



Internationale Kommission zum Schutz des Rheins

Commission Internationale pour la Protection du Rhin

> Internationale Commissie ter Bescherming van de Rijn

International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine

The Rhine: Managing a European river

NL

Düsseldorf

СН

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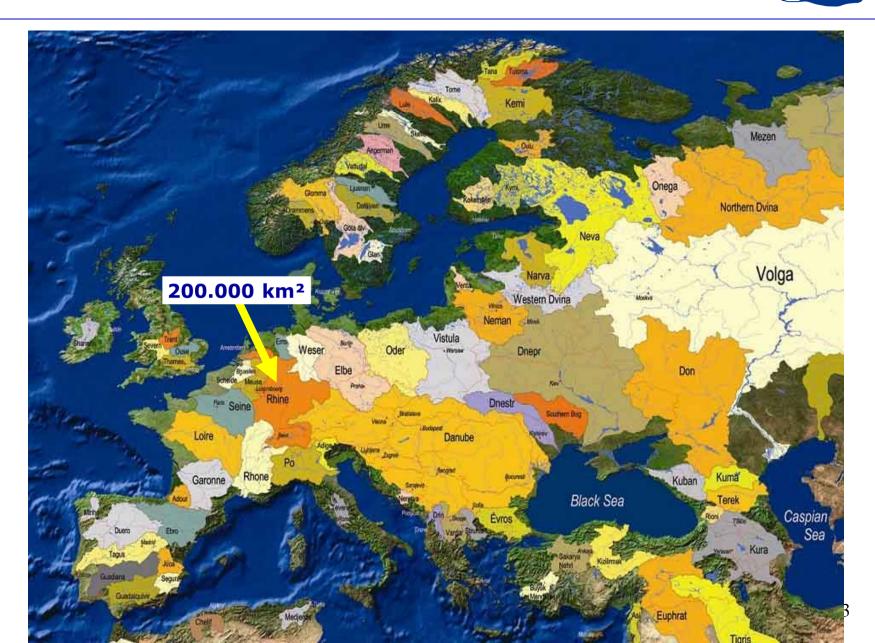
Dr. Laura Gangi Dr. Tabea Stötter

24 May 2019

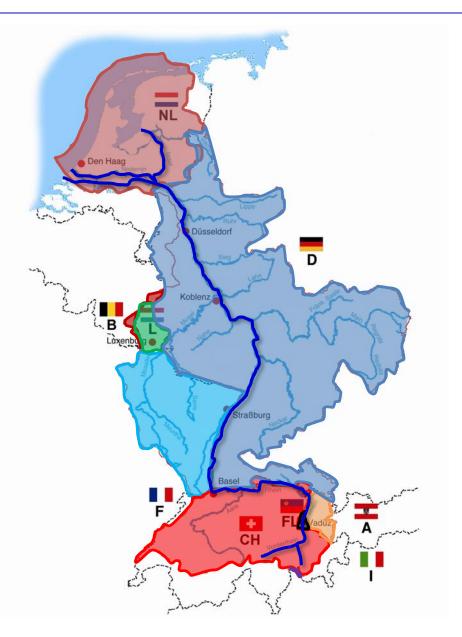
Outline

- The Rhine catchment
- Transboundary river basin management at ICPR
- ICPR landmarks and programmes
- Water quality and ecosystem improvement
- Transboundary flood management
- Climate change and other future challenges
- Conclusions

River Rhine: a European river



The Rhine and its catchment



The Netherlands Germany France Luxembourg Belgium/Wallonia Switzerland Austria Liechtenstein Italy

Posterior Rhine





Alpine Rhine / Lake Constance





Rhine falls of Schaffhausen (CH)



