

Review of the coordination mechanism at the basin, regional, national and international levels for RBMP development and implementation

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Coordination at the national level

- Ensured by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests
- Implemented by the National Administration “Romanian Waters”
- Integrating all aspects of water management (quantity/quality, surface/underground waters), water protection/water use/ flood and drought control
- Coordination ensured at the level of Interministerial Water Committee
- Integrating all requirements deriving from the ICPDR, bilateral and EU level
- Integrating the obligation related to Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Coordination at national river basin

- Ensured at the level of the River Basin Administrations.
- Coordinated by the National Administration “Romanian Waters” at the national level
- Stakeholder involvement through the Basin Committee
- Taking into account the all water specific directives at the river basin level
- Taking into account the international river basin requirements
- Integrate the other policies (agriculture, transport, energy, etc.)



River basins /sub-units in Romania

International Coordination on Water Resources Management

➤ Collaboration at different levels:



➤ Implementation of international/regional acts:

- Convention of the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Helsinki, 1992);
- Convention on Cooperation for Protection and Sustainable Use of Danube River (Sofia, 1994);
- Bilateral agreements with the neighboring countries.

Bilateral agreements with the neighboring countries

Main Objectives:

- Exchange of data and information in the field of water management;
- Implementation of the necessary measures with the aim to improve the water quality and to prevent its pollution;
- Emergency situations management (e.g.: floods, accidental pollution, drought), based on specific common regulations;
- Water quality assessment based on common water samples;
- Achievement of joint projects and programmes;
- Achievement of experience exchange in the field of specific activities of water management.

Coordination within bilateral agreements with the neighboring countries

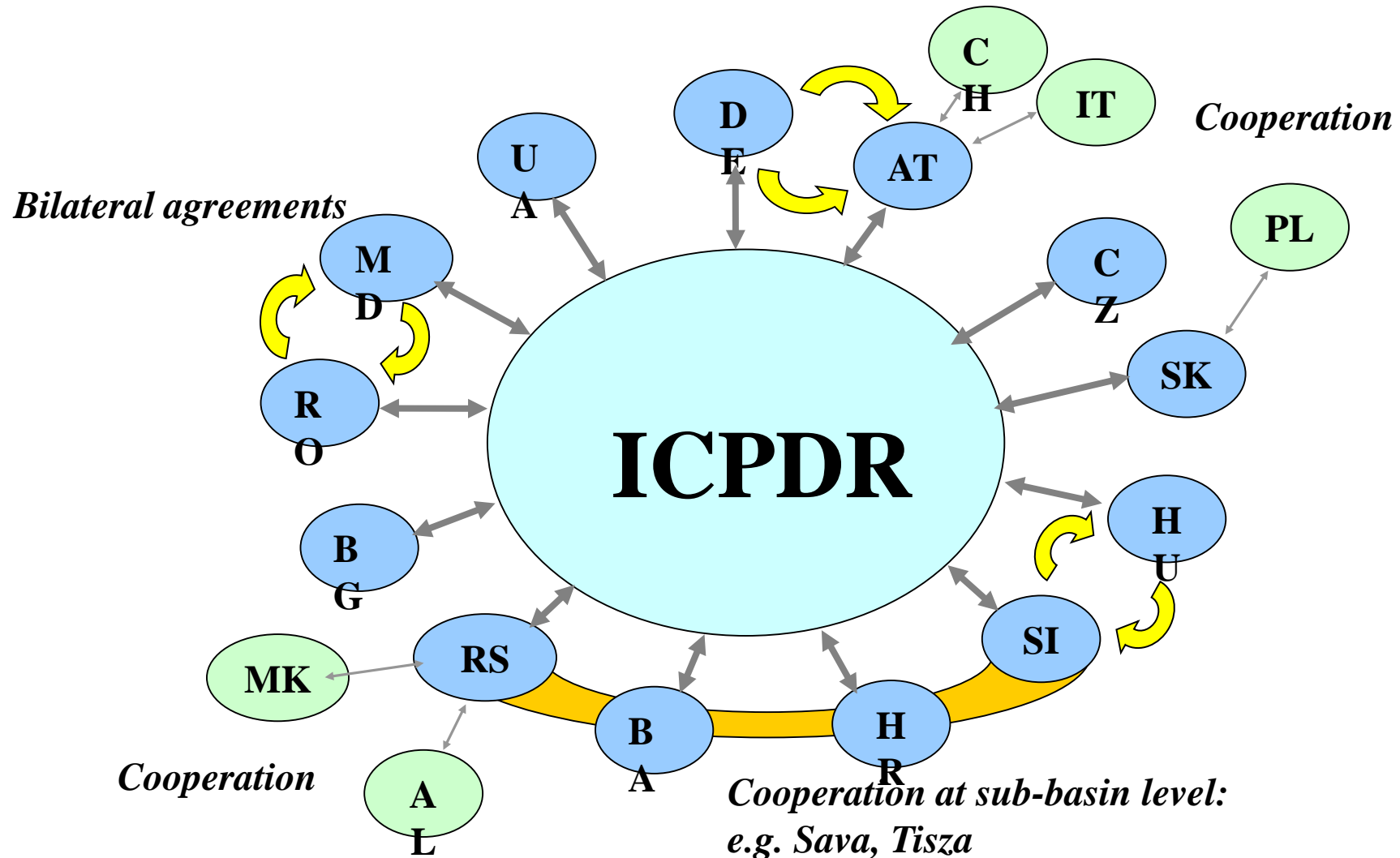
Cooperation based on specific REGULATIONS:

