- Alpes Cote d' Azur.
- 2 / Define the conditions of a regional water governance.

Conclusion : Wish the PACA region to engage heavily in water policies here .

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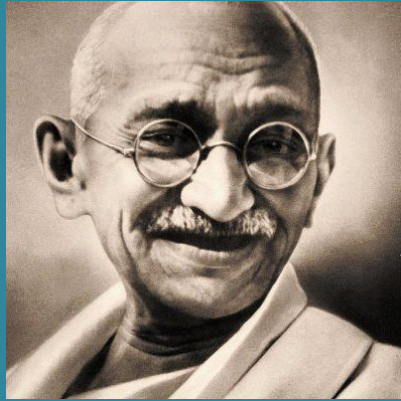
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Le SAGE in english : the wise man or the WAMP



S : Schéma

A : d' Aménagement

G : et de Gestion

E : des Eaux

W : Water

A : Adjustment and

M : Management

P : Plan

This is not the SDAGE !

What is it ?

A collectively elaborated planning guide for local water policy in a coherent local hydrographic perimeter.



What is its objective ?

A balanced and sustainable management of water resources.

The SAGE in water regulation history

The present water policy is essentially based on three laws :

Water Law of the 16th of December 1964 :

- organise the water management by hydrographic basin ;
- creation of water agencies and basin committees.



Water Law of the 3rd January 1992 :

- considers water as a « *comon heritage of the Nation.* »
- ensures the protection of water quality and quantity
- Implements SDAGEs et les SAGEs

Water and Aquatic Environment Law of the 30th December 2006 (LEMA in french) :

- updates the global framework of 1964 and 1992 laws ;
- Provides the tools to reach the good status objective by 2015 (WFD)
- adaptation (shy) to climate change
- Gives directions on public water and sanitation services



Great part of french regulations follow the **WFD of 2000**, adapted in french law by the Water Law of the 21st April 2004.

What is a SAGE ?

The SAGE represents the local and operational branching of SDAGE on a more restricted river basin. They have been established in order to :

- organise the management of water and aquatic environment ;
- coordinate the action of local public authorities towards the users.

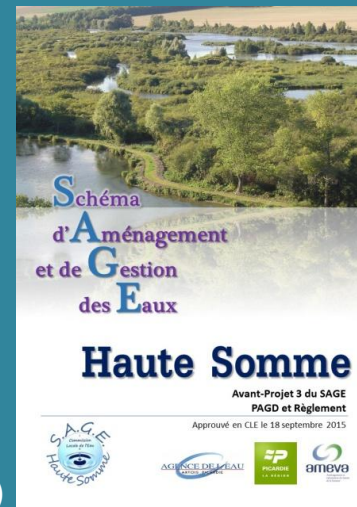
The SAGE is based on a balanced and **collective** management. It sets general objectives of :

- uses,
- enhancement,
- qualitative and quantitative protection

of surface, transitionnal and groundwater resources.