High Rhine



Upper Rhine



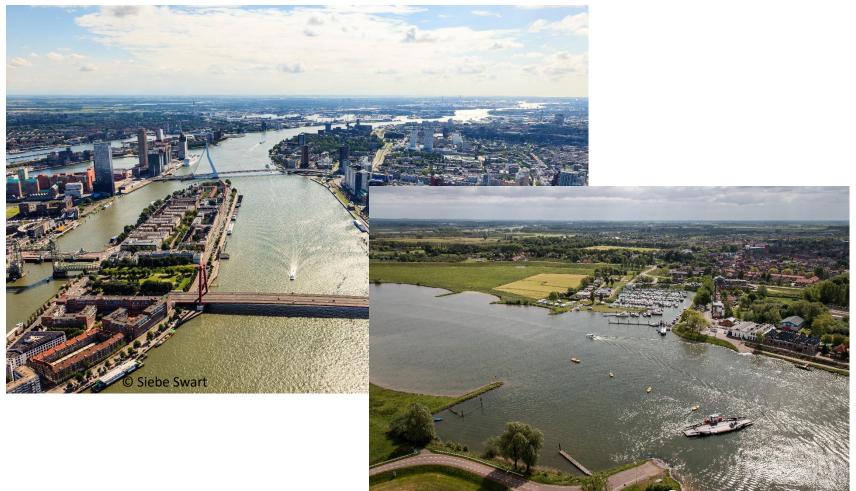
Middle Rhine



Lower Rhine

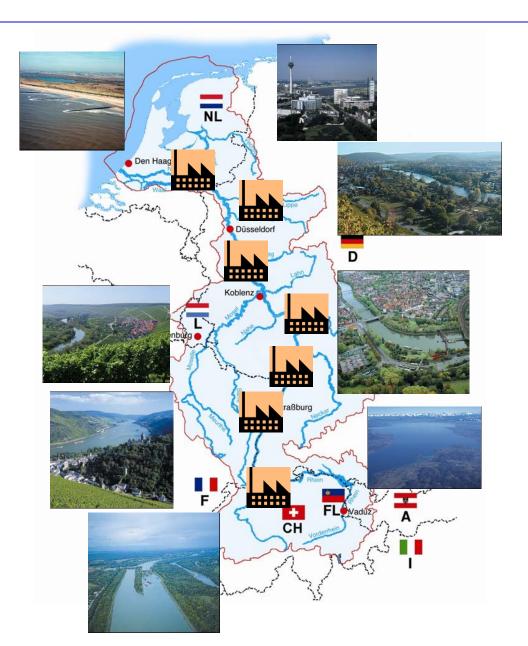


Delta Rhine



🖸 Ivo Vrancken, Beeldmaker

Rhine basin facts



Main stream Length: 1233 km

60 million inhabitants in 9 countries

Drinking water supply for 30 million people

Europe's most important navigation route (825 km)

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International commission for the protection of the Rhine (since 1950)

 Members (~200 people)
 Switzerland, France, Germany, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, European Community

Observers

<u>States</u>: Austria, Liechtenstein, Belgium/Wallonia, Italy

Intergovernmental Organisations: River Commissions ...

Non-Governmental Organisations (20)



ICPR: How does cooperation work?

- intergovernmental de-centralized organization
- cooperation based on legally binding conventions (Rhine Convention)
- Legal framework: EU Directives and national legislation