- Mutual exchange of meteorological and hydrological data
- Assessment of water quantity and quality (water samples, monitoring, intercalibration)
- Mutual agreement/approval of hydro-technical works
- Procedures to follow in case of accidental pollution
- Flood protection
- Implementation of the Water Framework Directive
- Implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive

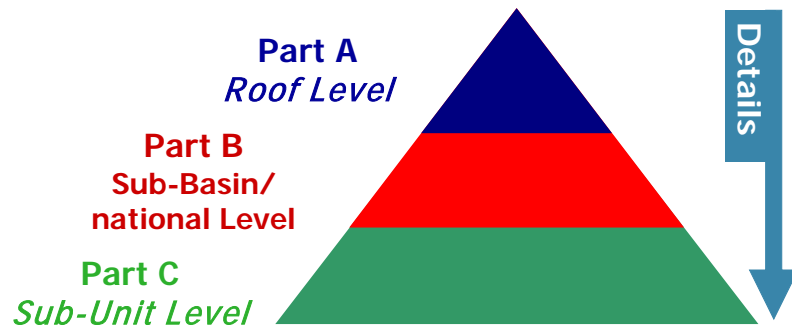
Bilateral agreements on transboundary waters - importance

- ✓ Avoid and solve problems on transboundary water management
- ✓ Establish clear obligations and rules
- ✓ Develop co-operation on specific regulations related to water quality and quantity
- ✓ Develop the professional relations between the similar regional bodies responsible for transboundary water management
- ✓ Contribute to the protection of people and environment in case of accidental water pollution and floods
- ✓ Contribute to the decreasing of water pollution at regional level; identify and develop studies/projects in the field of water management
- ✓ Ensure the legal basis and institutional framework for the achievement of WFD objectives within the transboundary water basins
- ✓ Provide the framework for harmonizing national interests in the border area