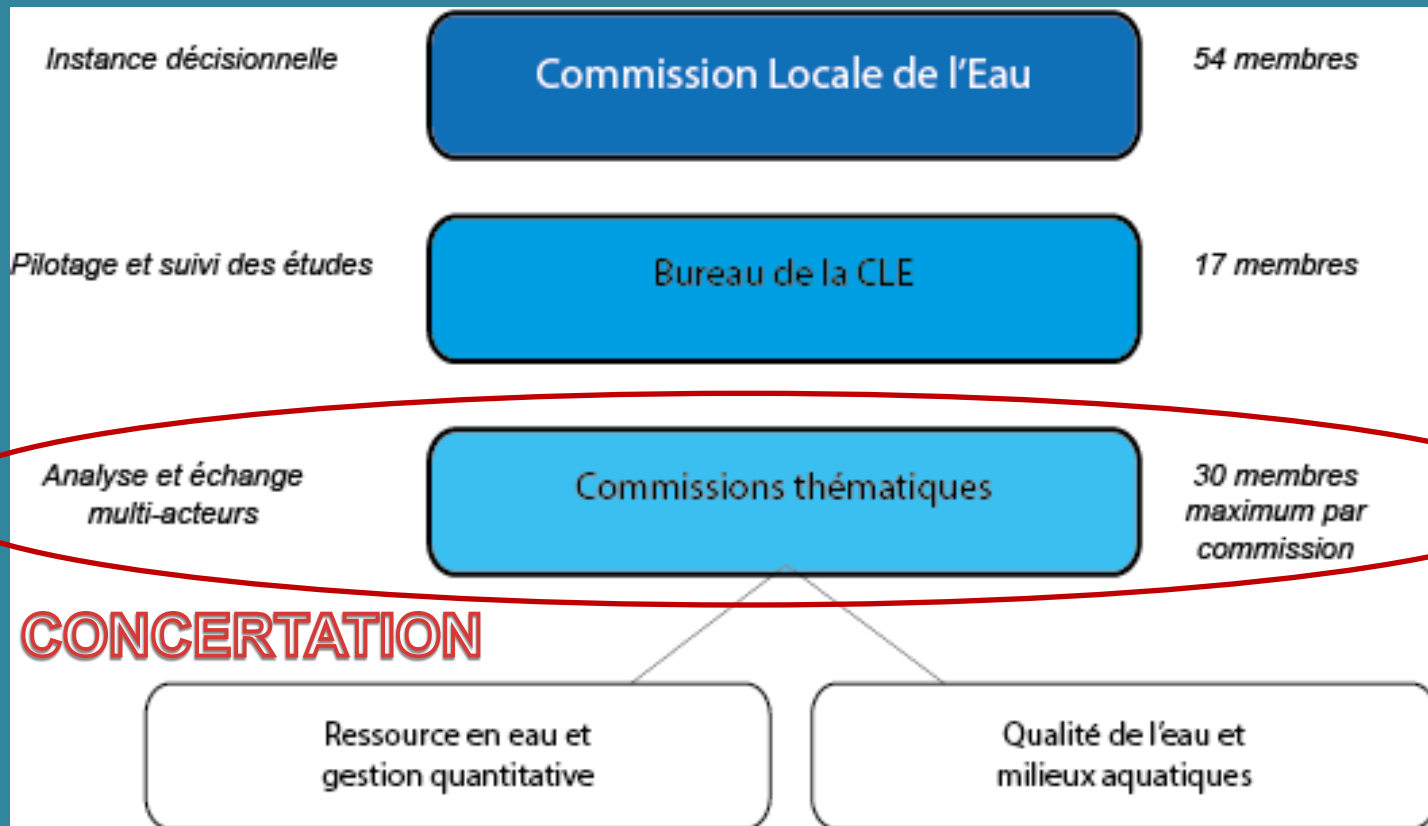
Since the LEMA, the SAGE is composed of :

- a PAGD (Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion Durable)
- a regulation (règlement in french) ;
- cartographic annexes



How does it work concretely ?

The SAGE represents a guide for a local action that should be implemented in order to improve the management of water resources and aquatic environment.



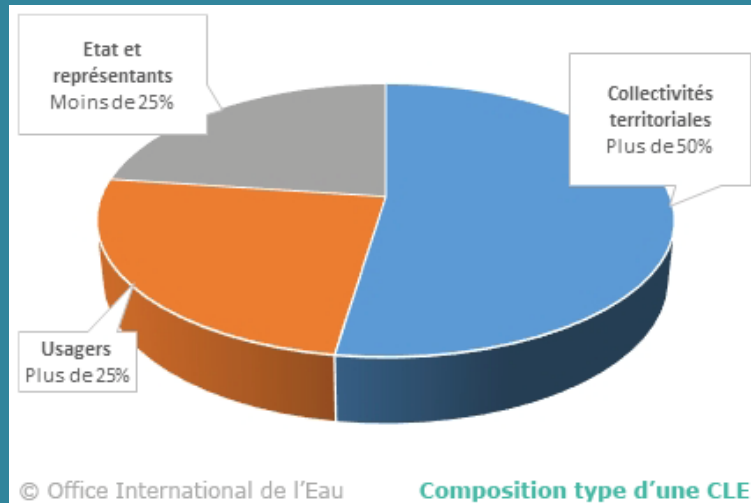
Who builds the SAGE ?

The SAGE is collectively formulated by local water actors, gathered within a deliberative assembly, called Water Local Commission :

la CLE : Commission Locale de l'Eau

Real decisional core, the CLE, headed by a local elected politician, is composed of three colleges :

1. the territorial collectivities (>50%) ;
2. the users : farmers, industries, property owners (>25%) ;
3. the state and its representatives (<25%).