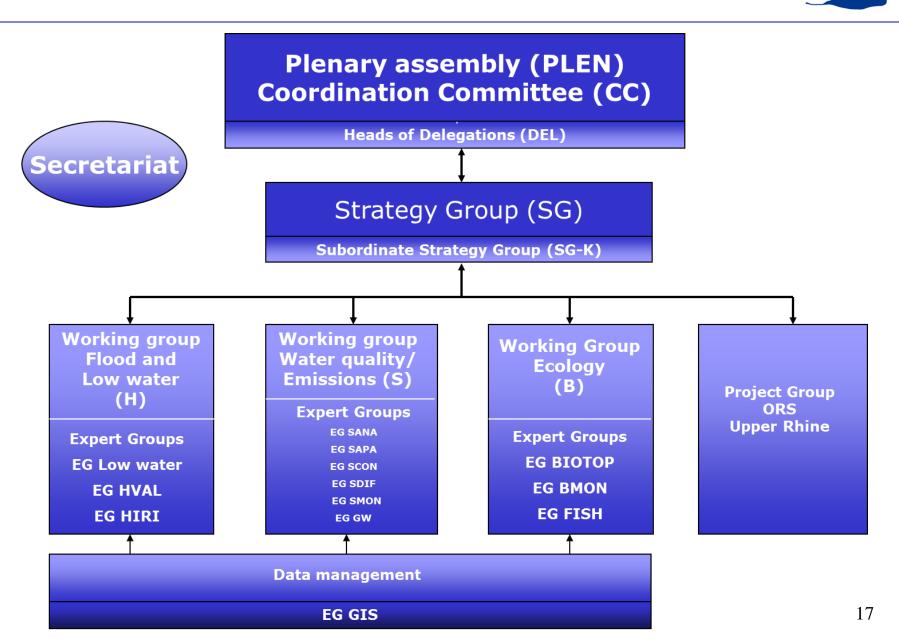
Delegations

- work with a political mandate
- do have the technical know how
- provide the common budget
 (1.2 Mio €/a for secretariat only)
- Decision making by consensus. Measures as recommendations to countries, no sanctions.
- Obligation to report on implementation of measures
- Small neutral secretariat with technical & scientific knowledge, 3 working languages & English





ICPR: How are we organized?



Conference of ministers



- gives ambitious goals to the Commission
- takes place regularly
- political support for the work of the states in the Rhine basin



→ Next one: 13 February 2020, Amsterdam (NL)

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First Phase 1950 - 1970/80: Monitoring network (CH > NL), building trust and mutual understanding;
convincing society; wastewater treatment plants

- >1986 Accident at Sandoz (CH)
- >1987 Rhine Action Program + "Salmon 2000"
- >1993 + 1995 ",Century floods" on the Rhine
- >1998 Action Plan on Floods

>2000 - Program Rhine 2020
>2000 - EU Water Framework Directive
>2007 - EU Floods Directive

The turning point 1986: Fire at Sandoz, Basel (CH)



"Rhine action program" (1987-2000)

"Salmon 2000"



- Guarantee drinking water production
- Reduce direct inputs of toxic substances by 50% - 70% (1985 - 1995)
- Reduce accidental spills for example by constructing collecting basins for fire extinction water
- Improve warning and alert systems
- Improve ecosystem: Reintroduce vanished fauna species (salmon)

Second ICPR Action Programme -Rhine 2020

- started 2000
- underpinned by European Union Water Framework Directive (2000)

<u>Goals</u>

- Further reduction of emissions/discharges
- Water quality is required to be such that simple near-nature treatment is sufficient for the production of drinking water
- Restoration of biotope network and ecological continuity

(New programme "Rhine 2040" in preparation)

Outline

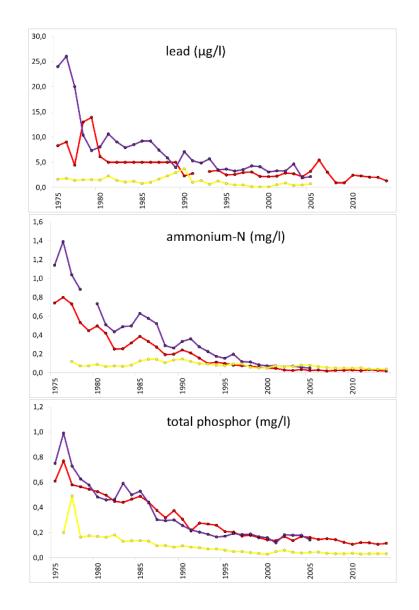
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RIVER RHINE – 1970's SEWER OF EUROPE