ICPDR Coordination Mechanism



WFD coordination mechanisms

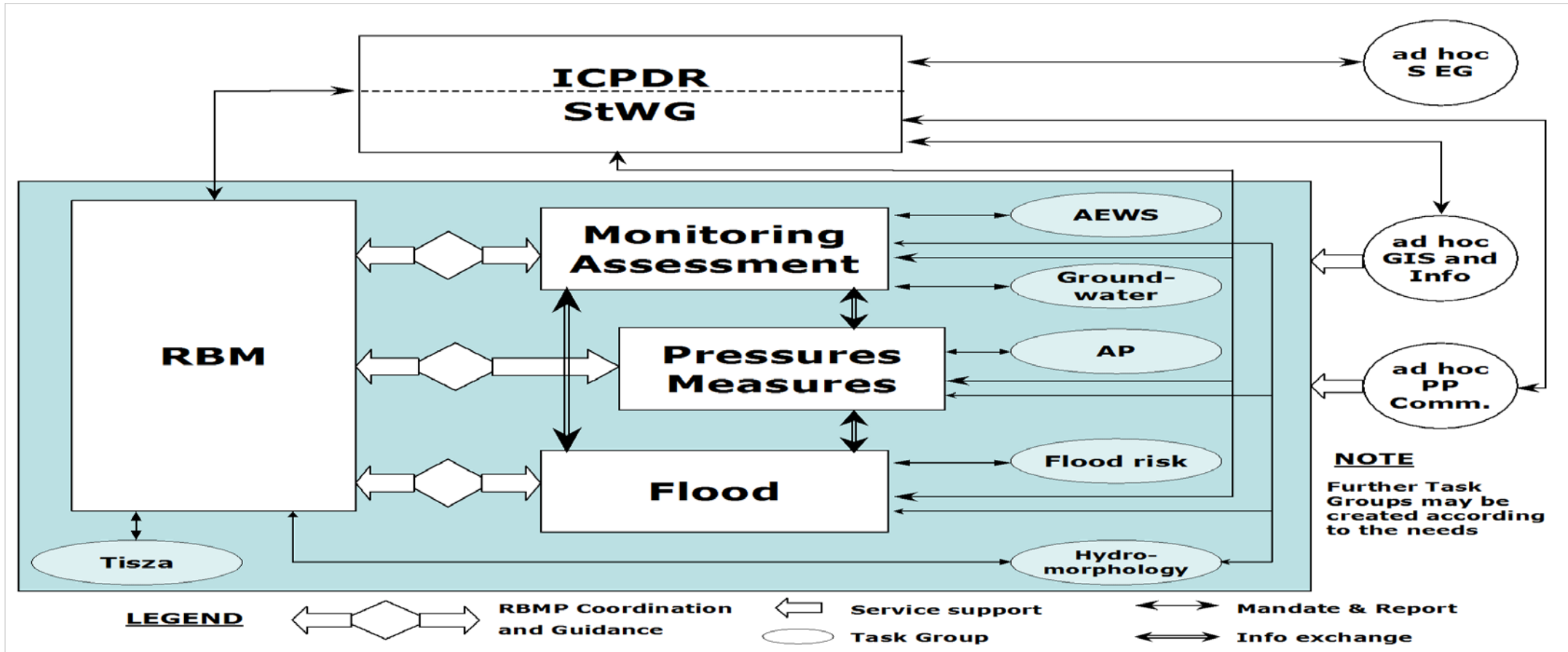


**WFD River Basin
Management Planning is
based on three levels of
coordination**

- Part A** International, basin-wide level - the roof level (Danube)
- Part B** National level and/or the internationally coordinated sub-basin level for selected sub-basins (e.g. Sava and Tisza)
- Part C** Sub-unit level, defined as management units in the national territory.