Who builds the SAGE ?

In order to reach the objectives and expectations of the SAGE, the CLE relies on :

A/ a supporting structure : collectivity or union of union of territorial collectivities, syndicat intercommunal ou mixte who :

- assures the administration and animation of the CLE ;
- manages the studies and researches and eventually the works.

B/ state services (DREAL, DDT/M) who :

- lead the formulation and application of the SAGE ;
- organise the consultations ;
- formulate the regulatory texts ;
- assures the coherence between priority objectives of water policies and legal evolutions ;

C/ Water Agencies and Onema (national office for water and aquatic environments) who :

- bring a technical, methodological and financial support.

The SAGE is established by the CLE, submitted to public survey and approved by the prefect.

Portée juridique du SAGE

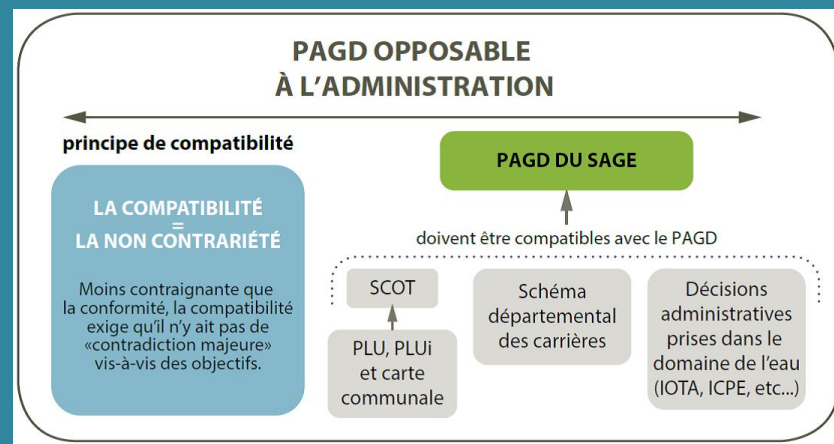
The documents composing the SAGE (PAGD and règlement) place themselves in the hierarchy of regulations just like any other regulatory texts :

The SAGE must comply with the LEMA and be compatible with the SDAGE.

The « règlement » (+ cartographic annexes)
Is binding on third parties :



The decisions taken on the field of water resources must be compatible with the PAGD :



CONCLUSION

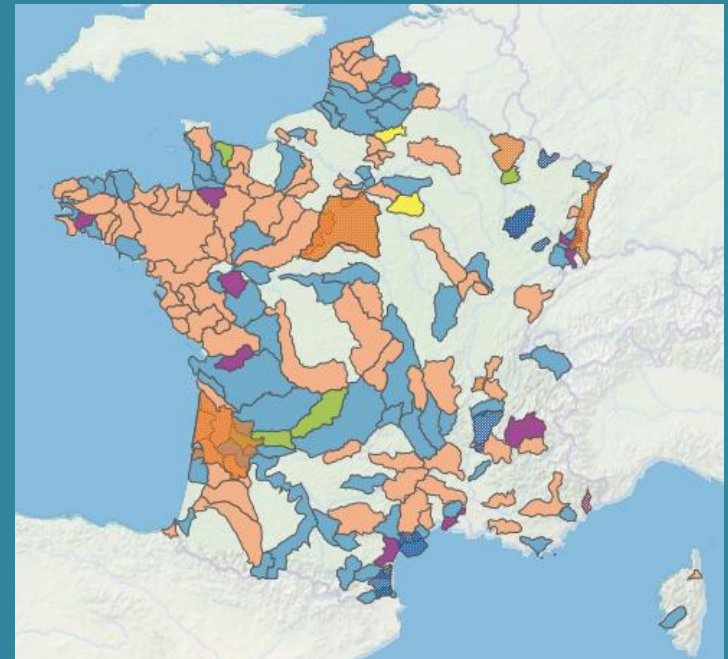
The SAGE does not limit itself to the legal sphere : before anything, it allows the appearance of a common project on water, based on a consistent hydrographic unity, the river basin.

