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YES - 2008

What territorial organization for a sustainable urban water policy?

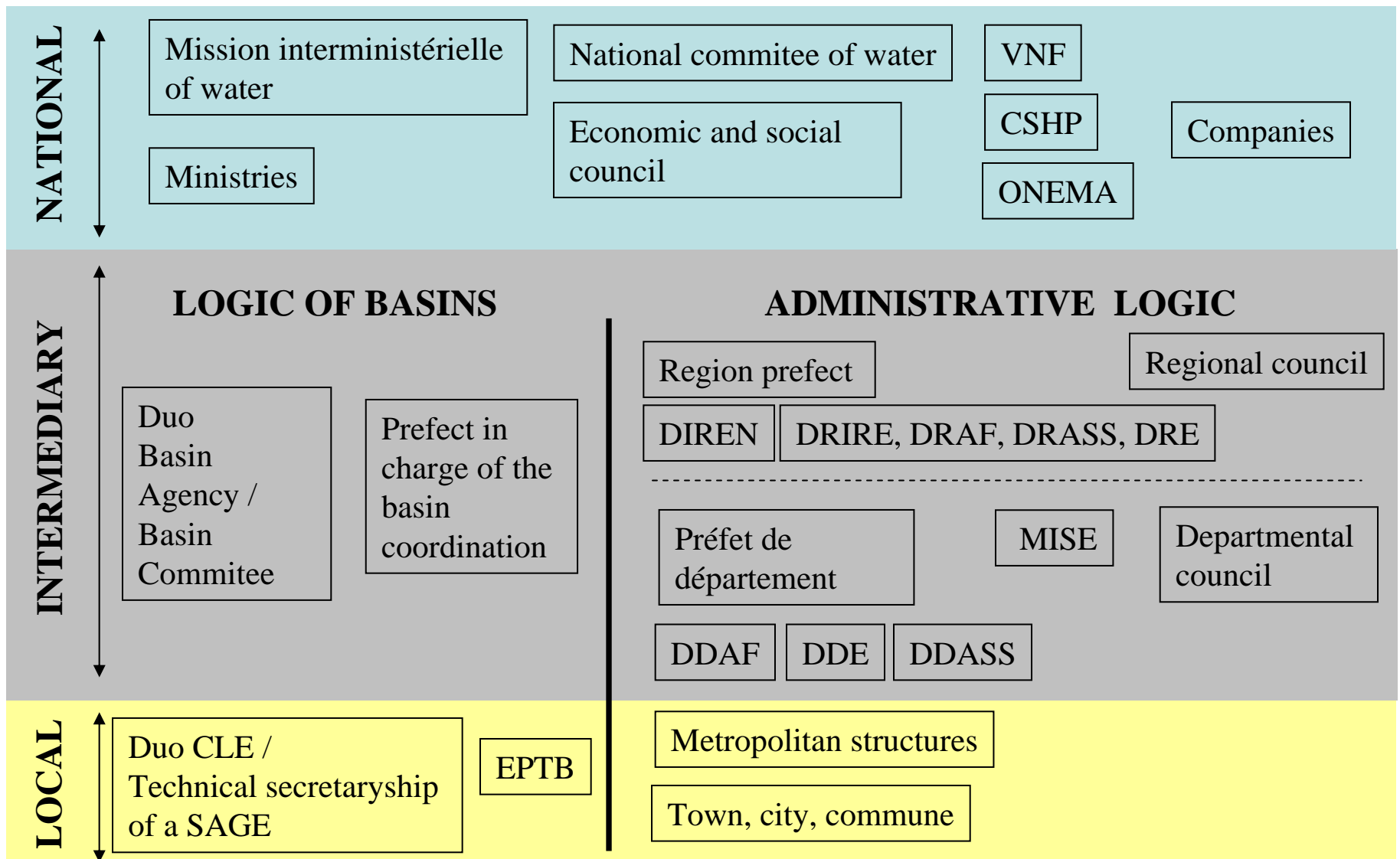
## The French experience

# Plan of the presentation

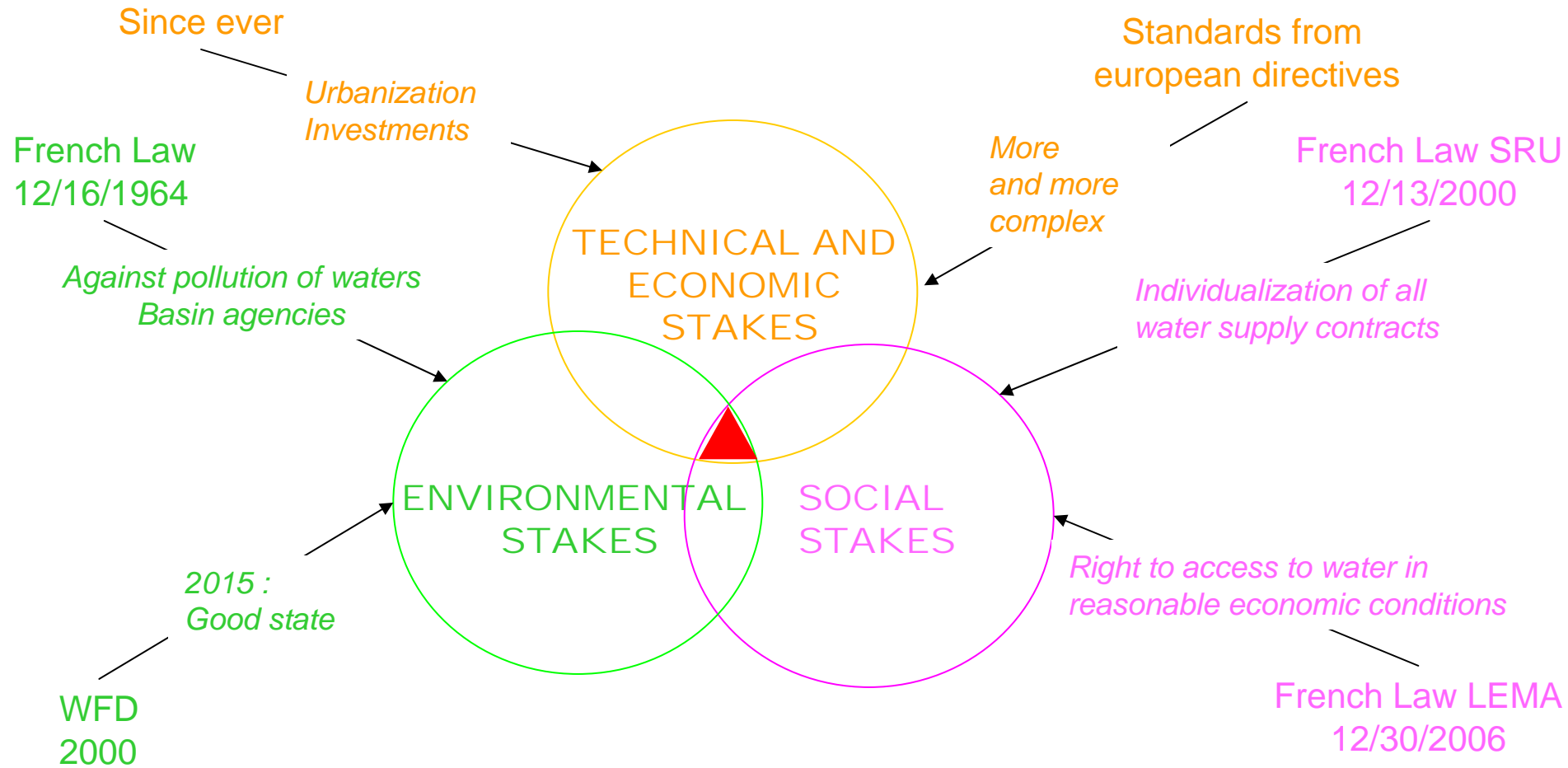
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- What questions do I want to answer to ?
- How I am going to answer to them ?
- What are the first results of my first analysis ?

# The French water stakeholders system



# Evolution of the stakes



▲ CURRENT WATER MANAGEMENT  $\approx$  SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT (governance stakes, too)

# Which organization is adapted?

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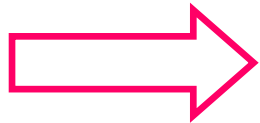
How to answer to

technical, economic  
and social stakes ?

Creation of different  
intercommunal  
structures

environmental stakes ?

Creation of basin systems :  
➤ structures  
➤ planning and orientation tools



**SOLUTIONS EXIST**

**BUT...**

# Which organization is adapted?

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1. For urban services, almost totally free choice for :

- the type of the structure
- the competences of this structure
- the missions of this structure

⇒ Almost each territory has its own configuration

2. Separation between services logic and environmental logic

⇒ Difficulties of local officials confronting to the choice of their territorial organization

# Which questions do we want to answer to?

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Which territorial organization is adapted to the management of drinking water and waste water collection and sanitation public services ?

What type of structure is adapted ?

Competences of this structure ?

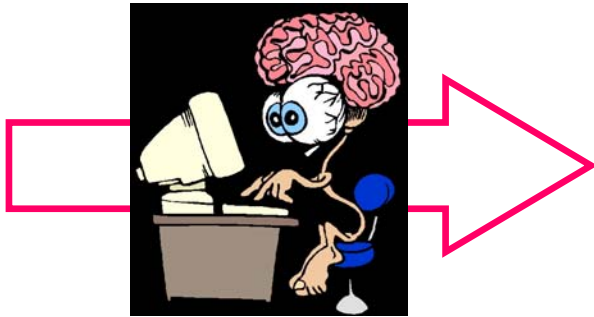
Missions of this structure ?