Water quality improvement





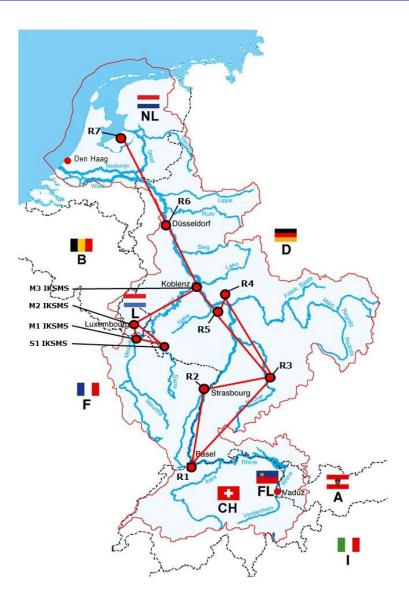
Water quality improvement

- Solidarity in water quality improvement
- Common efforts of
 - ✓ governments, administrations
 - ✓ industries
 - ✓ municipalities/population

Since 1975, € 80 bn. invested in wastewater treatment plants within the Rhine catchment (today: 96 % of population connected)



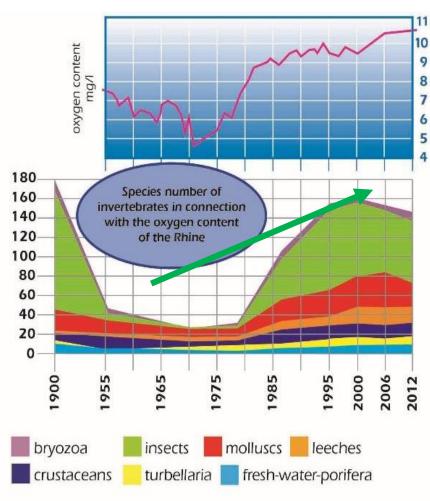
Warning and alert plan



Tanker accident (MV Waldhof) 13th January 2011 No navigation for 5 weeks

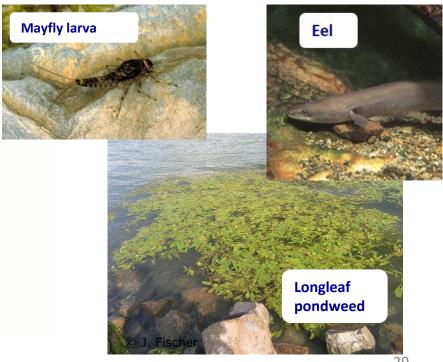


Better water quality + hydromorphology = higher biodiversity

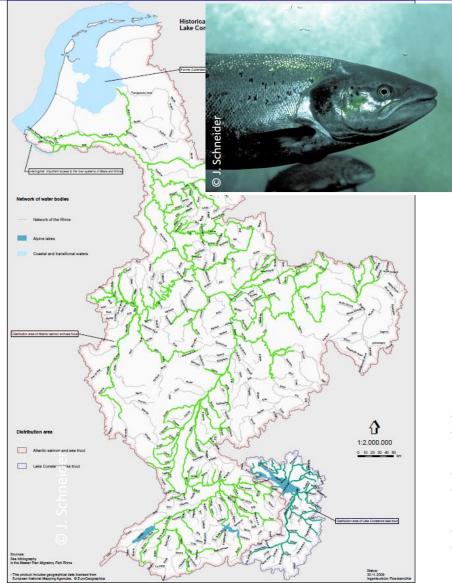


Long-term trends

- Increased diversity of invertebrates
- 44 macrophyte species
- 64 fish species



