

# **Water Governance Institutions in the South Saskatchewan River Basin**

Elena Orrego

Report prepared for the  
Institutional Adaptation to Climate Change Project  
University of Regina

Original January 2007  
Revisions by D.R.Corkal July 2007

## Introduction

The Institutional Adaptation to Climate Change (IACC) Project seeks to develop a systematic, integrated and comprehensive understanding of the capacities of regional governance institutions to contribute to the development of rural communities' adaptive capacity to climate change risks and the forecasted impacts of climate change on the supply and management of water resources in two basins: the South Saskatchewan River basin in western Canada and the Elqui River basin in Northern Chile.

In this perspective, an assessment of the capacities of regional governance institutions to reduce the vulnerability of rural communities to climate and water related problems has been established as a central task of the project. This assessment requires, as an initial stage, the identification of the main organizations and instruments that are part of the water governance institutions (Diaz and Rojas, 2006). This document lists and provides information about the most important public and private organizations and instruments that organize the management of water resources in the South Saskatchewan River Basin. The document, organized as a table, presents information about the formal roles and responsibilities of the organizations, their links with other organizations, and the main policies, plans, and regulations that govern or affect decision-making with regards to water resources in the basin.

Many agencies work in the area of water, and most are structured around watersheds as a governance model. An example of the number of agencies with an interest in water can be found in the Alberta and Manitoba Water Directories.

“Watershed Stewardship in Alberta” is a 103 page directory (published in 2005) of stewardship groups, support agencies and resources in Alberta (including local, aboriginal, provincial, national and private sector groups).

([http://www.ab.stewardshipcanada.ca/stewardshipcanada/mi\\_ABdirectoryOfWatershedStewardshipInAlberta/mi\\_ABdirectoryOfWatershedStewardshipInAlberta.asp?l=en&s=scnAB](http://www.ab.stewardshipcanada.ca/stewardshipcanada/mi_ABdirectoryOfWatershedStewardshipInAlberta/mi_ABdirectoryOfWatershedStewardshipInAlberta.asp?l=en&s=scnAB) Accessed, July 13, 2007.)

“The Manitoba Water Directory” is a 120 page directory (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. published in 2005) of agencies with an interest in water, including Federal, Provincial, Local government, NGO, Aboriginal, Professional Agencies, Academic institutions and Businesses. Many of the senior agencies, NGOs and professional associations also have representation in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

(<http://www.gov.mb.ca/waterstewardship/directory/index.html> Accessed: July 13, 2007)

As of July, 2007, no similar directory exists for Saskatchewan.

In order to deal with the complexity of water governance in Canada, where different forms of government and organization from the civil society are involved, the document is structured around different levels of governance, as it follows:

- a. Government and civil society organizations at the federal level
- b. Inter Provincial
- c. Provincial and local government and civil society organizations in Alberta
- d. Provincial and local government and civil society organizations in Saskatchewan

The information presented in the document is organized in four columns:

- 1) The first one corresponds to the name of the organization and the main purposes of the organization.
- 2) The second column refers to the role of the organization in water governance.
- 3) The third column describes the main links of the organizations with other organizations or with the community.
- 4) The forth column describes the main instruments (acts, laws or mandates) of the organization.

The document can be further developed adding additional organizations involved in water management. The information provided by this document has been obtained mostly from public and private websites and from documents produced by the IACC project and other researchers. These sources are identified at the end of the document. At the end of the document there is a list of the Acts that appear in the document with a short definition of each one of them.

Name of the organization and general purpose	Main roles and responsibilities in relation to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments mandate and other relevant information of the organization
<b>THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF CANADA</b>			
<p><b>Environment Canada (EC)</b></p> <p>Main Purpose:</p> <p>a) Protecting the natural environment.</p> <p>b) Environment Canada is the integrative leader for water resources and is in permanent consultation with the provinces that have the primary responsibility in enforcing laws and regulations.</p> <p>c) It is in charge of issues related to the NAFTA Agreement.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ec.gc.ca">www.ec.gc.ca</a></p>	<p>The primary federal department responsible for water activities.</p> <p>a) Regulatory responsibilities designed to safeguard natural water supplies.</p> <p>b) Monitors Trans boundary flows.</p> <p>c) Environment Canada in consultation with the provincial ministers of the environment set the Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines.</p>	<p>The Canada Water Act calls for joint consultation between the federal and provincial governments in matters relating to water resources. The permanent consultation with organizations at the provincial level is the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment or CCME.</p> <p>Health Canada is in charge of water quality.</p> <p><a href="#">Climate Change Secretariat (1998 to 2004), with NRCAN.</a></p> <p>On issues related to NAFTA , EC needs to work with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade</p>	<p>EC is the Ministry in charge of the enforcement and implementation of the following Acts:</p> <p>The Canadian Environmental Quality Guide.</p> <p>Canada Water Act.</p> <p>Canadian Environment Act.</p> <p>Canadian Environmental Protection Act.</p> <p>International River Improvements Act.</p>
<p><b>Health Canada (HC)</b></p>	<p>Responsible to develop and establish the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water</p>	<p>Health Canada works together with Federal, Provincial and Territorial Subcommittees on Drinking Water.</p>	<p>Implementation of the following Acts:</p>

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
<p>Health Canada is the Federal department responsible for helping Canadians maintain and improve their health, while respecting individual choices and circumstances</p> <p><a href="http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca">www.hc-sc.gc.ca</a></p>	<p>Quality, with provincial and territorial authorities. Works with national and international standards organizations to develop health-based standards for materials that come into contact with drinking water. See: <a href="http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/water-eau/drink-potab/index_e.html">http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/water-eau/drink-potab/index_e.html</a></p> <p>Governs the manufacturing and selling of pesticides.</p> <p>Ensures the safety of pre-packaged water and ice.</p> <p>In collaboration with INAC, assists First Nations with drinking water safety. Also responsible to establish the Guidelines for Canadian Recreational Water Quality to protect public health. See: <a href="http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/water-eau/recreat/index_e.html">http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/water-eau/recreat/index_e.html</a></p>	<p>Health Canada is the technical secretariat to the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Subcommittee on Drinking Water (under the Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Environmental and Occupational Health)</p> <p>Public Health protection and safeguarding of human health.</p> <p>Environment Canada also plays an important role in water safety.</p>	<p>Canadian Drinking Water Quality Food and Drug Act.</p> <p>Pest Control Products Act.</p> <p>Canadian Environmental Protection Act</p>
<p><b>Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)</b></p> <p>Restoration of fish and fish</p>	<p>Management and control of Inland and Marine Fisheries, conservation, protection.</p>	<p>DFO has six administrative regions: Newfoundland and Labrador, Maritimes, Gulf, Québec, Central and Arctic and Pacific.</p>	<p>The DFO is in charge of enforcing the New Fisheries Act.</p>

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<p>habitat. Safe guard of Canadian Oceans and Fresh waters.</p> <p><a href="http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/index.htm">www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/index.htm</a></p>	<p>The Federal Government has clear constitutional jurisdiction over the conservation of fisheries in inland waters and hence, can intervene in almost every instance in which freshwater ecosystems are threatened</p>	<p>Each of the regional web sites contains regional contacts and information on Fisheries and Oceans Canada services and activities in that area.</p> <p>Two other services offered by Fisheries and Oceans are the Canadian Hydrographic Service, national site and The Canada Centre for Inland Waters</p>	<p>The new Fisheries Act will modernize the way fisheries are managed, and enshrine conservation measures that protect the aquatic ecosystems upon which Canadian commercial, Aboriginal and recreational fishers depend.</p>
<p><b>Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)</b></p> <p>a) Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada is developing its service in partnership with other federal departments, provincial governments, NGOs and industry groups to provide the best available information, analysis and interpretation of land and water resources to all Canadians.</p> <p>b) Responsible for the promotion of the Agricultural business (Canada's agricultural producers are the backbone of a \$130 billion-a-year industry.)</p> <p>The Canadian Food Inspection Agency, part of AAFC, is</p>	<p>AAFC has no regulatory responsibilities for water. There are no federal agricultural powers or authorities being exercised in relation to water management other than agreements signed.</p> <p>AAFC conducts research and disseminates information on best practices but has no regulatory program in place in relation to water use or water quality.</p> <p>The National Water Supply Expansion Program (NWSEP) supports the Environment element of the Agricultural policy Framework (APF) through the development, enhancement and protection of vital water resources to help address water</p>	<p>The main links of AAFC are:</p> <p>Agri-Food Trade Service: Regional Offices</p> <p>Central Experimental Farm</p> <p>Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA): Regional Offices</p> <p>Research Centers across Canada.</p> <p>Drought Watch</p> <p>National Land and Water Information Service</p> <p>Advancing Canadian Agriculture and Agri-Food (ACAAF) Program</p>	<p>The main instruments that are used by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada are:</p> <p>a) Pursuant to the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act</p> <p>The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act pertains to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.</p> <p>b) The National Water Supply Expansion Program (NWSEP) is a four-year, \$60-million initiative under the Agricultural Policy Framework (APF), operated by AAFC-PFRA.</p>

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<p>responsible to inspect domestic bottled water manufacturers, and samples and analyses both domestic and foreign products to ensure that bottled water sold in Canada meets the requirements of Division 12 of the Food and Drug Regulations and is safe for human consumption.</p> <p><a href="http://aceis.agr.ca">aceis.agr.ca</a> <a href="http://www.agr.gc.ca">www.agr.gc.ca</a></p>	<p>constraints in agricultural areas of Canada.</p> <p>A national program, the NWSEP focus on assisting Canadian producers to develop and enhance long-term agricultural water supplies.</p> <p>A very important mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture is the reduction of the risk of water shortages by securing a long-term water supply.</p>	<p>Canadian Agriculture and Food International (CAFI) Program</p> <p>Geographical Indications</p> <p>Industry Associations</p> <p>Value Chain Roundtables</p>	
<p><b>Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN)</b></p> <p>The mandate of Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN) includes:</p> <p>a) supporting Canadians in their efforts to make balanced decisions regarding natural resources;</p> <p>b) sustaining the economic and social benefits derived from natural resources for present and future generations;</p>	<p>NRCAN conducts water research with forestry, mining and energy sectors.</p> <p>Two programs that relate to water that are part of Natural Resources Canada are:</p> <p>a) Enhancing Resilience to a Changing Climate</p> <p>b) Earth Sciences for Public Safety and Security</p> <p>Natural Resources Canada conducts groundwater research and ground water mapping</p>	<p>Reports to the Ministry of the Environment.</p> <p>Other links are: Canada <a href="#">Afforestation Policy Analysis</a>.</p> <p>Canada Forest Accord Canadian Council of Forest Ministers</p> <p>Treasury Board Secretariat.</p> <p>Public Service Human Resource Management Agency.</p> <p>Climate Change Secretariat (1998 to 2004), with NRCAN.</p>	<p>Under the Resources and Technical Surveys Act, Natural Resources Canada has broad scientific authority, and conducts natural resources research programs and mapping activities.</p>

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<p>c) minimizing the environmental impacts of natural resource development and use; and</p> <p>d) Contributing to the safety and Security of Canadians by safeguarding them from natural hazards.</p> <p><a href="http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/inter/index.htm">www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/inter/index.htm</a></p>	<p>activities</p> <p>Canada's Climate Change Secretariat is part of Natural Resources Earth Sciences for a Clean Environment</p>		
<p><b>Indian and Northern Affairs (INAC)</b></p> <p>In August 2003, the Government of Canada announced new funding totaling approximately \$30.7 million over 4 years for climate change and energy initiatives in Aboriginal and northern communities. Aboriginal and Northern Community Action Program (ANCAP) is focused on engaging Aboriginal and northern</p>	<p>a) Drinking Water for First Nations was established in June 2006 by the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs with the support of the Assembly of First Nations.</p> <p>b) Drinking Water for First Nations First Nation Councils. No laws and regulations governing drinking water.</p> <p>c) Regional Offices deal with Watershed systems on First Nations Reserves Communities.</p>	<p>The Expert Panel on Safe Drinking Water. Partnership between:</p> <p>Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), Health Canada and Environment Canada</p> <p>·</p> <p>Many of the provincial and territorial ministries with responsibility for drinking water.</p> <p>First Nations communities</p> <p>Aboriginal or Treaty rights to water.</p>	<p>The creation of the Expert Panel was one element of an action plan announced by the federal government that also included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a protocol for safe drinking water for First Nations communities, covering a number of standards and requirements for drinking water systems</li> <li>• mandatory training for operators, and a regime to ensure that all systems are</li> </ul>