Which link and influence must exist between this structure and the basin structures in order to take into account the water environment protection ?

# What do we want in our research ?

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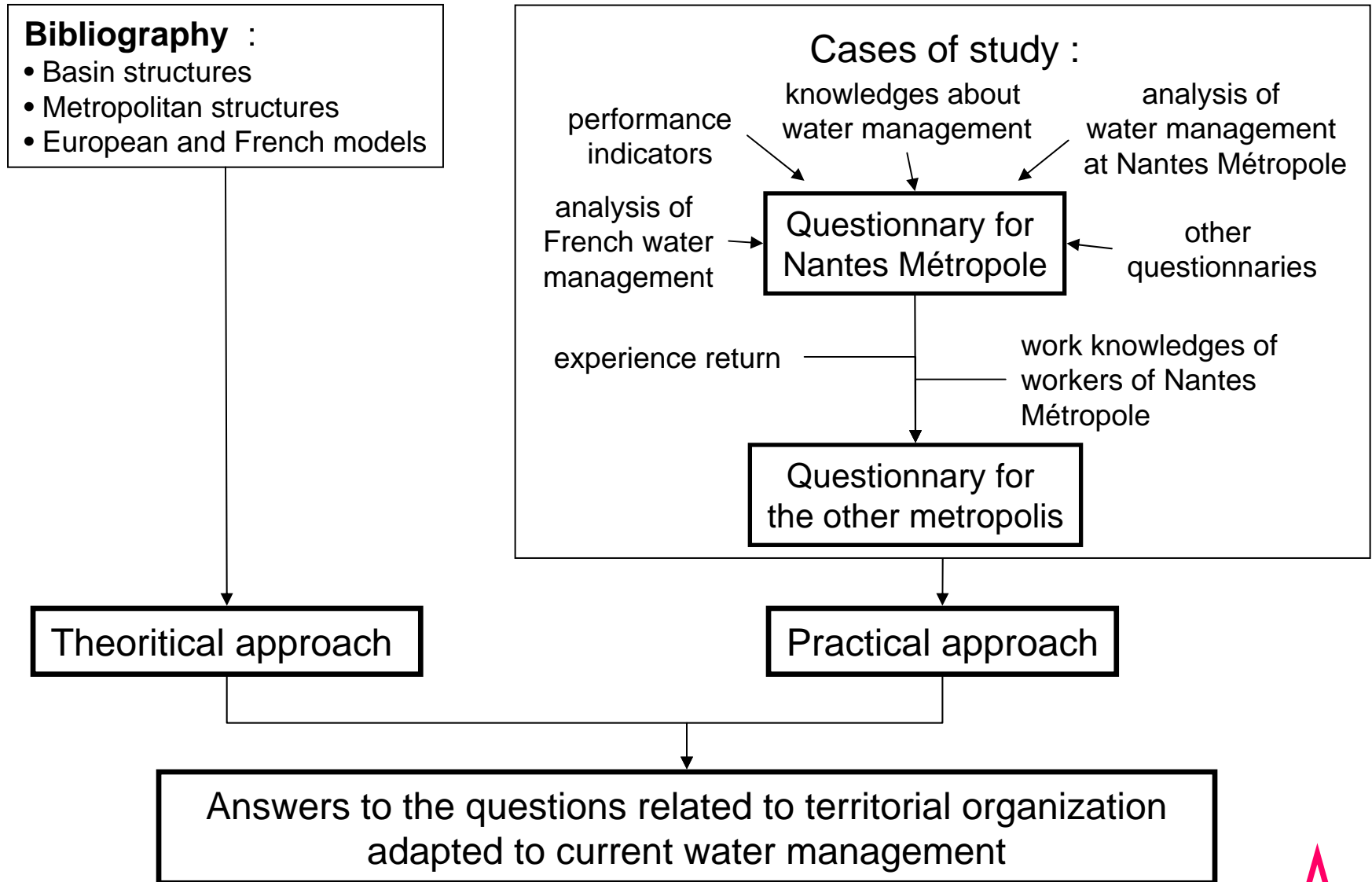
**OUR RESEARCH**

## **COHERENT SET OF RECOMMANDATIONS :**

- adapted to local cases
- to be successful in the search of a sustainable water management.