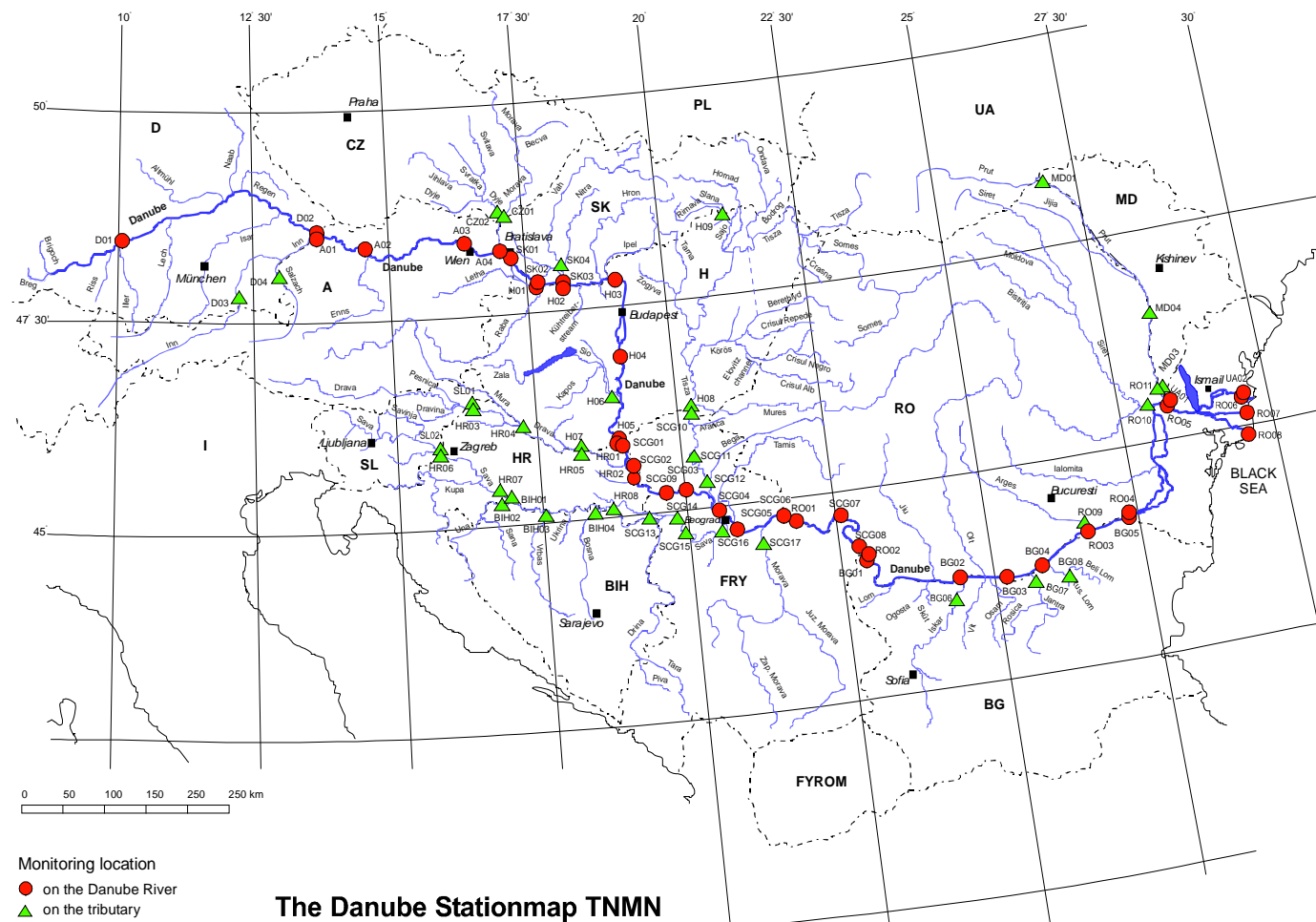
The information increases in detail from **Part A** to **Parts B** and **C**.

Organizational Structure under the Danube River Protection Convention



Trans National Monitoring Network

– TNMNM until 2007 – only surface waters



TNMN

Has been adapted to WFD requirements and report was sent to EC in March 2007

Key results

- 30 % of Danube water bodies in good status
- 40 % of Danube water bodies is heavily modified
- **Organic pollution:** significant reduction due to construction of Urban Waste Water Treatment Plants – but more efforts needed
- **Nutrient pollution:** significant reduction (see above), but load to Black Sea remain 40% above 1960 level – limitation of P in detergents is cost-effective measure
- **Hydromorphology:** 10 % of flood plains with reconnection potential reconnected in 2015, 15 % of continuity interruptions will be addressed by 2015
- 112 future **infrastructure projects** are reported to be constructed in the coming years