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<p>communities in all provinces and territories to become active partners in climate change action.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca">www.ainc-inac.gc.ca</a></p>		<p>Assembly of First Nations.</p> <p>31 First Nations organizations, including tribal councils, regional councils, technical services associations, environmental and health organizations, and Assembly of First Nations regional offices.</p>	<p>overseen by certified operators;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• specific remedial plans for communities with serious problems and high risks; and</li> <li>• A commitment to report on progress on a regular basis.</li> </ul> <p>Indian and Northern Affairs Canada is responsible for the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, Northwest Territories Water Act, the Yukon Water Act, and the Dominion Water Power Act</p>
<p><b>Parks Canada (PC)</b></p> <p>Responsible for both protecting the ecosystems of natural areas and managing them for visitors.</p> <p><a href="http://www.parkscanada.ca">www.parkscanada.ca</a></p>	<p>Activities related to water, such as ecological integrity of national park across Canada.</p> <p>a) It also protects water resource, and water and waste water systems in National Parks.</p> <p>b) Protects examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage to</p>	<p>Acts on behalf of the people of Canada.</p> <p>Ministers Round Table on Canada's Parks.</p> <p>National Parks Water and Sewer Regulations</p> <p>National Parks Wildlife Regulations</p>	<p>The Constitution of Canada and the principles of responsible government provide the foundation for Parks Canada's roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>The mission of the Parks Canada Agency is to assist the Minister, under law, to</p>

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	ensure ecological and commemorative integrity for present and future generations.	Regulations on marine activities in the Saguenay-St.Lawrence Marine Park	serve the public interest
<p><b>The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. (CEAA)</b></p> <p>Ensures that development in Canada or on federal lands does not cause significant adverse environmental effects in areas surrounding the project</p> <p>It works to provide Canadians environmental assessments that contribute to informed decision making, in support of sustainable development.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ceaa.gc.ca">www.ceaa.gc.ca</a></p>	<p>a) The Canadian Environmental Assessment Act and its regulations are the legislative basis for the federal practice of environmental assessment.</p> <p>b)Ensures that the environmental effects of projects are carefully reviewed before federal authorities take action in connection with them so that projects do not cause significant adverse environmental effects</p>	<p>Companies and organizations whose primary activity is providing products, services, and technologies for use in the environmental industry can become members of The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency.</p> <p>It works in conjunction with the Treasury Board Secretariat to provide advice and support to Treasury Board Ministers</p> <p>Promotes cooperation and coordinated action between federal and provincial governments on environmental assessments</p>	<p>It administers the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, encourages public participation.</p>
<p><b>Transport Canada (TC)</b></p> <p>Transport Canada (TC) is responsible for coordinating and regulating aeronautics, motor vehicles, railways, navigation, shipping facilities, ferries and canals connecting provinces or connecting a province with a foreign country.</p>	<p>Regulate the building of structures within navigable waterways to ensure unimpeded navigation. Transport Canada is also responsible for providing potable water to its employees in airport terminals and other transportation facilities.</p>	<p>Transport Canada needs to work with the following ministries in issues related to the environment:</p> <p>Environmental assessment Environmental remediation and Fisheries and Oceans Canada.</p> <p>Transport Canada and Environment Canada oversees the</p>	<p>Canada Shipping Act and the Navigable Waters Protection Act.</p> <p>Transport Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada oversee the Canada Shipping Act and the Navigable Waters Protection Act and are the lead agencies for</p>

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<a href="http://www.tc.gc.ca">www.tc.gc.ca</a>		Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act.	preventing the introduction of non-native species via ballast water discharge and transfer of live fish.
<p><b>Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)</b></p> <p>Conducting all official communication between the Government of Canada and the government of any other country and between the Government of Canada and any international organization.</p> <p><a href="http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca">www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca</a></p>	<p>DFAIT also has an interest in limiting technical barriers to the International trade of all goods, including drinking water materials.</p> <p>DFAIT is the lead federal authority for the International Boundary Waters Treaty Act which supports the International Boundary Waters Treaty with the United States.</p>	<p>DFAIT co-leads, with Environment Canada, activities in support of the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation. Conducts all official communication between Canada and any International Organization.</p>	<p>DFAIT is the lead federal authority for the International Boundary Waters Treaty Act which supports the International Boundary Waters Treaty with the Unit</p>
<p><b>The National Water Research Institute (NWRI)</b></p> <p>The Institute is Canada's largest freshwater research facility and its aim is to sustain our natural resources and freshwater ecosystems.</p> <p><a href="http://www.cciw.ca/nwri-e.html">www.cciw.ca/nwri-e.html</a></p>	<p>Its main activity is oriented at generating and disseminating scientific knowledge needed to resolve environmental issues of regional, national or international significance to Canada.</p>	<p>The National Water Research Institute (NWRI) is a Directorate of Environment Canada's Environmental Conservation Service. With partners in the Canadian and international science communities, NWRI conducts a comprehensive program of ecosystem-based research and development in the aquatic sciences.</p>	<p>NWRI has two main centers: the larger at the Canada Centre for Inland Waters on the shores of the Great Lakes in Burlington, Ontario; the other at the National Hydrology Research Centre, in the heart of the Canadian Prairies in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.</p>
<p><b>Policy Research Initiative</b> Conducts Policy research for the</p>	<p>Has recently conducted a variety of policy research projects on</p>	<p>Builds on knowledge from Canada's federal government departments,</p>	<p>Publishes reports, working papers and fact sheets.</p>

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<p>Federal Government of Canada</p> <p><a href="http://policyresearch.gc.ca/page.asp?pagenm=root">http://policyresearch.gc.ca/page.asp?pagenm=root</a></p>	<p>water, including sustainable development, water sustainability, water pollution, integrated water resource management, use of market-based instruments for water pricing, public private partnerships, freshwater for the future.</p>	<p>academia, private sector research, international organizations.</p>	<p>Much of the water research can be found under Freshwater Management and Sustainable Development reports.</p> <p><a href="http://policyresearch.gc.ca/page.asp?pagenm=rp_sd_index">http://policyresearch.gc.ca/page.asp?pagenm=rp_sd_index</a></p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canadian Water Sustainability Index,</li> <li>Does Pricing Water Reduce Agricultural Demand?</li> <li>Is Water a Tradable Commodity?</li> <li>Economic Instruments for Water Demand Management</li> <li>Integrated Water Resource Management</li> </ul>

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<p><b>INTER-PROVINCIAL and INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.</b>  <b>FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL PROVINCES OF ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN</b>  The provinces have the primary responsibility for controlling the use of water, regulation of flow and pollution control.</p>			
<p><b>The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA) a Federal Government branch of AAFC, with national presence</b></p> <p>PFRA works with provincial agencies, research organizations, and private companies in an expanding effort to provide the rural prairies with good quality water of sufficient quantity. Works with prairie people to develop a viable agricultural industry and sustainable rural economy.</p> <p>Has offices established across Canada, but the majority of staff are on the prairies.</p> <p><a href="http://www.agr.gc.ca/pfra">www.agr.gc.ca/pfra</a></p>	<p>The Drought Watch website provides an overview and technical assistance of the risk of drought in Western Canada. Provides technical assistance to rural water management projects PFRA has supported the construction of "dugouts" since 1935.</p>	<p>PFRA is a Branch of Agriculture and Agri-Food It has partnerships with individuals, community groups, the private sector, wildlife groups, and other government agencies and has outlets in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Peace River Region of British Columbia and monitors drought conditions.</p> <p>The PFRA maintains links for assisting rural municipalities and organizations with supply management.</p> <p>They serve over 30,000 clients annually, through ongoing programs and short-term initiatives offered from a network of district and regional offices and special Centers in the three Prairie provinces, and the Peace River region of British Columbia.</p>	<p>Establishes the Prairie Farm Strengths are their technical competence, client service, ability to translate national policy into a local context, and a grassroots approach to programming and delivery.</p> <p>The main instruments that are used by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada-PFRA are:</p> <p>a) Pursuant to the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act .</p> <p>The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act pertains to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.</p>

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			b) The National Water Supply Expansion Program (NWSEP) is a four-year, \$60-million initiative under the Agricultural Policy Framework (APF), operated by AAFC-PFRA.
<p><b>National Water Supply Expansion Program (NWSEP) administered by AAFC-PFRA</b></p> <p>Supports, secure, reliable water supplies across Canada over the next three years to encourage growth in the agricultural sector.</p> <p><a href="http://www.agr.gc.ca/env/h2o/index.php">www.agr.gc.ca/env/h2o/index.php</a></p>	<p>Is a federal initiative that created a emergency funds was made available to help mitigate the effects of drought in the Prairies</p>	<p>Canada-Alberta Water Supply Expansion Program.</p>	<p>Emphasizes strategic initiatives (i.e., information gathering, feasibility studies, technology transfer) and multi-user water supply infrastructure (e.g., regional pipelines, dams, tank-loaders)</p>
<p><b>Prairie Provinces Water Board. (PPWB) Federal and Provincial government institutions</b></p> <p>Promotes cooperation among provinces relating to water quality The board administers The Master Agreement on Apportionment that is an International and inter-provincial apportionment that deals with</p>	<p>a) The Board promotes cooperation among the three Prairie Provinces through activities relating to water quality and quantity and groundwater.</p> <p>b)deals with commitments and maintaining in stream flows for the aquatic environment this constitutes an important constraint on water allocation</p>	<p>The ownership of the waters of a river system flowing through several jurisdictions can give rise to competing interests. The PPWB consists of provincial representatives from Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and federal representatives from Environment Canada and the AAFC-PFRA to resolve conflicts between upstream uses and downstream needs. The Master Agreement on Apportionment (1969) ratified by Canada, Alberta, Saskatchewan and</p>	<p>Canada signed the Prairie Provinces Water Board Agreement on July 28, 1948.The mandate of the Prairie Provinces Water Board is to ensure eastward flowing inter-provincial streams are, in accordance with the provisions of that agreement, shared equitably, that water quality at inter-provincial boundaries is maintained at</p>

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<p>commitments and maintaining in stream flows for the aquatic environment this constitutes an important constraint on water allocation in the SSRB.</p> <p><a href="http://www.mb.ec.gc.ca/water/fa01/index.en.html">www.mb.ec.gc.ca/water/fa01/index.en.html</a></p>		<p>Manitoba, stipulates that Alberta must contribute no less than one half the combined flow from the Red Deer and the South Saskatchewan Rivers</p>	<p>acceptable levels, and to facilitate a cooperative approach for the integrated development and management of inter-provincial streams and aquifers to ensure their sustainability.</p>
<p><b>International Joint Commission (IJC)</b></p> <p>A bi-national Canada-United States organization to prevent and resolve disputes relating to the use and quality of boundary waters.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ijc.org/en/background/biogr_commiss.htm">http://www.ijc.org/en/background/biogr_commiss.htm</a></p>	<p>With respect to the South Saskatchewan River Basin, the IJC is concerned with specific clauses in the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 which relate to water flow in the Milk River and St. Mary's River and the inter-basin transfer of water from these rivers into the SSRB for irrigation purposes.</p>	<p>Federal and provincial/state government agencies in Canada and the United States. With respect to the SSRB, the Boundary Waters Treaty has specific clauses for the Milk and St. Mary's Rivers and inter-basin transfer, from Montana water systems for irrigation in the SSRB, affecting Alberta and Saskatchewan.</p>	<p>Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. See: What is the Boundary Waters Treaty? International Joint Council. <a href="http://www.ijc.org/rel/agree/water.html">http://www.ijc.org/rel/agree/water.html</a> and, Accredited Officers for the St. Mary – Milk Rivers <a href="http://www.ijc.org/conseil/board/st_mary_milk_rivers/en/smmr_mandate_mandat.htm">http://www.ijc.org/conseil/board/st_mary_milk_rivers/en/smmr_mandate_mandat.htm</a></p>
<b>THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA</b>			
<b>PROVINCE OF ALBERTA</b>	<p>Alberta Environment, Alberta Health and Wellness, Sustainable Development and Alberta</p>	<p>Alberta's water program involves three Acts and three Ministries (Environment, Sustainable Development and Health</p>	<p>Under The Constitution Act , the provinces have the primary responsibility for the management of water</p>