# How ?



# The choice of the terrains

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Two criteria :

- Population : between 250000 and 1 million inhabitants
- Singularity of the structure

# The choice of the cases

Name of the structure	Type of structure	Water supply competence	Waste water competence	Integration of environmental stakes and basin management
<b>Grand Toulouse</b>	CA	NO	YES	
	considering its population, it could be a urban community			
<b>Bordeaux Urban Community</b>	UC	YES : shares it with two syndicates	YES	SAGE Nappes Profondes
<b>Strasbourg Urban Community</b>	UC	YES : shares it with a departmental syndicate	YES : shares it in part with a departmental syndicate	
<b>Lille Urban Community</b>	UC	YES: shares it with a departmental syndicate	YES	
		long history of cooperation with Belgian		
<b>Grenoble Alpes Métropole</b>	CA	NO	YES	
		long history in water supply management		
<b>Grand Dijon</b>	CA	NO	NO	
	managed by a mixed syndicate			



# What did we do on each cases ? What did we study? How did we prepare them ?

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From November 2007 to March 2008

For each case of study :

- Study of the context
- Questionnaire based on three major questions :
  1. What type of structure is adapted for water and waste water services?
  2. How must the competences be shared ?
  3. What are the link and influence between the structure and the basin structures ?
- Indicators table
- Missions table
- Several and different interlocutors

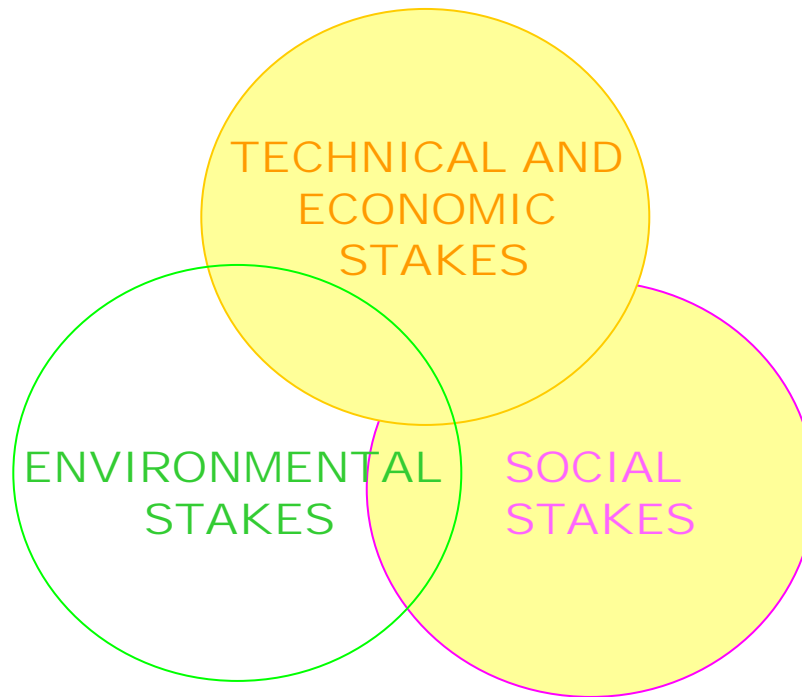
# First analyse / First results

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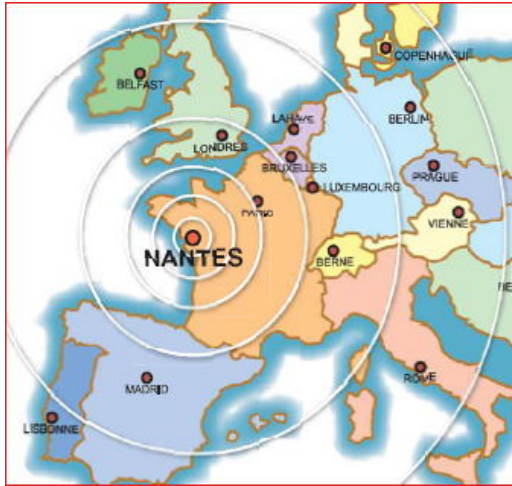
- First analysis by themes of what Nantes Métropole does « comparing to » what the other metropolis do and solutions opened by the other cases of study
- Presentation of these first results

# How to answer to technical, social and economic stakes

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# Presentation of Nantes Métropole

