

Mexico 2006 - IV Foro Mundial del Agua



FT5-13 session of the 4th World Water Forum « Creation and development of shared Water Information Systems »

Syntheses and recommendations



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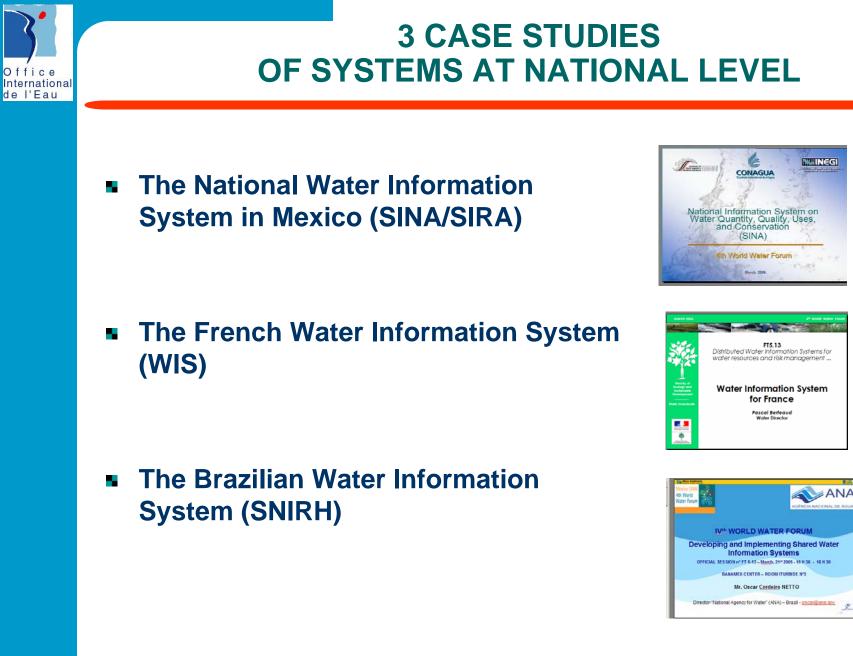




Main characteristics of the session

- Session organised by the International Office for Water (IOWater) in partnership with the National Water Commission of Mexico (CONAGUA)
- Session co-chaired by :
 - Mr. Pascal Berteaud Water Director Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development – France
 - Mr. Juan Carlos Valencia- Director-General of Planning, National Water Commission (Conagua) - Mexico
- Presentation of 12 cases of shared water information systems at national and international level
 - Downloadable from <u>http://www.oieau.fr/mexico/session_5-</u> <u>13.htm#comms</u>
- Round table with international experts (often water directors)
- Conclusions given by Mr. Orcar Cordeiro Netto Director « Agência Nacional de Águas » (ANA) – Brazil







7 case studies at international level

- The Water Information System for Europe (WISE)
- The Euro-Mediterranean Information System on Knowhow in the Water Sector (SEMIDE/EMWIS)
- The Information System for water management in the Hungarian/Rumanian Körös/Crisuri transboundary basin (KOCRIS)
- The Information System for water management of the Irtysh basin, transboundary between Russia and Kazakhstan (IRBIS)
- The Water Information Base of Central Asia
- The Basin Information System of the Senegal River
- Sectoral water information systems in Latin America (WSP- World Bank)



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2 CASE STUDIES OF SPECIFIC SYSTEMS

Water observation and information system for Balkan countries

- Institute for Research and Development - France

Flood Vulnerability Index

- Japan Water Forum" /"Co-operative Programme on Water and Climate"
- epartment of Public Works and Highways of the Philippines



Session 5-13 / Developing and implementing shared Water Information Systems



Characteristics of water data/info. management context

- Multiplicity of topics to consider:
 - Water description and water status: surface water, ground water, quantity, quality, rainfall, etc.
 - Water uses and impacts (industrial, urban, agricultural, etc.),
 - Water infrastructure characteristics
 - Water management: laws, institutions, investments, monitoring actions
- Various types of information needed: documents, real time data, validated data, geographic information, synthetic information, etc.
- Multiple levels for water management and water information uses and multiplicity of stakeholders at each level:
 - Local: local producer level, administrative level, water management level
 - National
 - International and Regional
- The necessary Information is heterogeneous and dispersed between various organisations: each organisation has developed its information system to meet its own requirements without taking into account the constraints linked to data exchange and transmission to others

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CONCLUSIONS

- 1. The significance of these information systems in water management: : « improvement of knowledge of water resources, environments and uses is necessary for decision-making and sustainable management »
- 2. Some essential recommendations (see summary report)
 - Fundamental organisational aspects (political awareness, definition of strategies, organisation of partner networks, etc.)
 - Facilitation of access to comparable data (inventory of sources, common language, common reference frames, etc.)
 - Organisation of data enhancement and dissemination of knowledge according to the users' expectations
- 3. A keen interest of the participants **to continue and deepen exchanges of experience** on this topic of shared water information systems, taking into account the fundamental role of these tools to support an effective policy for water resource management and risk prevention.



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