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	Agriculture are the primary departments responsible for water in Alberta.	& Wellness). There is some overlap in responsibilities for drinking water between the provincial and municipal governments and regional health authorities, and efforts are Currently underway to harmonize water management between these two levels of government.	resources. In Alberta the provincial government is following the Water for Life strategy (2003), working in partnership with local watershed groups.
Name of the organization and general purpose	Main roles and responsibilities in relation to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments mandate and other relevant information of the organization
<p><b>Alberta Environment (AE)</b></p> <p>To ensure thriving ecosystems now and in the future and to ensure the quality and quantity of provincial water resources.</p> <p>Alberta’s seven major water systems constitute Alberta River Basins.</p> <p>In Alberta, regionally-designated Directors perform a variety of duties, including issuance, amendment, suspension and cancellation of registrations, approvals and licenses</p>	<p>a) It is responsible for water policy and legislation.</p> <p>b) Regulates municipal water and wastewater systems.</p> <p>c) The Water Act (1999) was created in part to help address concerns regarding the flexibility of the Province’s water allocation system.</p> <p>d) Alberta Environment provides information on major water reservoirs, runoff, and snow pack conditions through their Water Supply Outlook reports, in addition to precipitation maps and a variety of other</p>	<p>Alberta Environment has cooperated with Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development to promote education about water use and law in the agricultural sector. The Water Act also permits the Director to hold back a portion of water (up to 10 percent) during a license transfer.</p> <p>Water is allocated by AE in accordance with the Water Act. The designated “Director” is responsible for issuing a license or temporary diversion license, both of which grant the authority to divert and use water for a variety of purposes.</p> <p>Alberta Agriculture - Land Water and Climate</p>	<p>The Water Act is the guide for its work. The Water Act determines the approvals and licenses, guidelines, and codes of practice. Water for Life is Alberta’s Strategy for Water Sustainability The Water Act outlines various mechanisms for participation in water management planning and licensing or transfer decisions, which have been mostly effective involving citizens and local stakeholders.</p> <p>Minister’s Advisory Committee On Water Use</p>

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
<p><a href="http://environment.gov.ab.ca/default.aspx">http://environment.gov.ab.ca/default.aspx</a></p>	<p>information.</p>	<p>Alberta Agriculture - Soil/Water/Air Resources</p> <p>Environment Canada - Prairie Provinces Water Board</p> <p>Lakeland Industry and Community Association</p> <p>Mackenzie River Basin Board</p> <p>North American Waterfowl Water Management Plan</p> <p>North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance</p> <p>Wetlands At Work in Calgary</p> <p>Irrigation Management Climate Information Network</p>	<p>Practice and Policy.</p> <p>Agriculture Drought Risk Management Plan,</p> <p>Alberta Water Research Strategy</p> <p>The Water Act provides AE with the sole authority for implementing some institutional tools to protect the aquatic environment or restore stream flows over the long term.</p>
<p><b>Alberta's Ministry of Health and Wellness. (AMHW)</b></p> <p>Health programming and safeguarding the health of provincial citizens, including the prevention of waterborne diseases. Safety of drinking water. <a href="http://www.health.gov.ab.ca">www.health.gov.ab.ca</a></p> <p>Alberta's nine Regional Health</p>	<p>a) Provides leadership in health surveillance, disease control and prevention, and population health strategy development.</p> <p>b) Facilitates coordinated approaches to improving public health and medical care through public health policy development.</p>	<p>The Ministry of health works in conjunction with:</p> <p>Regional Health Authorities</p> <p>Federal Government</p> <p>Community Health.</p> <p>Councils in the health regions.</p>	<p>Regional Health Authorities have key responsibilities to protect public health on municipal water systems.</p> <p>Regional Health Authorities or districts also advise rural citizens dealing with water and wastewater management on private water supplies.</p>

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<p>Authorities are responsible for delivering health programs and protecting the public health. Regional Health Authorities take action and safeguard public health above any municipality.  <a href="http://www.health.gov.ab.ca/regional/RHA_map.html">http://www.health.gov.ab.ca/regional/RHA_map.html</a></p>	<p>c) program delivery and responsibilities for public health protection on municipal systems rest with Regional Health Authorities, who have the responsibility to issue emergency boil water warnings if warranted</p> <p>d) Regional Health Authorities also provide advice and information to owners of private water and wastewater systems</p>		
<p><b>Ministry of Sustainable Resource Development and Alberta's Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB)</b></p> <p>Sustainable Resource Development (SRD) works with Albertans across the province to ensure a balance between the economic, environmental and social values of our province. Manages the use of public lands.  <a href="http://www.srd.gov.ab.ca">www.srd.gov.ab.ca</a></p>	<p>a) It reviews proposals for projects that affect Alberta's non-energy natural resources.</p>	<p>The NRCB (Alberta) reports to the Minister of Sustainable Resource Development.</p> <p>Nine Area Managers provide integrated field operations for a defined geographical area. Southern Rockies, Clearwater and Prairies will report to the Assistant Deputy Minister of Lands.</p>	<p>Responsible for regulating Alberta's confined feeding operations as a result of changes to the Agricultural Operation Practices Act.</p>
<p><b>Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development. (AAFRD)</b></p> <p>Provides information to farmers.</p>	<p>Provides the irrigation industry in Alberta with up-to-date information on Irrigated Crop Water Use and Decision Support Tools to help irrigators make on farm water management</p>	<p>Works in conjunction with the Irrigation Management Climate Information Network and has links with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Environment Canada, Alberta Environment, and Alberta Agriculture,</p>	<p>Is largely responsible for implementing the Irrigation Districts Act and has various non-regulatory responsibilities relating to water quantity, including</p>

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<p>The Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development promote agricultural water conservation.</p> <p><a href="http://www.agric.gov.ab.ca/app21/rtw/index.jsp">http://www.agric.gov.ab.ca/app21/rtw/index.jsp</a></p>	<p>decisions. In Alberta Water Supply Expansion Program (CAWSEP). Is an initiative for Alberta agricultural groups and communities to have access to support - both technical and financial - for the planning and development of projects that will improve their ability to develop and enhance long-term, sustainable agricultural water supply.</p> <p>Alberta Agriculture has a large role in providing guidance and advice to farmers on the sustainable use of their private water supplies (both for domestic and other on-farm water needs).</p>	<p>Food and Rural Development.</p> <p>Alberta Agriculture Food and Rural Development has provided financial support to individuals, partnerships and corporations for sustainable water supply infrastructure.</p> <p>The Alberta Farm Water Program creates instances for cooperation of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Environment Canada, Alberta Environment, and Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development.</p> <p>Works closely with PFRA in developing sustainable water management practices for use on farms.</p>	<p>the implementation of programs.</p> <p>Drought-related information can be found under Weather and Climate, in the Drought section.</p>
<p><b>Alberta Science and Research Authority (ASRA) is part of The Water Research Strategy (WRS)</b></p> <p>Focus research and knowledge planning on priority areas to address the challenges of population growth, expansion of agriculture, energy, forestry and other industries and climate</p>	<p>a) Alberta has significant research, development and innovation capacity to address the knowledge needs of Water for Life</p>	<p>Alberta Science and Research Authority ( ASRA ) works in collaboration with the Alberta Water Council.</p>	<p>ASRA advises government on priorities and policies for science and research, and it facilitates strategic initiatives on how best to promote science and research across its three strategic priorities</p> <p>Published Alberta's Water Research Strategy</p> <p><a href="http://www.asra.ab.ca/resources/publications/pdf/2006_">http://www.asra.ab.ca/resources/publications/pdf/2006_</a></p>

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<p>change.</p> <p><a href="http://www.asra.gov.ab.ca">www.asra.gov.ab.ca</a></p>			<p><a href="#">water_strategy.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Canada-Alberta Farm Water Program</b></p> <p><b>(Canada-Alberta FWP)</b></p> <p>Provides financial assistance to projects undertaken by individual farmers.</p> <p><a href="http://servicealberta.gov.ab.ca/cps/rde/xchg/sa/hs.xsl/dynamic.html">servicealberta.gov.ab.ca/cps/rde/xchg/sa/hs.xsl/dynamic.html</a></p>	<p>Senior government financial resources represent an important contribution to rural water supply infrastructure, although lesser funding opportunities are available for individuals.</p>	<p>The federal government is committed to providing financial support to the new Canada Alberta Farm Water Program, from emergency (safety net) funds allocated under the new federal National Water Supply Expansion Program</p>	
<p><b>Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties.</b></p> <p><b>(AAMDC)</b></p> <p>Represent the interest of the member municipalities and rural Albertans on different issues and assist rural municipalities to achieve strong and effective local government.</p> <p><a href="http://www.aamdc.com">www.aamdc.com</a></p>	<p>Municipalities provide essential, local services such as road Maintenance, water &amp; sewer services, and garbage collection, and share the characteristics of having land and boundaries. Municipalities are in regular contact with Alberta Transportation, which administers the major grant programs</p>	<p>The Provincial and the Federal government to influence Government Policy to reflect member interests at the local level.</p> <p>Representatives from drought-affected municipalities work with the Alberta Drought Management Committee to address drought in their area.</p> <p>At the local level, participation mechanisms used by municipalities comprised open houses, focus groups, public hearings, committees, council meetings and town hall meetings.</p>	<p>The Municipal Government Act provides that councils can only exercise the powers of the municipal corporation in the proper form, either by bylaw or resolution.</p> <p>.</p>
<p><b>Alberta Ministry of Municipal Affairs.</b></p> <p><b>(AMMA)</b></p>	<p>a) Facilitates at the municipal and Irrigation District level opportunities or mechanisms for citizens to participate in water</p>	<p>Works with Alberta municipalities, other government departments and local organizations to achieve these</p>	<p>Municipalities are governed by the Municipal Government Act. Codes and standards ensuring that</p>

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<p>It provides support services, advice and other assistance to help municipalities operate efficiently and preserve public safety.</p> <p><a href="http://www.municipalaffairs.gov.ab.ca">www.municipalaffairs.gov.ab.ca</a></p>	<p>management decision making.</p> <p>b) Municipal roles in water management stem from the ownership and operation of public water and wastewater utilities.</p> <p>c) Municipalities provide essential, local services such as road maintenance, water &amp; sewer services, and garbage collection, and shares the characteristics of having land and boundaries.</p>	<p>goals.</p> <p>The Ministry of Municipal Affairs is made up of The Department of Alberta Municipal Affairs. The department has two main operating divisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Government Services</li> <li>• Public Safety</li> </ul> <p>The provincial and the federal governments also allocate resources in support of smaller scale municipal or urban supply management through the Alberta Municipal Water/Wastewater Partnership.</p>	<p>buildings and equipment are constructed and operated safely are adopted under the Safety Codes Act. These Acts provide the legal basis for good local government and public safety. The Municipal Government Board. It is an independent, quasi-judicial Board that has jurisdiction through the Municipal Government Act to hear and decide appeals related to property assessments, linear assessments, and subdivision and inter-municipal disputes. The Board also hears annexation disputes and makes recommendations to the Minister and Cabinet on annexations.</p>
<p><b>The Expanded Main Canal Advisory Committee.</b></p> <p><b>(MCAC)</b></p> <p>Plays an important role when there are water shortages and rationing and has representation</p>	<p>a) Provides a meeting space for irrigation districts that share a main canal and the government.</p> <p>b) Address impending water shortages and rationing</p>	<p>In 2000, this committee was expanded to include Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development officials, representatives from all irrigation districts, and private irrigation in the sub-watershed.</p> <p>Is integrated by managers of irrigation districts that share a main canal from</p>	<p>Is an extension of the Main Canal Advisory Committee.</p>

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<p>from all irrigation districts.</p> <p><a href="http://www.irrigation.org/press_releases/2003-10-13_3.htm">www.irrigation.org/press_releases/2003-10-13_3.htm</a></p>		<p>the Southern Tributaries, who meet with Alberta Environment staff on a regular basis during the irrigation season.</p>	
<p><b>Alberta Drought Management Committee (ADMC)</b></p> <p>In drought alert conditions this committee focuses on reporting, monitoring and response actions.</p> <p><a href="http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\$department/depdocs.nsf/all/ppe3883">www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\$department/depdocs.nsf/all/ppe3883</a></p>	<p>Monitors drought-related weather data from across the province creating strategies for producers.</p> <p>a) Drought Preparedness, b) Drought Reporting and c) Drought Response.</p>	<p>The activities of the ADRMP are coordinated by the multi-agency Alberta Drought Management Committee (ADMC). The plan's three main partner agencies — Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, Alberta Environment, and Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration — provide Scientific and technical input, develop educational materials and recommends delivery of programs. Representatives of municipal councils from the drought-affected areas will be invited to join the ADMC during the dry conditions.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Agriculture Drought Risk Management Plan, occurs through the Alberta Drought Management Committee and includes the input of municipalities and agricultural organizations.</p>
<b>LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ALBERTA</b>			
<p><b>Alberta Irrigation Projects Association (AIPA)</b></p> <p>The Alberta Irrigation Projects Association has sought to increase the level of</p>	<p>The main activities that relate to water:</p> <p>a) Participates in education and outreach, policy development and research activities. b) Improves understanding of</p>	<p>It is associated with water management infrastructure to federal, provincial and local government officials, departments and agencies, water management stakeholders, its own members, the public and the media.</p>	<p>Directors of the AIPA are based on one director for each 75,000 acres of irrigation assessment or part thereof.</p>