Its regulatory character should not hide its other aspects, such as :

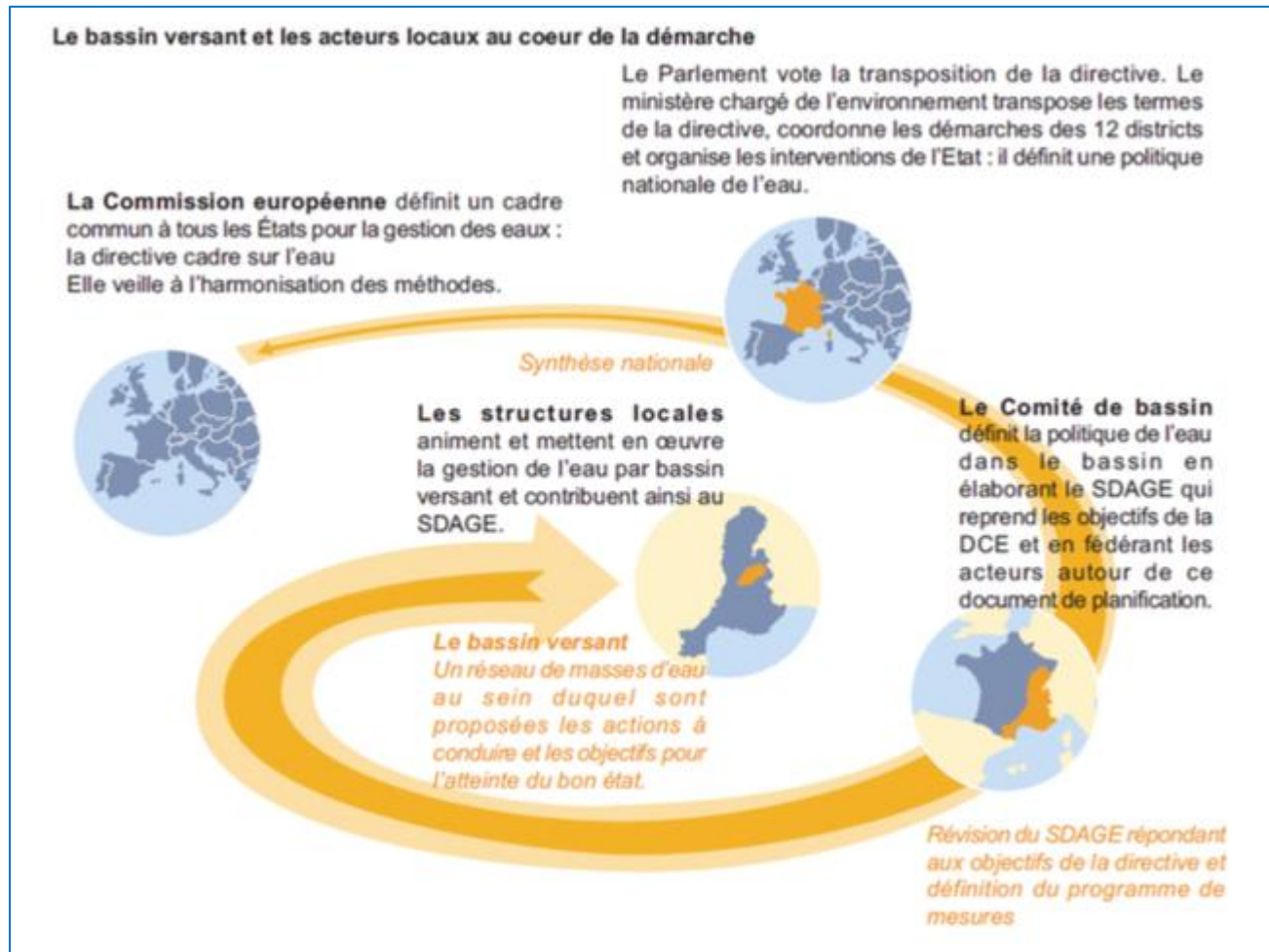
- concertation and mobilisation of actors implied in water management in the river basin ;
- the defining of the objectives and the priorities of action ;
- the education vocation of the SAGE.

The SAGE is thus a planning tool for water policy which allows to find a balanced management between protection of hydric resource and aquatic environments and uses satisfaction.

It perfectly represents the concept of sustainable development.



CONCLUSION



Let's built the conclusion together !
It's time for questions