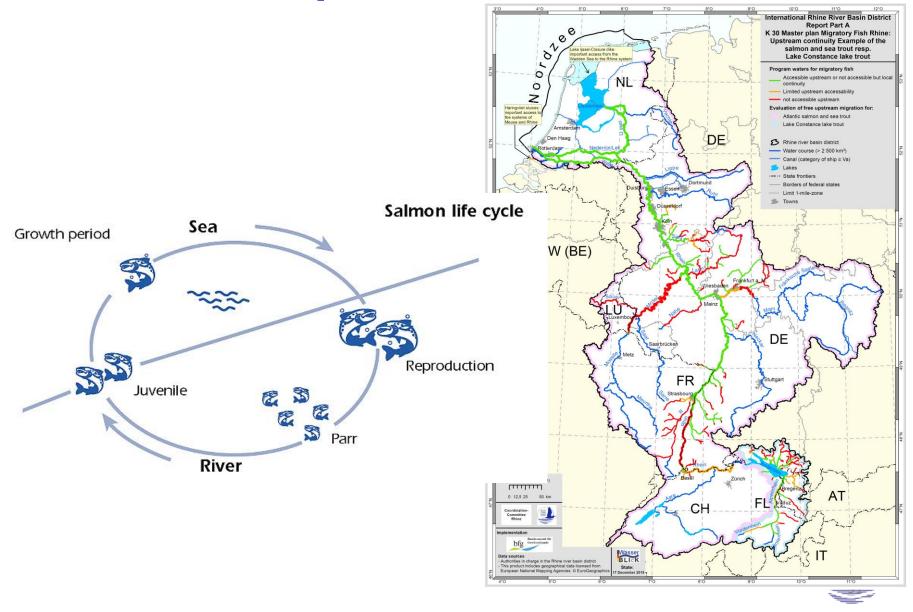
Reintroducing an extinct species in the Rhine: An ambitious goal since 1987



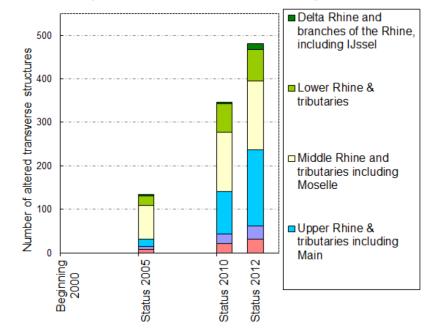
- Reintroduction of an extinct and historically important species
- Symbol for clean
 water, natural river
 beds and habitat
 connectivity

- Program Rhine 2000 / Salmon 2000
- Program Rhine 2020 / Salmon 2020
- Masterplan Migratory Fish Rhine (2009, 2018)

Why is habitat connectivity so important ?



Achievements: River continuity



Improvement of river continuity

\rightarrow almost 500 barriers were made passable

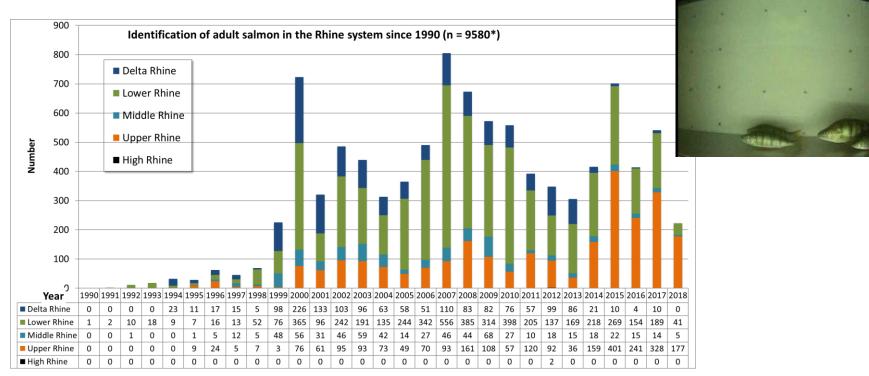


Salmon is back!









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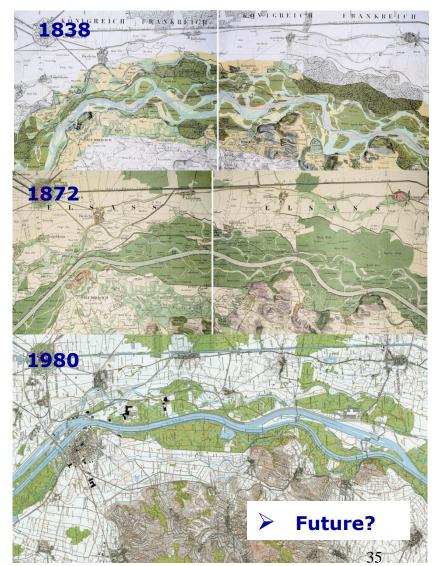
Transboundary flood management-WHY?