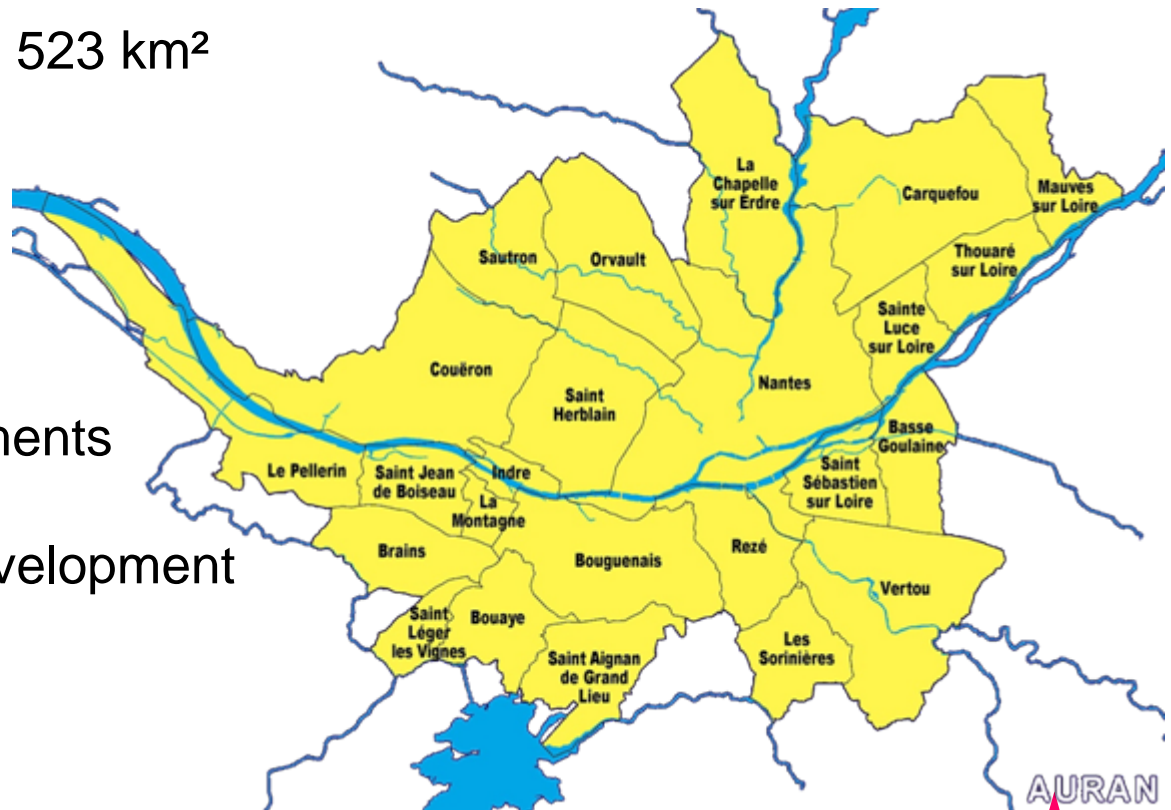


21 towns at its creation in 2001

24 towns now

About 580 000 inhabitants

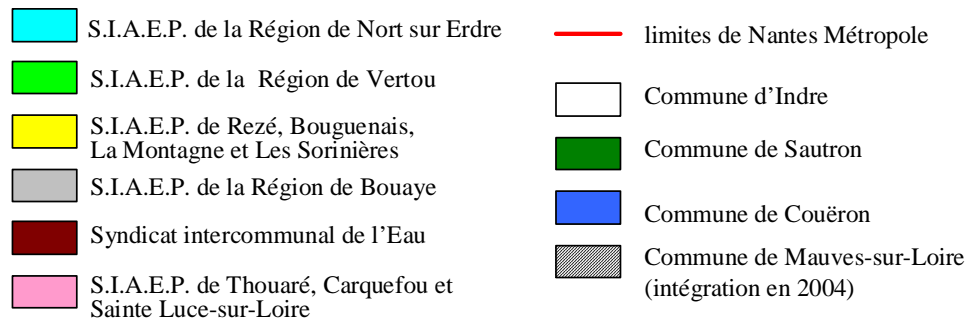
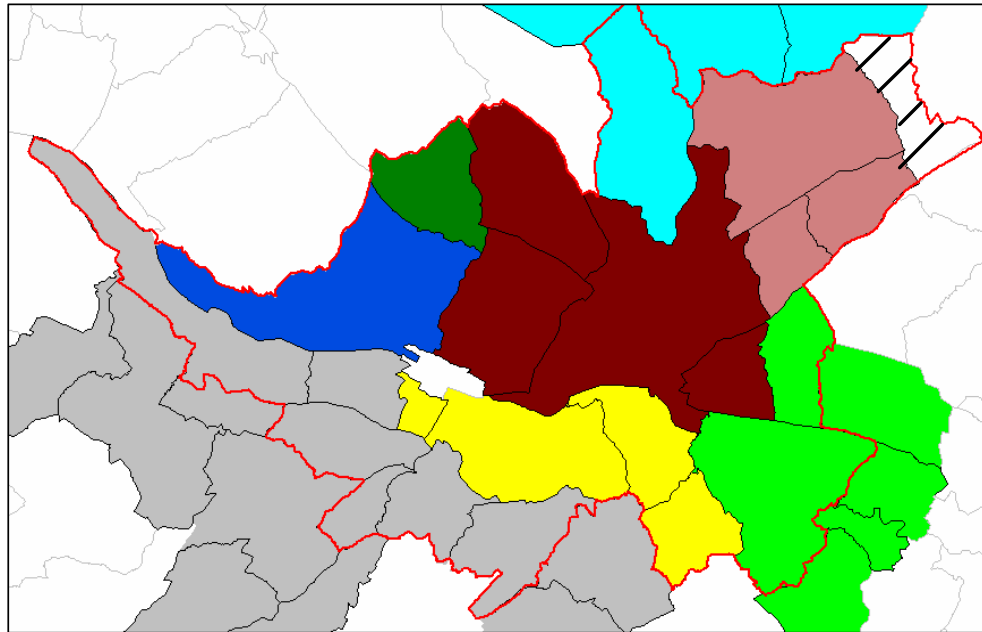
523 km<sup>2</sup>