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<p>understanding of irrigation's value to the Province of Alberta and to promote progressive water management practices. This is primarily an advocacy organization involved in broader public education regarding the role and benefits of irrigation in southern Alberta.</p> <p><a href="http://www.aipa.org/home.html">www.aipa.org/home.html</a></p>	<p>water resources and climate change through conferences</p> <p>c) It provides up-to-date information about the status and benefits of irrigation.</p>	<p>Irrigation Districts and Alberta Environment operations staff and Irrigation District managers maintain frequent communication and coordination of water supply management activities during the irrigation season.</p>	
<p><b>Irrigation Districts (ID)</b></p> <p>The largest consumers of water and critical stakeholders in the watershed. It has sought to increase the level of understanding of irrigation's value to the Province of Alberta and to promote progressive water management practices.</p> <p><a href="http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\$department/depdocs.nsf/all/irr4475">www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\$department/depdocs.nsf/all/irr4475</a></p>	<p>Irrigation Districts are required to pass bylaws on a number of issues, including irrigation rates the elections of board officers.</p> <p>Alberta's irrigation districts are often major players in day-to-day water management and program implementation.</p>	<p>IDs hold a license for all the irrigation parcels on their respective assessment rolls, but often enter into agreements to provide water for non-irrigation purposes agreement, rural water use agreement, and water conveyance agreement.</p>	<p>They may enact bylaws to regulate water use or impose limits on water delivered to irrigators. The Irrigation Districts Act is managed by an executive director and an executive committee, the members of which are elected by representatives of IDs and associate members who sit on the board of directors.</p>
<p><b>South Saskatchewan River Basin Advisory Committee (SSRB)</b></p> <p>This committee consists of senior government managers who will be actively involved in the</p>	<p>Individual rural water supply projects can also receive some financial assistance from senior governments, which has been primarily from provincial sources.</p> <p>Senior management that reviews</p>	<p>South Saskatchewan River Basin Water Management brings together the following sub basins:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Oldman River Basin Advisory Committee</li> <li>-South Saskatchewan River Sub-basin Advisory Committee</li> </ul>	<p>Total allowable water use for Irrigation Districts and private irrigation projects is regulated in the South Saskatchewan Basin Water Allocation Regulation, originally enacted Under the Water Resources Act.</p>

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<p>process to provide direction and to ensure the work in all four sub-basins is proceeding in a consistent, unified and coordinated fashion.</p> <p><a href="http://www3.gov.ab.ca/env/water/regions/ssrb/pdf/meeting10_17_01.pdf">www3.gov.ab.ca/env/water/regions/ssrb/pdf/meeting10_17_01.pdf</a></p>	<p>plans for water management. South Saskatchewan River Basin recognizes that several sub basins (including the ORB) are approaching the limits of their available water resources</p>	<p>-Bow River Basin Advisory Committee -Red Deer River Basin Advisory Committee.</p> <p>In addition to consultations with the general public, a Basin Advisory Committee was established for each of the 4 sub watersheds of the SSRB, including the ORB all of these collectively are referred to as the SSRB Joint Basin Advisory Committee. The South Saskatchewan River Basin water management planning process incorporated intensive public participation in the form of general public meetings and more focused Basin Advisory Committees.</p> <p>Part of the Alberta Irrigation Projects Association</p>	
<p><b>Northern Lethbridge Irrigation District (NLID)</b></p> <p>Was established by the local farmers and acts similar to a municipality, with an elected board of directors responsible for</p>	<p>NLID is one of the thirteen irrigation districts are collectively represented by the Alberta Irrigation Projects Association (<b>AIPA</b>)</p>	<p>Participates in the Alberta Irrigation Council. Part of is a provincial agency reporting to the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development Alberta Agriculture and Food Ministry Part of the Alberta Irrigation Projects Association</p>	<p>Is a component of The Irrigation District Act. Some expenditures involved cleanup of previously completed IRP projects or engineering only for upcoming projects</p>

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<p>managing the irrigation district.</p> <p><a href="http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\$department/depdocs.nsf/all/irr8567">www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\$department/depdocs.nsf/all/irr8567</a></p>			
<p><b>Local Watershed Planning and Advisory Councils. (LWPAC)</b></p> <p>Councils are intended to act as a liaison between provincial-level committees and the local governments in the watershed as part of the Water for Life strategic plan.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ijc.org/php/publications/html/llwme.html">www.ijc.org/php/publications/html/llwme.html</a></p>	<p>a) Water for Life strategic planning initiative setting priorities for water.</p> <p>b) Management and water-related land use planning</p>	<p>Works in conjunction with Alberta Agriculture Food and Rural Development, Ministry of the Environment, Watershed Protection Groups. At present, there are limited connections between provincial level planning and grassroots or local organizations interested in water management.</p>	<p>The existing watershed management approach, typified by the SSRB planning process, takes into consideration the availability and quality of water resources for the purposes of water allocation and in stream flow requirements.</p>
<p><b>Main Canal Advisory Committee (MCAC)</b></p>		<p>Consists of managers of 4 districts that share a main canal, the Saint Mary River Irrigation District, Raymond Irrigation District, Taber Irrigation District and Magrath Irrigation District, and representatives from Alberta Environment, meet on a weekly basis for part of the year.</p>	
<p><b>Bow River Water Quality Council (BRWQC)</b></p> <p>Promote awareness, improvement and protection of Bow River water quality.</p>	<p>Fosters cooperation among agencies with water quality responsibilities.</p> <p>It is responsible for periodic reporting on the state of the Bow River.</p>	<p>Through the Council, stakeholders along the Bow River can communicate directly with all levels of government and with each other Provides advice and make recommendations to the Minister on policy and program issues related to Bow River quality improvement and protection.</p>	<p>Address and provide advice on other specific matters that may be referred to Council be the Minister.</p>

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<p>Foster cooperation, consistency and efficiency among agencies with responsibilities for water quality management in the Bow River basin.</p> <p><a href="http://www.brbc.ab.ca/pdfs/StateRR1994execsumm1.pdf">www.brbc.ab.ca/pdfs/StateRR1994execsumm1.pdf</a></p>		<p>Provides communication links among governments, interest groups and the general public</p>	
<p><b>The Oldman River Basin Water Quality Initiative.(ORBWQI)</b></p> <p>Is a partnership of different Irrigation Districts aimed primarily at facilitating the implementation of best management practices, and water quality and sometimes quantity.</p> <p><i>*Electronic links provided below this table</i></p> <p><a href="http://www.oldmanbasin.org/orbwqi/index.html">www.oldmanbasin.org/orbwqi/index.html</a></p>	<p>a) Was formed in 1997 in response to concerns expressed in the community about protecting water quality in the Oldman River Basin.</p> <p>b) To Learn more about natural pathogens in surface water that is difficult to treat by municipal water treatment facilities</p>	<p>Nine Irrigation District withdraw their water supply entirely from the Oldman River Basin include the St. Mary River, Lethbridge Northern , Taber , Raymond; United ; Magrath ; Leavitt ; Mountain View, Aetna. Several of these districts overlap watershed Boundaries.</p> <p>The ORBWQI receives funding, grants and human resource support from its multiple federal, provincial and local level partners, including: AAFC, PFRA, Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), AAFRD, AENV, Alberta Health and Wellness, Alberta Sustainable Development, Agriculture Groups (e.g., Alberta Cattle Feeders Association)</p>	<p>The main mandate that guide the irrigation districts are:</p> <p>Quality Initiative.</p> <p>The Water Quality Initiative at the Urban and Rural level and the Beneficial Management Practices Teams (action taken to lessen the impact of human activity on water quality) have been actively involved in monitoring water quality in the Basin, developing BMPs and implementing them in test and demonstration sites.</p>
<p><b>Oldman River Basin Municipalities</b></p>	<p>Implementation and enforcement provides the clearest indication of municipal resources allocated and permits evaluating the</p>	<p>In the Oldman River Basin, municipalities tend to have more capacity for current and potential demand management strategies than</p>	<p>Regulatory approaches include metering and volumetric water pricing; regulating nonessential</p>

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<p><b>(ORBM)</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.uoguelph.ca/gwmg/wcp_home/Pages/O_he_mun.htm">www.uoguelph.ca/gwmg/wcp_home/Pages/O_he_mun.htm</a></p>	<p>success of water conservation measures.</p> <p>Most municipalities in the Oldman River Basin have prepared for water shortages caused by drought, pollution or other emergencies by adopting strategies to conserve water in bylaws</p>	<p>Irrigation Districts. Links between the irrigation community and municipalities were rarer; however, the existence of horizontal and vertical linkages in the watershed was largely responsible for the success of the 2001 Water Sharing Agreement as a demand management measure.</p> <p>City of Lethbridge, County of Lethbridge, Town of Cardston, Town of Coaldale, Town of Fort Macleod, Town of Taber.</p>	<p>water uses; and regulating the use of water efficient plumbing fixtures.</p> <p>A variety of tools are employed by ORB municipalities to encourage water use efficiency among their residential, commercial, industrial and institutional consumers.</p>
<p><b>The Oldman River Watershed (ORW)</b></p> <p>Major players in day-to-day water management and program implementation the Oldman River basin.</p> <p><a href="http://www.oldmanbasin.org/board.html">www.oldmanbasin.org/board.html</a></p>	<p>Irrigation plays a significant role in water use and distribution. The Oldman watershed is divided into three distinct zones: the Cordillera (mountainous region), foothills (rolling transitional topography), and plains regions.</p>	<p>Alberta Environment plays a significant role in water management in the Oldman Basin. It is part of the Alberta's irrigation districts Municipalities.</p>	<p>The council for the Oldman River watershed has yet to be established. Thus, currently, there is no single organization or group leading water management at the watershed scale.</p>
<p><b>The Oldman Basin Advisory Committee (OBAC)</b></p> <p><a href="http://gov.ab.ca/env/water/regions/ssrb/pdf_phase2">gov.ab.ca/env/water/regions/ssrb/pdf_phase2</a></p>	<p>The main role is to advise on decisions regarding how to implement transfers and establish WCOs for major rivers</p>	<p>Brings together various local stakeholder representatives (e.g., municipalities, IDs, environmental NGOs, industry)</p>	<p>While the implementation of demand management measures falls primarily on local organizations, senior organizations in the Oldman River Basin contribute to the broader water conservation initiatives and</p>

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
			understanding of water use and demand in the watershed.
<p><b>Oldman River Dam Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC)</b></p> <p>The committee makes sure that the operation of the Oldman River Dam must not diminish the viability of the aquatic, riparian and upland species native to the parts of the Oldman, Castle and Crowsnest river valleys affected by the project. This Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC) was established by the Minister of Environmental Protection <a href="http://environment.gov.ab.ca/info/posting.asp?assetid=6275&amp;subcategoryId=90">environment.gov.ab.ca/info/posting.asp?assetid=6275&amp;subcategoryId=90</a></p>	<p>The priority issue as seen by this committee is the protection of the environmental aspects of this river. It is a concern that we do not over allocate the water.</p>	<p>The main responsibility of this Advisory Committee is making recommendations to the Ministry of Environmental Protection regarding the short and long-term operation of the dam, including the implementation of the mitigation and monitoring programs.</p> <p>The Alberta Government funded the construction of the Oldman River Dam. EAC has continued to work with the various stakeholders affected by the Oldman River Dam project.</p>	<p>The committee's mandate is to provide input into the wise management of water in the Oldman River Basin and the Oldman River Dam environmental mitigation program for the benefit of the people and environment of Southern Alberta.</p>
<p><b>Oldman Irrigation District. (OID)</b></p> <p><a href="http://gov.ab.ca/env/water/regions/ssrb/wrmm/output/ssrbwmp1/ph1oldman.asp">gov.ab.ca/env/water/regions/ssrb/wrmm/output/ssrbwmp1/ph1oldman.asp</a></p>	<p>a) The provincial government continues to subsidize supply management within irrigation districts.</p> <p>b) they have an open door policy at the district office and irrigators can voice concerns to their elected Board member.</p> <p>Irrigation Districts are focused on</p>	<p>Strong horizontal Linkages occur among IDs for demand management, while moderate linkages occur among municipalities.</p> <p>During a drought, IDs play the most critical role in controlling irrigator water use through mandatory rationing and information dissemination. Irrigation Districts employed similar participation mechanisms as</p>	<p>Local municipalities and irrigation districts play key roles in demand management by virtue of their regulatory responsibilities and control over water allocation within their respective jurisdictions. Private and district</p>