Floods: not only natural reasons...

- Destruction of natural retention areas (floodplain)
- Straightening of rivers
- Building in the floodplain => sealing => less infiltration
- •Climate change (natural + man-made influence)

Since 19th cent. loss of 85% floodplains on the Rhine => Reactivation of floodplains since 2000: approx. 122 km²

a part of the Upper Rhine



Transboundary flood management-WHY?



Dec. 1993 and Jan./Feb. 1995 Cities flooded in Germany and The Netherlands

Koblenz – Deutsches Eck



normal situation

What has the ICPR done so far?

Rhine Ministers' Conference Jan. 1998 \rightarrow The Action Plan on Floods (1998-2020)





4 ambitious objectives:

(1) Reduce flood damage risks by 25 % by 2020 -

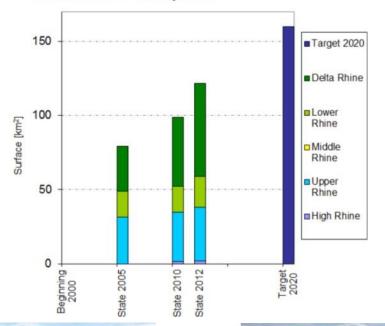
(2) Reduction of flood levels by up to 70 cm by 2020 (V)

(3) Increasing flood awareness by drafting and spreading flood risk maps for 100 % of flood hazard areas V

(4) Improve the flood forecasting system -Prolong forecasting periods by 100 % by 2005 V

Reactivation of floodplains

Reactivation of floodplains



"Room for the river"





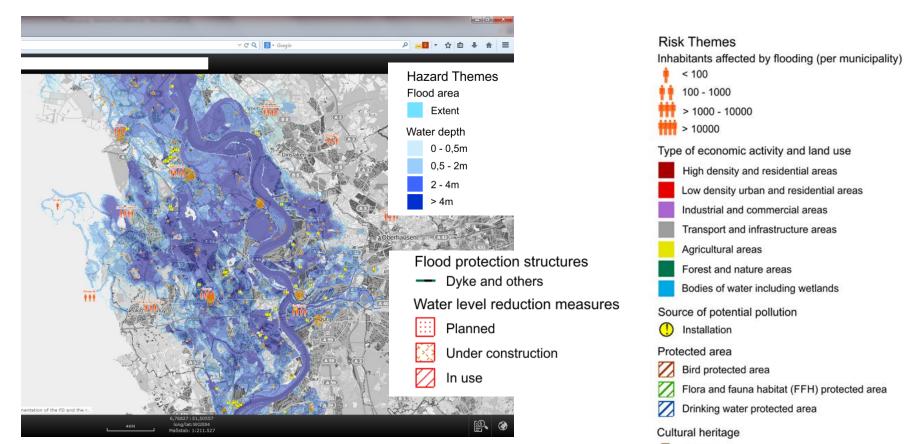


after creating the by-pass, Lent-Nijmegen

Flood risk awareness



ICPR Flood risk atlas



Available on www.iksr.org

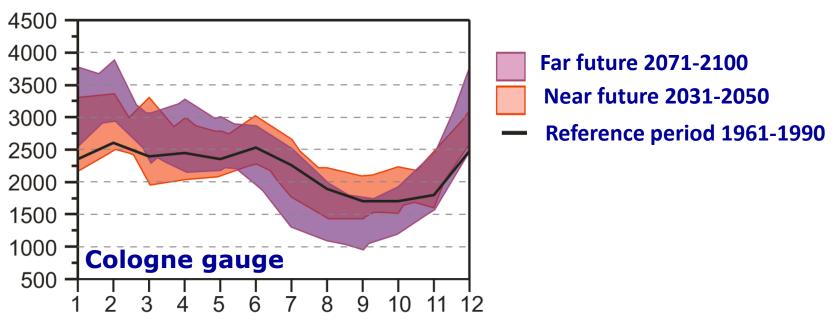


- Historic monument
- Others

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Possible effects of climate change on discharges