- Transport – road departments
- Urbanism – environment
- Social and Economic Development
- International - Tourism
- Water, Waste water

# Advantages of a metropolitan management

- ❖ simplification of the landscape of stakeholders in water





# Advantages of a metropolitan management

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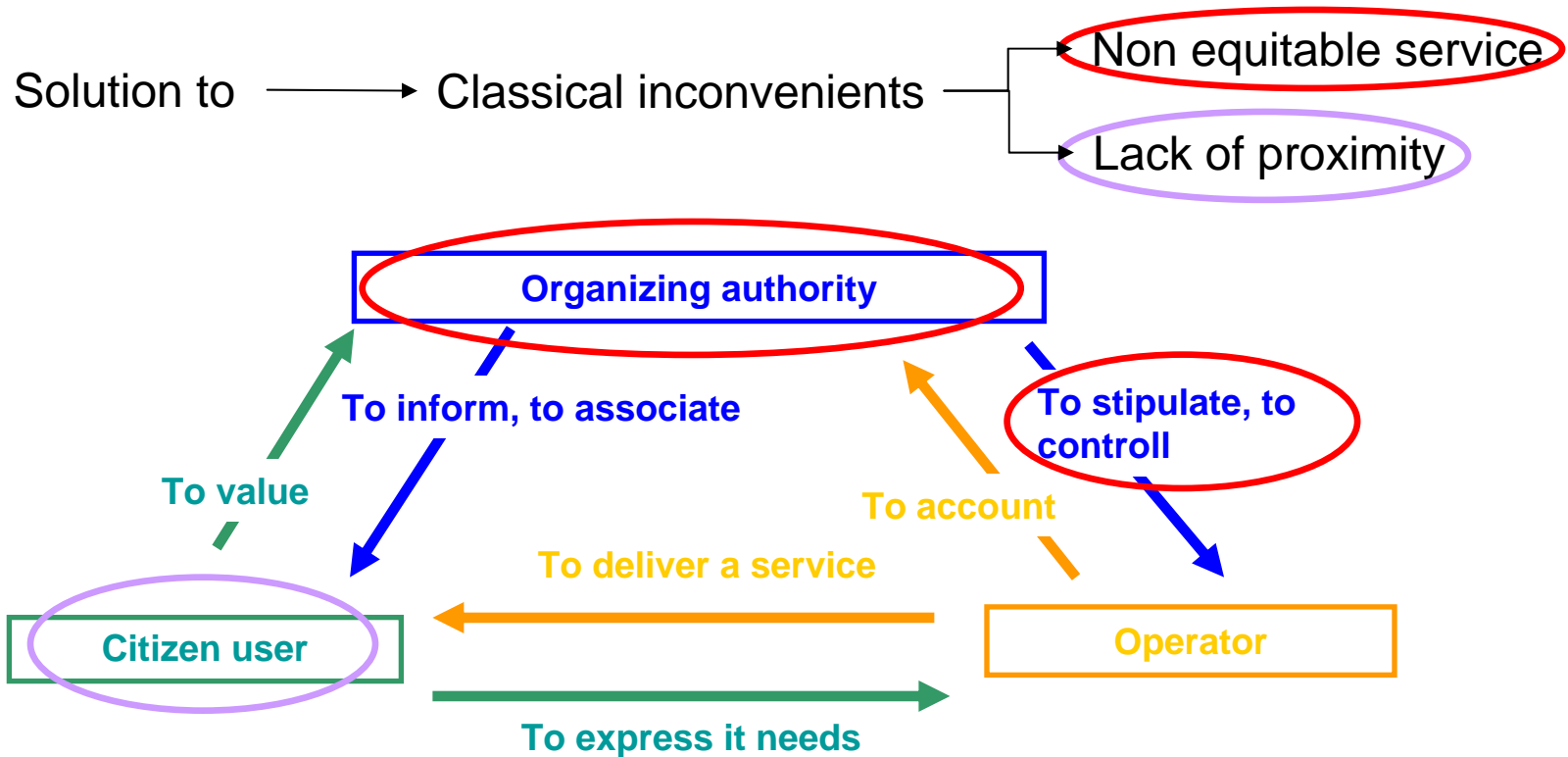
- ❖ simplification of the landscape of stakeholders in water
- ❖ a larger covering perimeter
- ❖ scale economies
- ❖ means of all types (humans, financial, technical...) in common, better and more structured.