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	<p>intensification of water use within their licenses.</p> <p>The provincial government introduced the Irrigation Rehabilitation Program (IRP) to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of Water use within irrigation districts.</p> <p>Irrigation Districts do not have comprehensive demand management programs in place due to the absence of on-farm metering</p>	<p>municipalities; however annual meetings were more commonly used. Participation among irrigators was also considered to be low. Eligible projects must be approved by the Irrigation Council, which administers the funds. Irrigation Districts and Alberta Environment operations staff and Irrigation District managers maintain frequent communication and coordination of water supply management activities during the irrigation season</p> <p>Part of the Alberta Irrigation Projects Association</p>	<p>irrigators in the Oldman River Basin are generally adapting incidentally, or responding to energy prices rather than to climate.</p>
<p><b>St. Mary River Irrigation District (SMRID)</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.smrid.ab.ca/smrid/irp.htm">www.smrid.ab.ca/smrid/irp.htm</a></p>	<p>The SMRID is the largest district withdrawing water from the watershed.</p>	<p>Irrigation Districts and Alberta Environment operations staff and Irrigation District managers maintain frequent communication and coordination of water supply management activities during the irrigation season</p> <p>Part of the Alberta Irrigation Projects Association</p>	<p>Local municipalities and irrigation districts play key roles in demand management by virtue of their regulatory responsibilities and control over water allocation within their respective jurisdictions.</p>
<p><b>Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District (LNID)</b></p> <p><a href="http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\$department/depdocs.nsf/all/irr8567">www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\$department/depdocs.nsf/all/irr8567</a></p>	<p>Is a mid- size irrigation district.</p>	<p>Irrigation Districts and Alberta Environment operations staff and Irrigation District managers maintain frequent communication and coordination of water supply</p>	<p>Local municipalities and irrigation districts play key roles in demand management by virtue of their regulatory</p>

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
		<p>management activities during the irrigation season</p> <p>Part of the Alberta Irrigation Projects Association</p>	<p>responsibilities and control over water allocation within their respective jurisdictions.</p>
<p><b>County of Lethbridge Rural Water Users Association. (CLRWUA)</b></p> <p><a href="http://county.lethbridge.ab.ca/municipal/lethbridge/.../ccm2004-09-02.pdf">county.lethbridge.ab.ca/municipal/lethbridge/.../ccm2004-09-02.pdf</a></p>	<p>Is a mid- size irrigation district</p>	<p>It is administered, operated and maintained by the board of directors, which requires a considerable time commitment citizens are often prepared to invest considerable time and financial resources when opportunities arise to improve the quality of their drinking water supply. Part of the Alberta Irrigation Projects Association</p>	<p>The County of Lethbridge Rural Water Users Association bore the full costs of hooking up to a treated water pipeline that provides water from the City of Lethbridge to consumers in the eastern portion of the County of Lethbridge</p>
<p><b>The Taber Irrigation District (TID)</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.r-arcticnet.sr.unh.edu/Points/P182.html">www.r-arcticnet.sr.unh.edu/Points/P182.html</a></p>	<p>Is a mid- size irrigation district</p>	<p>Irrigation Districts and Alberta Environment operations staff and Irrigation District managers maintain frequent communication and coordination of water supply management activities during the irrigation season</p> <p>Part of the Alberta Irrigation. Projects Association</p>	<p>Local municipalities and irrigation districts play key roles in demand management by virtue of their regulatory responsibilities and control over water allocation within their respective jurisdictions.</p>
<p><b>Raymond Irrigation District (RID)</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.r-arcticnet.sr.unh.edu/Points/P138.html">www.r-arcticnet.sr.unh.edu/Points/P138.html</a></p>	<p>Is a mid- size irrigation district.</p>	<p>Irrigation Districts and Alberta Environment operations staff and Irrigation District managers maintain frequent communication and coordination of water supply management</p>	<p>Local municipalities and irrigation districts play key roles in demand management by virtue of their regulatory responsibilities and control</p>

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
		<p>activities during the irrigation season.</p> <p>Part of the Alberta Irrigation Projects Association</p>	<p>over water allocation within their respective jurisdictions.</p>
<p><b>Aetna Irrigation District (AID)</b></p> <p><a href="http://agric.gov.ab.ca/\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/webdoc6478?opendocument">agric.gov.ab.ca/\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/webdoc6478?opendocument</a></p>	<p>Is the smallest irrigation district</p>	<p>Irrigation Districts and Alberta Environment operations staff and Irrigation District managers maintain frequent communication and coordination of water supply management activities during the irrigation season.</p> <p>Part of the Alberta Irrigation Projects Association</p>	<p>Local municipalities and irrigation districts play key roles in demand management by virtue of their regulatory responsibilities and control over water allocation within their respective jurisdictions.</p>
<p><b>Blood Tribe Agricultural Project (BTAP)</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.btap.ca">www.btap.ca</a></p>	<p>Located on the Blood Indian Reserve.</p> <p>The BTAP system has a variety of features which account for its high level of efficiency compared to other irrigation projects of similar magnitude in Canada.</p> <p>Is a private irrigation project. Provincial and senior government financial and technical support helped in the Development of the highly efficient Blood Tribe Agricultural Project irrigation system. Unlike IDs, where</p>	<p>Private irrigation projects a have received financial support and subsidies for water supply management infrastructure from the provincial and federal governments. The Acting General Manager indicated the BTAP staff enforced a bylaw which prevents irrigators (or leases) from Operating (e.g., starting or stopping) the pivots themselves.</p>	<p>Staff consists entirely of band members, control reservoir releases and canal gates for the project's main headwork's, which include the Mokowan Ridge Canal, the Mokowan Ridge Reservoir and various turnout structures.</p> <p>The Blood Tribe Agricultural Project (BTAP) constitutes the largest private project In the basin.</p>

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
	irrigators select on-farm irrigation equipment, the entire project consists of automated centre pivot sprinklers, which were owned and operated by the BTAP.		
<b>Willow Creek Project (WCP)</b> <a href="http://www.crcd.org/willowcrproject.html">www.crcd.org/willowcrproject.html</a>	Consists of a more informal collection of private irrigators along Willow Creek, a tributary of the Oldman River.  Private Irrigation District.	All irrigators attended a public meeting organized by the Director in the Town of Claresholm to discuss a means of allocating the water.	Water sharing (i.e., assignments) occurred in the Willow Creek sub-watershed before it was considered legal under the Water Act.
<b>The Southern Water Users Association (SWUA)</b> <a href="http://www.cowsandfish.org/pdfs/mosquito_creek.pdf">www.cowsandfish.org/pdfs/mosquito_creek.pdf</a>	Is very effective in representing the interests of private irrigators.  Deals mostly and is most effective in cases of water shortages	SWUA informs its Members via newsletters of water sharing discussions. The association had approximately 35 members who each paid a \$25 annual fee.	It illustrates the potential effectiveness of organized citizens groups (i.e., local stakeholders) in decision making processes.
<b>County of Lethbridge Rural Water Users Association (CLRWUA)</b> <a href="http://county.lethbridge.ab.ca/municipal/lethbridge/.../ccm2004-09-02.pdf">county.lethbridge.ab.ca/municipal/lethbridge/.../ccm2004-09-02.pdf</a>		A private irrigators association	
<b>ALBERTA'S NGO'S</b>			
<b>Federation of Rural Water Co-operatives Ltd. (Alberta)(AFRWC)</b>  The main goal is to provide safe,	a) Address the diverse water needs of Alberta's rural residents.  b) The water co-ops were formed	Farmers, ranchers, and rural dwellers came together to create distribution systems to get water to their homes and livestock. The AFRWC also has a working relationship with the Prairie	To make representation to Provincial and Federal governments and regulatory bodies on behalf of the members.

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
<p>secure drinking water supply to rural Albertans for both domestic and agricultural use at a reasonable price. The AFRWC was originally formed in 1994 in Southern Alberta, an area plagued by water shortages and drought.</p> <p><a href="http://www.abwaterco-op.com/">http://www.abwaterco-op.com/</a></p>	<p>to pool resources, to share ownership and costs, and to share the benefits of a self-owned system.</p> <p>Financial capacity for water supply projects (e.g., pipelines) comes from all levels of government and rural water users and rural municipalities.</p>	<p>Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA) of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. Individual co-op members elect a Board of Directors to oversee the operation of the co-op. Depending on the size of the utility; they may hire a manager to direct the administrative and service staff.</p> <p>Co-ops vary in size from as small as 6 connections to 1200. Sources of water are also very diverse ranging from wells, dugouts, reservoirs, rivers, and nearby towns/cities with their own water source making health of rural residents a major concern.</p>	<p>The AFRWC administration is comprised of seven directors covering different areas in the province each dealing with different water situations. Today there are over 170 water co-ops in the province, 75 of which are members of the Federation with over 3600 connections.</p>
<p><b>Rural water utilities (RWU)</b></p> <p><a href="http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/general/progserv.nsf/all/pgmsrv11">www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/general/progserv.nsf/all/pgmsrv11</a></p>		<p>These utilities tend to be groups of citizens living on privately-held land in rural municipalities.</p>	
<p><b>Watershed* Stewardship in Alberta (WSA)</b></p> <p>(A watershed is defined as all the land area that drains to a common body of water, such as a lake or river - we all live in a watershed)</p> <p><a href="http://landstewardship.org/documents/DirectoryofWatershedStewardshipinAB.pdf">landstewardship.org/documents/DirectoryofWatershedStewardshipinAB.pdf</a></p>	<p>Directory of Watershed* Stewardship 2005, an important resource for all types and sectors of stewardship.</p> <p>It works with agencies or organization that works with stewardship groups, or a citizen interested in discovering Alberta's vibrant environmental stewardship community</p>	<p>The directory contains contact information and activity profiles for stewardship groups involved in air, land, water, or biodiversity stewardship in Alberta's watersheds – it includes over 125 local stewardship groups, 10 Aboriginal stewardship groups, 42 non-government organizations, 96 government departments or agencies, and 13 industry group.</p>	<p>Every steward has his or her own definition of what stewardship means to them. Most often, stewardship evokes a sense of personal responsibility for ensuring our natural resources are sustainable managed for our own quality of life, and for future generations.</p>

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
<p><b>Alberta Environmental Network and Alberta Water Council.</b> <b>(AENAWC)</b></p> <p>Preparation of reports to the Alberta Environment Network Water Caucus following Alberta Water Council Meetings.</p> <p><a href="http://www.aenweb.ca/taxonomy/term/65">www.aenweb.ca/taxonomy/term/65</a></p>	<p>The main roles in water governance are:</p> <p>a) Safe, secure drinking water supply.</p> <p>b) Healthy aquatic ecosystems</p> <p>c) Reliable, quality water supplies for a sustainable economy</p> <p>.</p>	<p>It is a multi-stakeholder partnership with members from industry, non-government organizations and governments. All stakeholders have a vested interest in water. Work with and communicate regularly to the Alberta Environmental Network Water Caucus membership to represent the views of this constituency, and to keep each other informed about Council business.</p> <p>Participate actively in Alberta Water Council meeting which will occur approximately 4-5 times/year;</p> <p>Take an active role in the work of the Council by participating in project teams, working groups and committees, championing an activity and otherwise promoting awareness of the Council and its priorities as opportunities arise</p>	<p>Supports and adheres to the Alberta Water Council's ground rules and principles of consensus decision making.</p>
<p><b>Water Policy in Alberta.</b> <b>(WPA)</b></p> <p>In Alberta the provincial government is following the Water for Life strategy (2003), working in partnership with local watershed groups</p>	<p>The main roles in water management:</p> <p>a) Alberta Water Council's Water Conservation, Efficiency, and Productivity Project Team, the group is working to ensure that the province adopts demand</p>	<p>Watershed Stewardship Groups</p> <p>Watershed Planning and Advisory Councils</p> <p>Provincial Ministries and Agencies</p>	<p>In 2003, Alberta published one of Canada's most pre-eminent water strategies. Water for Life: Alberta's strategy for sustainability <a href="http://www.waterforlife.gov.ab.ca/docs/strategyNov03.pdf">http://www.waterforlife.gov.ab.ca/docs/strategyNov03.pdf</a></p>