Average monthly discharge [m³/s]

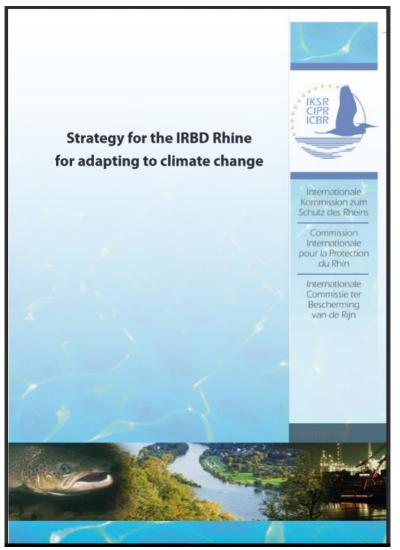
- > wetter winter, drier summer!
- > higher water temperature (specially during summer and low water): impacts on water quality and ecology
 - → Acting is needed!

Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2015

Approach – ICPR report No. 219

Identification of:

- Direct effects of CC on flow regime and water temperature (multi-model analysis, scenarios building)
- Indirect effect thereof on –ecology –water quality
- Impact on different uses
- \rightarrow challenges



15th Conference of Rhine Ministers (Basel, Oct. 2013):

"In the near future the ICPR will decide on further steps, eventually on an ICPR low water (management) plan".



Issue treated since then by the ICPR working group "floods"

Establishment of an expert group "Low Water" (EG LW) in 2016

Conference of ministers October 2007:

"to develop a joint and comprehensive strategy for reducing and avoiding micropollutant inputs from urban wastewater and other sources into the Rhine and its tributaries by improving knowledge on emissions, eco-toxicological reactions in nature and to draft suitable treatment methods"

- Several Assessment reports published
- ICPR recommendations published (ICPR report No. 253)



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Conclusions

- The story of the river Rhine is a success story given the improvements achieved in its water quality and biodiversity.
- Nonetheless, new challenges are ever present such as effects of climate change and micropollutants.
- Success can be explained by
 - →the institutional governmental framework for cooperation of states and involvement of stakeholders through ICPR
 - →pressure/acceptance from the public
 - →building common trust;
 - →identifying common interests;
 - →defining common goals, reinforced through a recognizable objective/symbol (Salmon)
 - \rightarrow open and transparent communication



Thanks for your attention! ... questions?





Rhine Topics Uses International Cooperation Water Framework Directive Floods directive	
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ICPR • International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine

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Home

Welcome

to the website of the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine.

ICPR in support of worldwide exchange of information on transboundary water cooperation

Together with the German Head of Delegation, Mrs. Heide Jekel, the President of the ICPR, Mr. Gustaaf Borchardt, will be participating in a workshop on "Exchange of experience on transboundary water cooperation and regional water diplomacy" staged in Tehran 31 October and 1 November 2016.

Experience made along the Rhine and other great European rivers will be exchanged with participants from Iran. Based on examples, different manners of coordinating competing interests of uses and possible consensual solutions for conflicts concerning water resources will be indicated.

In May and September 2016, two workshops at Ministers' level have been staged in Brussels and Beijing within the CCICED (China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development), during which the President of the ICPR reported on experience made within the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine existing since 1950. In particular, the step-by-step approach first improving water quality before then dealing with ecological issues and water management were met with great interest. Thus, integrated water management as precursor for European directives on water-related issues has been developed within the ICPR. The orranication and operation of ICPD cooperation ware appther for al point of the

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