ANALYSIS  
AND  
INTERVIEWS

CONFIRMED BY

- Study : the intercommunality tool appears like an efficient way to increase the financial margins from the member collectivities
- The fact that metropolitan management increases :  
between 2001 and 2004, increase of 4% for the population concerned by a metropolitan management of water supply

# Intercommunality without its inconvenients



Affirmation of the role of the organizing authority and harmonization of services

Introduction of the citizen in a technical and political domain

# Which competences ?

better to have **A WHOLE COMPETENCE** on **THE WHOLE TERRITORY OF THE STRUCTURE**

permits

→ more coherence

→ a more global vision

not always the case

Structures responsible of water supply on the territory of Lille Urban Community



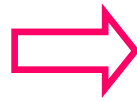
better to have **WATER AND WASTE WATER AND OTHER COMPETENCES** such as urbanism and roads department.

→ some advantages for the coherence of the global public policy

# Draft of a solution for technical, economical and social stakes

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A metropolitan management



Economic and technical stakes  
(more means)



A model based on the notion of organizing authority



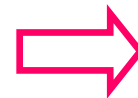
Equitable service



Taking into account  
the citizen



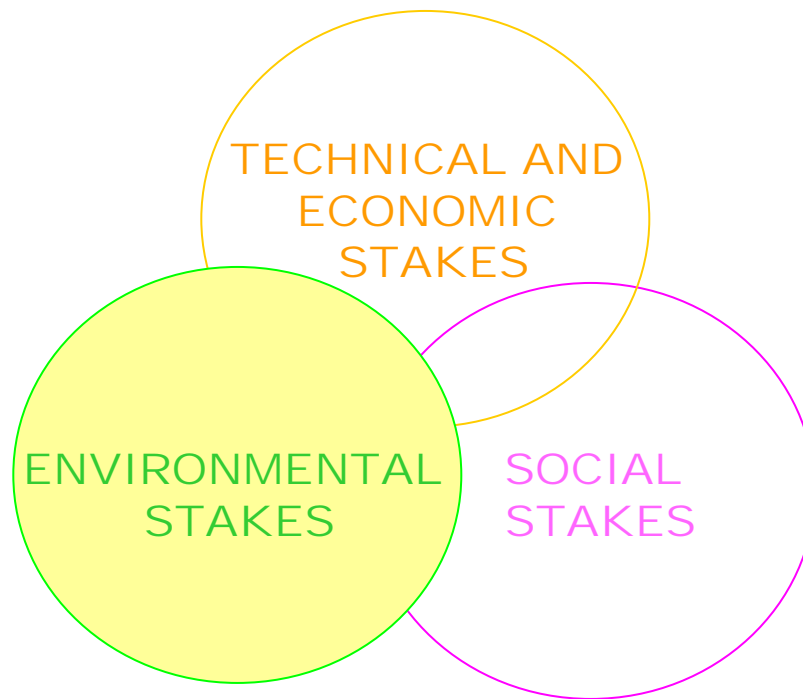
Competences : water supply, waste water  
management, urbanism, roads department, ...  
on the whole territory of the structure



Coherence of the policy

# How to answer to environmental stakes

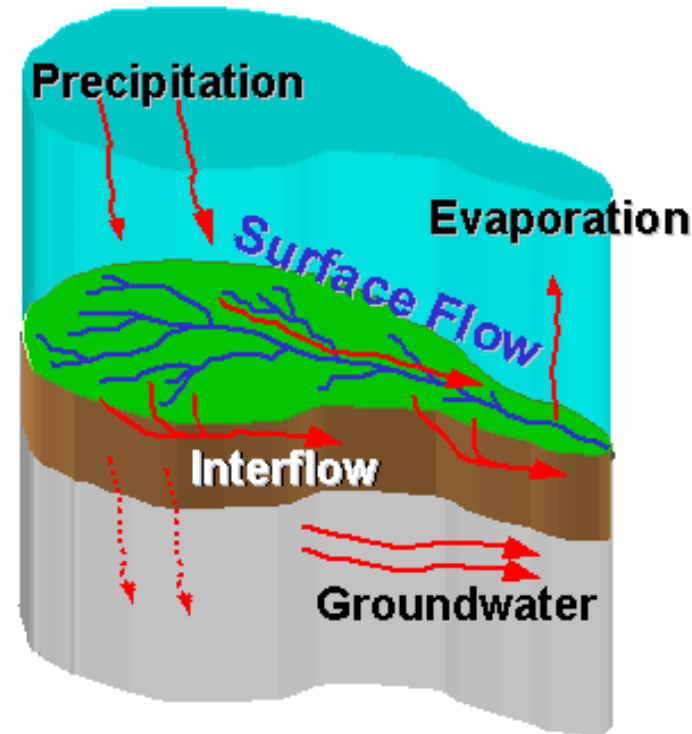
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# The basin : natural territory for water management