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
<p><a href="http://www.waterforlife.gov.ab.ca/awc/index.html">http://www.waterforlife.gov.ab.ca/awc/index.html</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.waterforlife.gov.ab.ca/index.html">http://www.waterforlife.gov.ab.ca/index.html</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.waterforlife.gov.ab.ca/awc/docs/Policy_Issues.pdf">www.waterforlife.gov.ab.ca/awc/docs/Policy_Issues.pdf</a></p>	<p>management tools as part of the new watershed management framework;</p> <p>b) Leaders from the NGO community have the capacity to meaningfully engage in the provincial water strategy process; and</p> <p>c) The ultimate watershed framework results in a high level of watershed protection.</p>	<p>Industry</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>Other Governments (local, federal)</p>	
<p><b>Alberta Riparian Habitat Management Programme. (ARHMP)</b></p> <p>The Alberta Riparian Habitat Management Society - "Cows and Fish" is striving to foster a better understanding on how improvements in grazing management on riparian areas can enhance landscape health and productivity, for the benefit of cattle producers and others who use and value riparian areas.</p> <p><a href="http://www.cowsandfish.org">www.cowsandfish.org</a></p>	<p>They look for improvement in:</p> <p>a) Abundant forage.</p> <p>b) Improved opportunities for long-term sustainable operations</p> <p>c) A buffer and filter to improve and maintain water quality</p> <p>d) A 'sponge' to hold water, to improve forage production and provide drinking supplies.</p> <p>e) Shelter and habitat for livestock and wildlife</p>	<p>Federal, Provincial and local Partnership to help cattle producers and communities.</p> <p>The Cows and Fish members and supporters recognize the importance of riparian areas and the issues that require resolution: to restore and maintain the health of these vital riparian areas or "green zones". The task is large and will only be accomplished with cooperation and partnerships. The Cows and Fish Program has multiple federal, provincial and NGO partners. It is funded through AAFRD's Alberta Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture (AESAs) program, AAFC's Canadian Adaptation and Rural</p>	<p>Cows and Fish members provide input, support, and guidance on achieving Cows and Fish's mission. They also rely on financial and in-kind support from Donors and Funding Sources as well to accomplish their goals.</p>

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
		Development Fund (CARDP) and Canada Alberta Beef Industry Fund, with equal contributions from the AAFC and AAFRD (Alberta Cows and Fish Program, 2003).	
<p><b>Alberta Low Impact Development Partnership (ALIDP)</b></p> <p>Works defining how the Province's Water for Life vision will be translated into actions on the ground.</p> <p><a href="http://www.lidconference.ca/bios.htm">www.lidconference.ca/bios.htm</a></p>	<p>The main role of ALIDP in water governance are:</p> <p>a) The ALIDP has successfully brought together representatives for local and provincial governments, the development industry, private consultants and non-government organizations to collectively lead in the decision making of how the Water Balance Model tool can be made available for use across Alberta.</p>	<p>ALIDP creates a common ground where developers and municipalities can easily access and share a common modeling tool and data which encourage a two-way dialogue around technical information that is required for approvals.</p>	<p>ALIDP will continue working with local and provincial government representatives, developers and water management consultants in profiling the Water Balance Model in Alberta and seeking partnership members and funding to ensure this planning tool becomes a successful addition to land use planning strategies in Alberta.</p>
<p><b>Alberta Environmental Appeal Board. (AEAB)</b></p> <p>Decisions where the AEAB gets involved may include development approvals, water licenses, reclamation certificates, and enforcement orders.</p> <p><a href="http://www.eab.gov.ab.ca">www.eab.gov.ab.ca</a></p>	<p>The AEAB is an independent board that gives Albertans an opportunity to appeal decisions made by Alberta Environment under the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act and the Water Act.</p>	<p>The Board has the power to make recommendations to the Minister of Environment on matters brought before it, and the Minister makes the final decision. On matters relating to requests for confidentiality, administrative penalties, preliminary motions, cost applications, the Board makes the final decision.</p>	<p>The Board places a high value on its mediation program and encourages participants to use mediation as the primary way to resolve matters that come before the Board. The Environmental Appeals Board is one of the gold sponsors for the ADR Institute of Canada's National Conference</p>

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
			entitled "ADR Energy
<p><b>Trout Unlimited Canada (TUC)</b>  A national environmental agency dedicated to conservation, protection and restoration of Canada's freshwater ecosystems. Branch offices exist in Edmonton.  <a href="http://www.tucanada.org/">http://www.tucanada.org/</a>  <a href="http://www.tuce.ca">www.tuce.ca</a></p>	<p>TUC is a national NGO with a branch office in Calgary. It has assisted with fish rescues in watersheds</p>	<p>Is one of the partners in the Cows and Fish program additionally, it has recently coordinated with the Lethbridge-based Southern Alberta Environmental Group (SAEG) on a license appeal and keeps informed of water management Planning in the Oldman River Basin.</p>	
<p><b>Ducks Unlimited Canada (Alberta)</b>  <b>DU</b>  Ducks Unlimited Canada is a national conservation NGO committed to wetland conservation. Branch offices exist in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Canadian partnerships are essential to the effective wetland conservation. Ducks Unlimited, has played an important role restoring valuable wetlands in southern Alberta.  <a href="http://www.ducks.ca/">http://www.ducks.ca/</a>  <a href="http://www.ducks.ca/province/ab/index.html">http://www.ducks.ca/province/ab/index.html</a></p>	<p>a) It conserves, restores and manages wetlands and associated habitats for North America's waterfowl. These habitats also benefit other wildlife and people.</p>	<p>It has members all across Canada, supporters and staff. DU relies on like-minded individuals, businesses, governments, agencies and organizations to help conserve wetlands and is a member of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. Example partnership St Mary's River Irrigation District (SMRID) provides water to 13 waterfowl projects covering almost 8,300 acres.</p>	<p>DU is active in every province and territory in Canada.</p>

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<a href="http://www.innovationalberta.com/theme_duicks.php">www.innovationalberta.com/theme_duicks.php</a>			
<b>Federation of Alberta Naturalists. (FAN)</b>  Conservation of the natural environment. <a href="http://www.fanweb.ca">www.fanweb.ca</a>	a) To be a strong voice for the greater appreciation and conservation of Alberta's natural environment.	Includes 29 clubs, representing over 3,500 members, from all corners of the Province.	
<b>THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN</b>			
<b>PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN</b>	Saskatchewan Watershed Authority, Saskatchewan Environment and Resource Management (SERM), SaskWater, Saskatchewan Health, and Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food are the primary departments responsible for water in Saskatchewan.	Responsibilities for drinking water involve several agencies, most notably Saskatchewan Environment, Saskatchewan Health, local municipal governments and Regional Health Authorities. See Saskatchewan's Safe Drinking Strategy: <a href="http://www.saskh2o.ca/PDF/LTSDWS_report2003.pdf">http://www.saskh2o.ca/PDF/LTSDWS_report2003.pdf</a>  Provincial watershed management is currently promoted by involving local watershed groups and provincial and federal agencies, working in partnership with Saskatchewan Watershed Authority. See Watershed and Aquifer Planning	Under The Constitution Act , the provinces have the primary responsibility for the management of water resources. In Saskatchewan the newly-formed Saskatchewan Watershed Authority (2002) is overseeing water management on a watershed basis (landscape and aquifer), in partnership with local watershed groups.

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
		<p>(<a href="http://www.swa.ca/Stewardship/WatershedPlanning/Default.asp">http://www.swa.ca/Stewardship/WatershedPlanning/Default.asp</a> ) and State of the Watershed report: <a href="http://www.swa.ca/StateOfTheWatershed/Default.asp?type=WatershedReport">http://www.swa.ca/StateOfTheWatershed/Default.asp?type=WatershedReport</a> :</p>	
Name of the organization and general purpose	Main roles and responsibilities in relation to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments mandate and other relevant information of the organization
<p><b>Saskatchewan Watershed Authority (SWA)</b></p> <p>The provincial government’s Saskatchewan Watershed Authority is responsible for the allocation of ground and surface water inventory and analysis of water sources and the administration and control of all water infrastructure including operations and planning and the maintenance of provincially owned water management infrastructure</p> <p>It is also our responsibility to manage watershed and aquifer planning.</p> <p><a href="http://www.gov.sk.ca/deptsorgs/overviews">www.gov.sk.ca/deptsorgs/overviews</a></p>	<p>a) Protect water quantity and quality. As part of the government's Long-Term Safe Drinking Water Strategy (LTSDWS). The focus of SWA is the watershed, and protection of water within watersheds and aquifers.</p> <p>b) The province’s precious water resources must be managed in a sustainable fashion, to meet the needs of current and future generations.</p> <p>c) Minimize contamination of water bodies</p> <p>d) Foster wetlands retention and orderly drainage, in accordance with regulations and public policy</p>	<p>The Saskatchewan Watershed Authority consolidated the water management components from Sask Water, Saskatchewan Environment and the Saskatchewan Wetland Conservation Corporation to focus on water management. Watershed Planning and Advisory Councils</p> <p>Water management decisions in Saskatchewan affect many agencies and levels of government. Assignment of responsibilities between agencies is complex and often shared. This has created the potential for conflict among the various organizations and complicated the management of long-term water protection issues.</p>	<p>Its responsibility is undertaken through the administration of the regulatory provisions of the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority Act, 2005.</p> <p>Saskatchewan Watershed Authority was created to address watershed and aquifer protection, in large part as a response to Justice Laing’s “Report of the Commission of Inquiry into matters relating to the safety of the public drinking water in the City of North Battleford, Saskatchewan, 2002”. <a href="http://www.northbattlefordwaterinquiry.ca/final/toc.as">http://www.northbattlefordwaterinquiry.ca/final/toc.as</a></p>

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
<a href="http://www.saskh2o.ca/">http://www.saskh2o.ca/</a>			p
<p><b>Saskatchewan Environment. (SE)</b></p> <p>Protection of our primary resources - Air, Land and Water involves regulatory and non-regulatory controls. Protects and manages Saskatchewan’s natural resources, sets water quality regulations and objectives, and retains legislative responsibility for enforcing municipal drinking water regulations.</p> <p><a href="http://www.se.gov.sk.ca">www.se.gov.sk.ca</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.saskh2o.ca/">http://www.saskh2o.ca/</a></p>	<p>a) Protects the air, land and water resources of the province through regulating and controlling potentially harmful activities and substances.</p> <p>b) Encourages private landowners, conservation organizations and governments to protect ecologically sensitive lands and natural areas through voluntary agreements</p> <p>c) regulates municipal water and wastewater systems; may issue precautionary water advisories when warranted on municipal waterworks</p> <p>d) establishes annual safe drinking water performance plans (see: <a href="http://www.saskh2o.ca/news.asp">http://www.saskh2o.ca/news.asp</a>)</p> <p>e) publishes annual state of drinking water quality reports in Saskatchewan: <a href="http://www.saskh2o.ca/PDF/05-06%20Drinking%20Water%20Annual%20Report.pdf">http://www.saskh2o.ca/PDF/05-06%20Drinking%20Water%20Annual%20Report.pdf</a> (this 2005-06 report also has a good summary of key responsibilities of Saskatchewan government</p>	<p>Saskatchewan Environment is responsible to protect the environment, but also regulates drinking water and wastewater treatment for municipalities. SE oversees Saskatchewan’s Safe Drinking Water Strategy and develops plans and reports on achievements in this strategy.</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment.gov.sk.ca/Default.aspx?DN=7bede8e4-739e-4723-acc3-d9a93e1428b2">http://www.environment.gov.sk.ca/Default.aspx?DN=7bede8e4-739e-4723-acc3-d9a93e1428b2</a></p>	<p>The Water Regulations, 2002, Saskatchewan's water quality by regulating emissions which originate in the province.</p> <p>Information on environmental quality, air issues, hazardous substances and waste, aquatic habitat, recycling, solid waste and water and wastewater are profiled. Developed SaskH2O, a unique website (see: <a href="http://www.saskh2o.ca/about.asp">http://www.saskh2o.ca/about.asp</a>) to provide public water quality information, in large part as a response to Justice Laing’s “Report of the Commission of Inquiry into matters relating to the safety of the public drinking water in the City of North Battleford, Saskatchewan, 2002”.</p> <p><a href="http://www.northbattlefordwaterinquiry.ca/final/toc.asp">http://www.northbattlefordwaterinquiry.ca/final/toc.asp</a></p> <p>p</p>