Key elements for follow-up

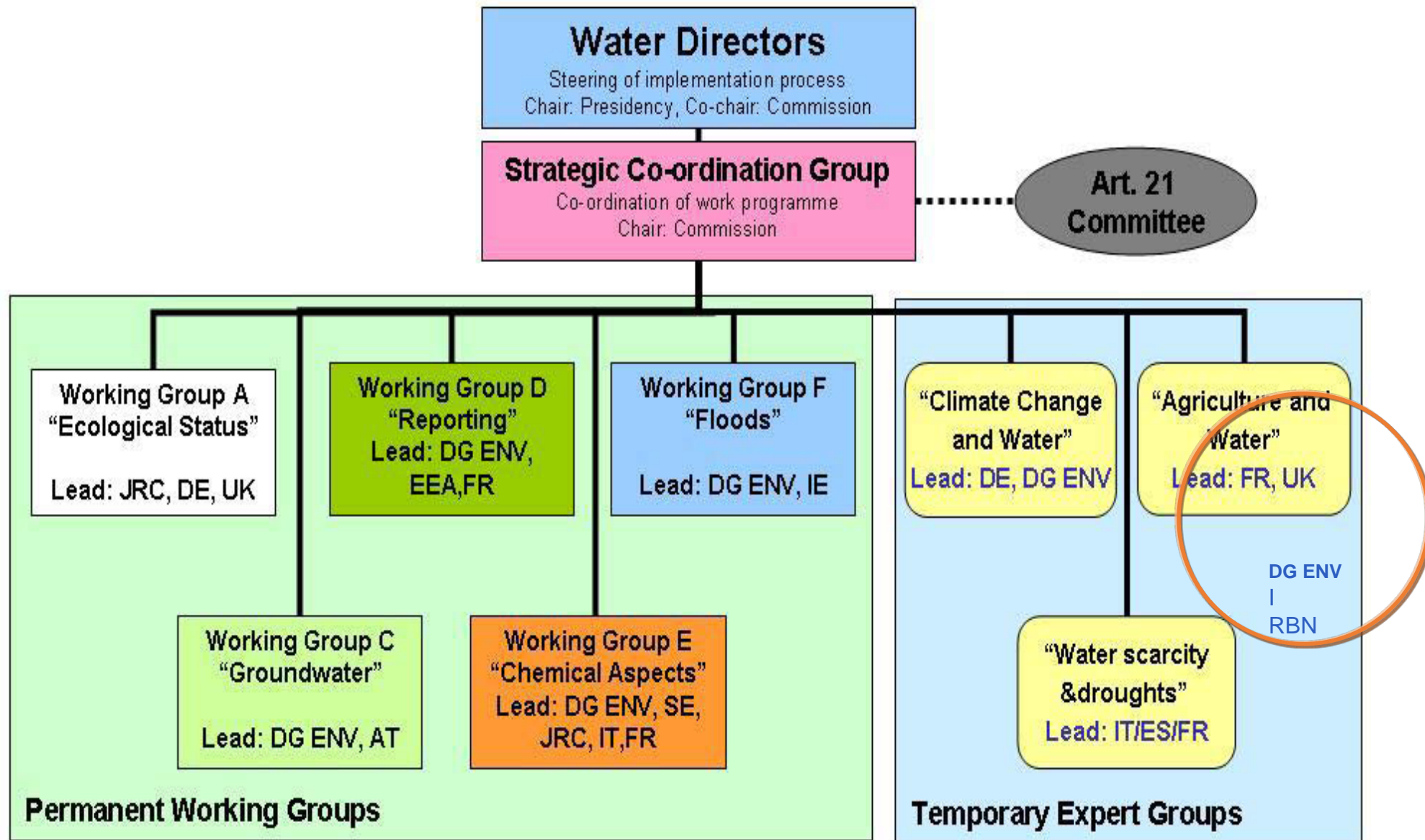
- Use the information and building blocks in the River Basin Management Plans
- Take aquatic environment into account in future infrastructure projects for navigation, hydropower, flood protection
- Focus on river basin wide fish migration, e.g. sturgeon
- Apply Joint Statement on Inland Navigation and Environmental Protection
- Ensure that current and future agriculture developments are in line with integrated river basin management approach
- Take future climate changes into account



Coordination structure at the EU Level

- Directorate General Environment
- Water and Marine Director Meetings
- Common Implementation Strategy for Water Framework Directive
- Common Implementation Strategy for Marine Strategy Framework Directive
- Marine Strategy Coordination Group
- Coordination Group for Common Implementation of the Water Framework Directive

CIS Organisation 2010-2012





Thank you for attention !