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*« praised as the ecological and economic management unit »*



*« the spatial unit logic to use »*

*« the pertinent scale of planning »*

# Institutionalization of the basin

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1964

Creation of basin agencies and committees



1992

SDAGE ET SAGE

Creation of the Local Commission of Water and technical secretaryship for the SAGE

2000

District of the WFD

2006

Stronger legal value for the SAGE

# The concrete organization : a more complex situation

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## **Restricted power of the basin structures**

- ❖ role essentially financial or of orientation
- ❖ hard to bring into operation : no contracting authority

## **Limited influence** (sometimes none)

- ❖ limited to the produced documents
- ❖ different logics

## **Fragile legitimacy**

- ❖ non-elected members
- ❖ no police power



# The necessity of working on this aspect

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A naturally logic territory : the basin

BUT

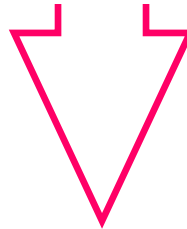
Difficulties for the concrete organization



WFD : more integrated water mangement

water environment is the receptor for waste water services and  
the resource for water supply

the local responsible are the principal contracting authorities of  
the actions proposed by the basin organisms



To work on links between structures in charge of water and waste water management  
and basin structures

# Three examples

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<b>Example</b>	<b>Why this example ?</b>
« Neptune » Nantes Métropole	Scale of the metropolitan structure
SAGE « Estuaire de la Loire »	Work on links since the beginning
SAGE « Nappes profondes de Gironde »	Impact of the stakes on the links

# Neptune

Water supply  
Waste water  
mangement  
**≠**  
Planning for  
waterways

NEPTUNE

Basin Agency Loire-Bretagne

Treillières et Sucé sur Erdre

**MORE AND MORE INTEGRATION (WATER CYCLE)**

1994-1998

NEPTUNE I :  
Waste water

1999-2003

NEPTUNE II :  
Waste water mangement  
Actions by basin

2004-

NEPTUNE III :  
Waste water mangement  
Actions by basin  
Water supply

# SAGE Estuaire de la Loire

The TRADEMARK of the SAGE Estuaire de la Loire : the stake  
« COHERENCE AND ORGANIZATION »

- ❖ think about the future putting in practice from the project
- ❖ think about the financing of the actions
- ❖ think about the contracting authorities of the actions

➡ The organization will be on two levels:

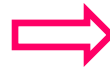
- ❖ entire territory
- ❖ the “referent structure” : the relay of the animation cell on the territory



# SAGE Nappes Profondes de Gironde

Where ? In the region of the Bordeaux Urban Community

Major stake :  
Quantitative management of water

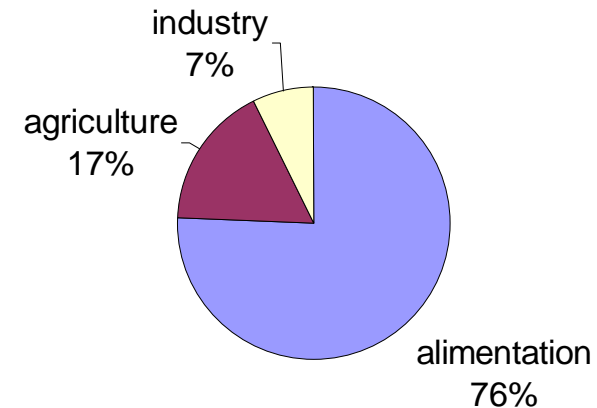


Two aims

- To economize water
- Find new resources



Water for alimentation represents  
the biggest part of the sampling



Links between the SAGE and the structures in charge of water supply are very strong :

- ❖ The SAGE is the local policy of water of Bordeaux Urban Community
- ❖ The SAGE has means to function : specific tax and territorial challenge

# Conclusion concerning the taking into account of environment

Difficulties :

- For the local responsible of water services to take into account the environmental logic
- For the basin structure to have influence on local policy of water



Solutions proposed by my cases of study

Case of study	Why is this case of study interesting ?	What do we learn with this case of study ?
Neptune	How can a structure in charge of water take into account the whole water cycle ?	Possible when having a competence in water ways and with a contract with the basin agency including all actions concerning the water cycle
SAGE Estuaire de la Loire	How can a basin structure work on links with the contract authority ?	To think about it since the beginning of the project To do a major stake of it To have relay on the territory
SAGE Nappes profondes de Gironde	What impact can have the stake of the SAGE on the links with the local responsables of water services ?	A quantitative threat on the resource makes the links easier to bond

# Draft of a territorial organization adapted to current water management