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
	departments) f) manages the SaskH2O website for public information on drinking water quality		
<p><b>Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food (SAF)</b></p> <p>In Saskatchewan, the agreement is the Through this initiative, Saskatchewan producers have access to support - both technical and financial - for the planning and development of projects that will improve their ability to develop and enhance long-term, sustainable agricultural water supplies.</p> <p><a href="http://www.gov.sk.ca/topics/agriculture">www.gov.sk.ca/topics/agriculture</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.saskh2o.ca/">http://www.saskh2o.ca/</a></p>	<p>a) The mandate of the Department is to foster a commercially viable, self-sufficient and sustainable agriculture and food sector.</p> <p>b) Working with individuals, businesses, communities, and governments, the Department will assist farmers and ranchers, encourage higher value production and processing and promote sustainable economic development in rural Saskatchewan.</p> <p>c) implements the Agricultural Operations Act (including approvals for proper siting and operations of livestock operations)</p> <p>d) undertakes environmental farm planning, research and demonstration of farming beneficial management practices to safeguard the environment</p>	<p>Canada-Saskatchewan Water Supply Expansion Program (CSWSEP).</p> <p>Branches: Agri-Business Development            Agriculture Research            Communication            Corporate Services            Crop Development            Financial Programs            Inspection and Regulatory Management            Irrigation Development            Lands            Livestock Development            Market Development and Food Policy            Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation (SCIC)</p>	<p>The Saskatchewan Agri-Food Council is a board appointed by the provincial government to monitor the activities of marketing and development agencies in accordance with The Agri-Food Act.</p> <p>Agricultural Operations Act</p> <p>The Irrigation Act</p>

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
	e) responsible for irrigation approvals, research, demonstration		
<p><b>Saskatchewan Agri-Food Council. (SAFC)</b></p> <p>The Saskatchewan Agri-Food Council is an independent board appointed by the provincial government.</p> <p><a href="http://www.agr.gov.sk.ca/agrifood">www.agr.gov.sk.ca/agrifood</a></p>	<p>Mission:</p> <p>a) To Provide Leadership, to ensure open and responsible operation of agencies established under the act.</p> <p>b) To regulate, promote and develop the marketing of agricultural and food products</p>	<p>Council is responsible to the Minister of Agriculture and Food for the supervision of all agencies established under The Agri-Food Act, 2004 (Act). The Saskatchewan Agri-Food Council is currently responsible for monitoring sixteen Food producer Saskatchewan agencies. Agencies administering check-offs are essentially responsible to the producers who elect and fund them. As long as these agencies comply with reporting standards and remain in compliance with regulations then there is little requirement for an increased level of supervision. Marketing boards on the other hand, have been delegated powers that only a government can exercise under competition legislation, given their ability to establish prices and control production</p>	<p>The main instrument is: The Agri-Food Act, 2004 (Act) Agri-Food Act, 2004 (Act). The Agri-Food Act, 2004 is what provides the groundwork for the various boards and commissions. It is the Agri-Food Act, 2004 that provides the basis for the development of the boards and commissions in Saskatchewan, giving them the powers to collect levies and operate like a business.</p>
<p><b>SaskWater (SW)</b></p> <p>SaskWater is the province's Crown water utility service provider, delivering potable</p>	<p>a) SaskWater designs, builds, owns and operates water supply and wastewater systems.</p> <p>b) SaskWater is the province's Crown water utility, providing</p>	<p>SaskWater is a crown corporation. Their mandate is to manage, protect and develop the province's water and land related resources for the economic and social benefit of the province. SaskWater currently serves</p>	<p>The Saskatchewan Water Corporation Act (2002). Through this Act, SaskWater became a commercial Crown corporation providing</p>

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
<p>and non-potable water supply, wastewater design and management and certified operations and maintenance services to Saskatchewan municipalities, industry and rural water user groups associations.</p> <p><a href="http://www.saskwater.com">www.saskwater.com</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.saskh2o.ca/">http://www.saskh2o.ca/</a></p>	<p>competitively-priced, customer-focused, quality water and wastewater services to Saskatchewan municipalities, industry, First Nations and rural water groups.</p>	<p>50 municipal customers, 37 industrial customers and 42 public water boards, user groups, co-operatives and pipeline associations. SaskWater also provides Certified Operations and Maintenance services to 9 municipal customers and 2 rural pipeline</p>	<p>water, wastewater and related services to municipal, industrial, government and domestic customers in the province.</p>
<p><b>Saskatchewan Health (SH)</b></p> <p>The department and those Health Districts designated as local authorities are involved in water and wastewater management. They monitor and provide advice on water quality and treatment to owners and operators of private water supplies. They carry out water testing.</p> <p>Saskatchewan's twelve (12) Regional Health Authorities provide most of the health services in Saskatchewan, and have the primary responsibility for public health protection on municipal water systems.</p>	<p>a) Saskatchewan Health and Regional Health Authorities may issue Emergency Boil Water Advisories on municipal water systems when warranted, to protect public health (see also Saskatchewan Environment)</p> <p>b) In combination with the Regional Health Authorities, have responsibilities for environmental health and public health protection, for regulating and providing guidance for about 1,500 semi-private water supplies and sewage disposal systems,</p> <p>c) provides information and advice to private water and wastewater systems (but does not</p>	<p>Works closely with Saskatchewan Environment and Saskatchewan Watershed Authority and SaskWater Corporation.</p>	<p>The new RHAs (Regional Health Authority) replaced the previous 32 health districts and will help reduce duplication and improve province-wide planning and delivery of health services.</p> <p>Health Hazards Regulations Public Health Act</p>

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<p><a href="http://www.health.gov.sk.ca">www.health.gov.sk.ca</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.health.gov.sk.ca/health-region-list">http://www.health.gov.sk.ca/health-region-list</a></p>	<p>regulate these systems)</p> <p>d) For establishing regulations related to plumbing, institutional sanitation and recreational facilities</p> <p>e) for conducting water quality testing services at a provincial lab, for municipal water works</p>		
<p><b>Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC)</b></p> <p>SRC's mission is to help the people of Saskatchewan strengthen the economy with quality jobs and a secure environment. Among its services, SRC provides analytical testing of domestic drinking water from ground and surface-water sources to measure levels of bacteria, nitrates, minerals and heavy metals.</p> <p><a href="http://www.src.sk.ca">www.src.sk.ca</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.src.sk.ca/html/about_src/index.cfm">www.src.sk.ca/html/about_src/index.cfm</a></p>	<p>SRC's Water Section is recognized as a center of excellence on technology issues regarding surface water treatment and supply. In rural areas SRC helps to sustain ground water resources.</p> <p>SRC is a major research and development organization in Saskatchewan providing contract research, technology transfer and analytical services to companies in the province and around the world.</p> <p>Toxicity testing is also performed on mining operation effluents and other industrial waters.</p> <p>SRC's expertise in aquatic ecology helps to assess, monitor and remedy specific environmental problems in</p>	<p>In resource development, SRC helps the province and industry defines and develops ground water resources for agriculture, processing and industrial development.</p> <p>Core activities are in the areas of Resources, Environment, Agricultural Biotechnology and Small Industry Services. SRC is working on several projects at various levels of First Nations and Tribal Councils and with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN) in areas ranging from manufacturing to environment to energy.</p> <p>Saskatchewan Research Council is a Saskatchewan-based technology corporation, owned by the province. It provides contract research.</p>	<p>SRC applies science and technology to help provincial industries be globally competitive. SRC's mission is to help the people of Saskatchewan strengthen the economy with quality jobs and a secure environment.</p>

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	freshwater ecosystems.		
<p><b>Canada-Saskatchewan Irrigation Diversification Centre (CSIDC)</b></p> <p><b>A joint Federal-Provincial government agency, working under the direction of AAFC-PFRA and SAF, located in Outlook, SK.</b></p> <p>Promotes sustainable irrigation and irrigation diversification through research and demonstration projects.</p> <p><a href="http://www.agr.gc.ca/pfra/csidc/csidc.htm">www.agr.gc.ca/pfra/csidc/csidc.htm</a></p>	<p>CSIDC promotes crop diversification and sustainable irrigation practices to Saskatchewan producers and industry. Through market-driven research and demonstration projects, CSIDC responds to farmer and industry needs to improve the sustainability and profitability of farms.</p>	<p>Canada Saskatchewan Irrigation Diversification Centre is part of the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and it works in conjunction with Environment Canada.</p>	<p>This program evaluates the effects of irrigation on the environment. It was initiated in 1991 with funding from the Environmental Sustainability Initiative. It was intensified in 1993 as the irrigation sustainability program using funding from the Canada/Saskatchewan Agriculture Green Plan. More recently the National Soil and Water Conservation Program has provided resources to evaluate the environmental effects under intensively irrigated crop production.</p>
<p><b>Sask Power (SP)</b></p> <p>Environmental issues are primarily associated with reservoir management and water flow management. SaskPower is taking several proactive steps to address the environmental impacts of their hydro stations. It</p>	<p>SaskPower operates 16 generating facilities, with an installed capacity of 3056 net megawatts (MW) at December, 31, 2005. We also have purchase agreements with the Meridian Cogeneration Station, Cory Cogeneration Station, and Sun Bridge Wind Power Project.</p>	<p>SaskPower, developers of Conductors Skills Training and TTG Systems, developers of the Traccess learning management system.</p>	<p>SaskPower operates hydro facilities within license restrictions established by Sask Water/. Saskatchewan Watershed Authority. . SP is also involved in environmental activities (e.g. member of the Saskatchewan River</p>

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<p>has three Hydroelectric plants in the south Saskatchewan River The coteau Creek Station draws water from Gardiner Dam , located about one kilometer upstream. The Nipawin Hydro Station located on the Saskatchewan River near Nipawin, and the E.B. Campbell Hydro Station located on the Saskatchewan River near Nipawin.</p> <p><a href="http://www.saskpower.com">www.saskpower.com</a></p>	<p>Fossil generation is used to supply the majority of the electricity produced by SaskPower, with the remainder coming from hydroelectric and wind facilities.</p>		<p>Sturgeon Management Board ,participant in recovery actions for the lake sturgeon population downstream of the E.B. Campbell Power Station, works with others to develop a Lake Diefenbaker Conservation Plan for the endangered piping plover populations impacted Lake Diefenbaker reservoir management.</p>
<p><b>First Nations/ Saskatchewan The Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations. (FSIN)</b> Looks after drinking water quality and wastewater systems on First Nations Federation of Indian Nations Operate a training and certification program for water system operators Active in protecting water sources Consider health and water to be a human right.</p> <p><a href="http://www.sicc.sk.ca/bands">www.sicc.sk.ca/bands</a></p>	<p>The protection of Treaties and Treaty Rights</p> <p>The fostering of progress in economic, educational and social endeavors of First Nation people</p> <p>Co-operation with civil and religious authorities</p> <p>Constructive criticism and thorough discussion on all matters</p> <p>The adherence to democratic procedure</p> <p>The promotion of respect and</p>	<p>The Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations represents 74 First Nations in Saskatchewan</p>	<p>The Federation is committed to honoring the Spirit and Intent of the Treaties as well as the promotion, protection and implementation of Treaties that were made with the First Nations more than a century ago.</p>

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	tolerance for all people		
<b>LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS SASKATCHEWAN</b>			
<p><b>Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association (SUMA)</b></p> <p>SUMA has been recognized since 1906 as the collective voice of Saskatchewan Municipalities. SUMA represents the interests of municipal governments on policy and program matters within provincial jurisdiction that bear directly on them.</p> <p><a href="http://www.suma.org">www.suma.org</a></p>	<p>SUMA is a federation of urban governments, which, through strength in unity, advocates, negotiates and initiates improvements in local, provincial and federal legislation, programs and services to enhance urban life in Saskatchewan.</p>	<p>Advocates policy positions and delivers programs and services to member municipalities in Saskatchewan.</p>	<p>Membership in SUMA is voluntary and is open to cities, towns, villages, resort villages, northern villages and northern hamlets. SUMA's membership represents approximately 75% of the Saskatchewan population.</p>
<p><b>Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities (SARM)</b> Municipalities including cities, towns and communities are responsible to provide safe drinking water to citizens, and are regulated by Saskatchewan Environment. Alberta Irrigation Projects Association</p> <p><a href="http://www.quantumlynx.com/sarm">www.quantumlynx.com/sarm</a></p>	<p>a) Is the independent association that represents rural municipal government in Saskatchewan.</p> <p>b) SARM delivers timely, dependable services to meet the needs of its members while influencing government policy</p> <p>c) Facilitates municipalities to work together to foster rural development and build strong,</p>	<p>They represent the interests of rural governments and play a leadership role for rural Saskatchewan while respecting local autonomy. They strive for innovation in the products and services provided to our members.</p>	<p>The mandate of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities is as following: a) Interpreting provincial and federal legislation</p> <p>b) Reviewing legislation that affects rural municipalities</p> <p>c) Lobbying government to</p>

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	sustainable communities.		bring about changes to legislation  d)Communicating important political developments to members
<b>Saskatchewan Municipal Government. (SMG)</b>  <a href="http://www.municipal.gov.sk.ca">www.municipal.gov.sk.ca</a>	Community Planning provides assistance to rural, urban and northern municipalities and provides advice to municipalities on infrastructure development options.		The department's mandate is to strengthen communities by providing the legal framework, organization support, financial assistance
<b>South Saskatchewan River Basin. (SSRB)</b> Irrigation water allocations account for about 75% of licensed water allocations in Alberta's South Saskatchewan River Basin. <a href="http://www.horizon.ab.ca/ace/StreamTeam.html">www.horizon.ab.ca/ace/StreamTeam.html</a>	Irrigation Districts have a significant role in water management.	While much of this infrastructure was initially constructed with provincial and federal support, these districts own and operate the water management infrastructure.	Alberta, the thirteen irrigation districts supply irrigation water for 540,000 hectares of land in the basin.
<b>Southwest Development Area and the Lake Diefenbaker Development Area. (SDA)</b>  Saskatchewan's two major areas of irrigation.  <a href="http://agr.gov.sk.ca/docs/production/IrrigationOverview_IrrigationInSK.pdf">agr.gov.sk.ca/docs/production/IrrigationOverview_IrrigationInSK.pdf</a>	Irrigation districts within these areas own and operate the water management infrastructure supplying water for 40,000 hectares of land.		Both lie within the South Saskatchewan River Basin.

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<p><b>Ducks Unlimited Canada (Saskatchewan)</b>  <b>DU</b>  Ducks Unlimited Canada is a national conservation NGO committed to wetland conservation. Branch offices exist in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Canadian partnerships are essential to the effective wetland conservation. Ducks Unlimited, has played an important role restoring valuable wetlands in southern Saskatchewan.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ducks.ca/province/sk/index.html">http://www.ducks.ca/province/sk/index.html</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.ducks.ca/">http://www.ducks.ca/</a></p>	<p>a) It conserves, restores and manages wetlands and associated habitats for North America's waterfowl. These habitats also benefit other wildlife and people.</p>	<p>It has members all across Canada, supporters and staff. DU relies on like-minded individuals, businesses, governments, agencies and organizations to help conserve wetlands and is a member of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. DU has major project sites and environmental education sites throughout Saskatchewan, having spent \$265 million on habitat conservation and secured over 1.5 million acres of habitat conservation in the province. DU has over 6,500 landowner partners and 2,250 habitat projects in Saskatchewan.</p>	<p>DU is active in every province and territory in Canada.</p>
<p><b>Saskatchewan Network of Watershed Stewards (SNOWS)</b></p> <p>Main goals:  Promote stewardship as a means to protect, restore and enhance aquatic ecosystems  Foster better communication, co-</p>	<p>The mission of the SNOWS is to build a cooperative network that strengthens Saskatchewan's watershed stewardship ethic for the betterment of people and the environment.</p>	<p>Serves as a province-wide coordination network for agencies and NGOs to share resources.</p>	<p>The group provides stewardship groups with access to technical advice and assistance with their activities.</p>

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<p>ordination and cooperation among stewardship groups Promote interaction and partnerships among and between local groups, government, NGOs and the scientific community.</p> <p><a href="http://www.snows.sk.ca">www.snows.sk.ca</a></p>			
<p><b>The South Saskatchewan River Basin (SSRB)</b></p> <p>Part of the Water for Life strategy of involvement of local communities.</p> <p><a href="http://www.parc.ca/mcri/pdfs/SSRBbiogeography.pdf">www.parc.ca/mcri/pdfs/SSRBbiogeography.pdf</a></p>	<p>The watershed has long been considered an optimal unit for management and planning of water resources because it is a complete hydrologic unit and an appropriate scale for the consideration of sustainability of water resource use.</p> <p>Water management area under the Act to develop a system for water allocation transfers in the SSRB and sub-basins. The South Saskatchewan River Basin (SSRB) is located in the southern part of Alberta and Saskatchewan.</p>	<p>There are several local organizations that participate at this level: Watershed Stewardship Groups Watershed residents Citizens, communities, industry and government all share responsibility for watershed management.</p>	<p>Province's Water for Life strategic planning exercise highlighted the need for greater involvement of local citizens in water management at the watershed scale and outlined priorities for research, planning, and conservation of provincial water resources.</p>
<p><b>Western Canada Water and Wastewater Association (WCWWA)</b></p> <p>Promotes education on potable water and waste water treatment and distribution. A branch of the</p>	<p>WCWWA a non-profit regional association promoting education, training and networking of its members in water treatment, water distribution, wastewater treatment and wastewater</p>	<p>Other associations that have a link are: Alberta Water and Wastewater Operators Association.</p> <p>Saskatchewan Water and Wastewater Association.</p>	<p>.</p>

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<p>Canadian Water and Wastewater Association.</p> <p><a href="http://www.wcwwa.ca">www.wcwwa.ca</a></p>	<p>collection.</p>	<p>Municipal Service and Suppliers Association.</p> <p>Western Canada Section American Waterworks Association.</p> <p>Western Canada Water Environment Association.</p>	
<p><b>Saskatchewan Council for Community Development (SCCD)</b></p> <p>Formed in 1992 with a mandate to develop Saskatchewan’s agricultural and rural communities by providing opportunities and facilitation that assist communities in identifying their vision for the future.</p> <p><a href="http://www.sccd.sk.ca">www.sccd.sk.ca</a></p>	<p>To develop strong, viable, Saskatchewan communities. They offer capacity building programs and act as the secretariat for the Advancing Canadian Agriculture and Agri-Food Saskatchewan (ACAAFS) program.</p>	<p>Works in conjunction with Alberta Sustainable Resource Development</p>	<p>It is linked to church organizations and it looks at the needs of communities, including social, physical, economic, emotional and spiritual.</p>
<p><b>Saskatchewan Prairie Conservation Action Plan (SPCAP)</b></p> <p>Its 5 goals are:  (1) to sustain a healthy native prairie grazing resource;  (2) to conserve the remaining prairie resource;</p>	<p>Reflects agreement among representatives of sixteen government agencies and national and non-governmental organizations regarding the conservation of the province's remaining native prairie.</p>	<p>The First Prairie Conservation Action Plan was put forward by World Wildlife Fund Canada in 1989. Partners in this initial Plan consisted primarily of conservation agencies and academic institutions. Chaired by the Saskatchewan Stock Growers Association, the partnership manages PCAP through a consensual and</p>	<p>This is a plan that affects several organizations. In Saskatchewan it was launched through a diverse partnership of industry, federal and provincial conservation and agricultural agencies, non-government</p>

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<p>(3) to maintain native prairie biological diversity;  (4) to promote complementary sustainable uses of native prairie;  and  (5) To increase awareness and understanding of native prairie and its values.</p> <p><a href="http://www.mb.ec.gc.ca/nature/whp/df00s06.en.html">www.mb.ec.gc.ca/nature/whp/df00s06.en.html</a></p>		cooperative approach.	organizations and academic institutions
<p><b>Saskatchewan Soil Conservation Association (SSCA)</b></p> <p>dedicated to the promotion of soil conservation in Saskatchewan.</p> <p><a href="http://ssca.usask.ca/boardlst.html">ssca.usask.ca/boardlst.html</a></p>	The SSCA gives producers strong peer and professional support as they adopt soil conservation practices		The "Farmers Helping Farmers" database puts members in contact with farmers experienced with different soil conservation practices
<p><b>Canoe Saskatchewan (CS)</b></p> <p>Saskatchewan has one of the world's great wilderness canoe areas. Half of the province is covered by forest and one-eighth is water. The Precambrian shield in northern Saskatchewan provides the setting for an adventurer's paradise.</p> <p><a href="http://canoesaskatchewan.rkc.ca">canoesaskatchewan.rkc.ca</a></p>	Wilderness protection	Link to tourism worldwide. It is also linked to Sask H2O	

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<p><b>Partners for the Saskatchewan River Basin (PFSRB)</b></p> <p>The mission of the PFSRB is to promote watershed sustainability through awareness, linkages, and stewardship</p> <p><a href="http://www.saskriverbasin.ca/watchdog.html">www.saskriverbasin.ca/watchdog.html</a></p>	<p>PFSRB is a non-profit organization with a mandate to promote stewardship and sustainability of the Saskatchewan River Basin.</p>	<p>PFSRB develops public awareness and education tools, facilitates partnerships and networks of organizations that cross political and sectoral boundaries, and design and implement stewardship action projects.</p>	
<p><b>Saskatchewan Association of Rural Water Pipelines, Inc. (SARWP)</b></p> <p>Support for rural water utility.</p> <p><a href="http://sarwp.sasktelwebhosting.com">http://sarwp.sasktelwebhosting.com</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.se.gov.sk.ca/environment/protection/water/Binder_To_fC.htm">http://www.se.gov.sk.ca/environment/protection/water/Binder_To_fC.htm</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.se.gov.sk.ca/environment/protection/water/EPB%20254%20Rural%20Water%20Pipelines.pdf">http://www.se.gov.sk.ca/environment/protection/water/EPB%20254%20Rural%20Water%20Pipelines.pdf</a></p>	<p>Was created as a means for rural utilities to develop capacity and support for rural water pipeline utilities.</p>	<p>Receives support from provincial and federal government agencies.</p> <p>AAFC-PFRA</p> <p>Sask Water</p> <p>Saskatchewan Environment</p> <p>Saskatchewan Health</p> <p>Canadian Water Resources Association, Saskatchewan Branch</p> <p>Consulting Engineers of Saskatchewan</p>	<p>Main instruments: SE's Water Pipeline Design's A Guide to Waterworks Design and Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration's Rural Water Pipeline Handbook for Saskatchewan</p>
<p><b>The Saskatchewan Eco Network (SEN)</b></p> <p>National caucuses allow people to connect with one another across provincial boundaries. They provide an important forum</p>	<p>SEN is an affiliate of the Canadian Environmental Network (RCEN), along with provincial and territorial networks from across Canada</p>	<p>The Saskatchewan Eco Network is a non-profit, non-government organization whose members are Saskatchewan environmental groups. It connects environmentalists both within the province and across Canada by promoting active networking. SEN</p>	<p>The network is not an advocacy coalition or lobbying organization, but rather is a communications structure to allow environmental groups to do their own things more effectively.</p>

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<p>for collecting and sharing information, examining the cumulative impacts of provincial and federal policies, and for promoting a broader perspective on water and other issues.</p> <p><a href="http://www.econet.sk.ca/eco-ed">www.econet.sk.ca/eco-ed</a></p>		<p>is an affiliate of the Canadian Environmental Network.</p>	
<p><b>Partners FOR the Saskatchewan River Basin (PFSRB )</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.saskriverbasin.ca">www.saskriverbasin.ca</a></p>	<p>a)Prom outs stewardship and sustainability of the Saskatchewan River Basin</p>	<p>More than 3 million people live within the basin which includes the North Saskatchewan, Red Deer, Oldman, Bow, Highwood, South Saskatchewan, Battle, Saskatchewan, St. Mary, and Carrot Rivers. The Saskatchewan River Basin is an international watershed stretching over the three Prairie Provinces and a portion of Montana.</p>	
<p><b>Saskatchewan Environmental Society Inc. (SES)</b></p> <p>Coordinator to develop the organization's water program, and to produce materials to contribute to the development of Water policy.</p> <p><a href="http://www.environmentalsociety.ca">www.environmentalsociety.ca</a></p>	<p>Homes and farms do not have access to community water supplies; groups have evolved to pool resources to secure better water supplies by constructing a regional water supply project. The water supply is provided for both domestic household needs and many on-farm water needs such as livestock watering.</p>	<p>Rural utilities are usually groups of farmers and rural residents (acreage homeowners). Technical support and infrastructure funding support for rural utilities is often provided by federal and provincial governments.</p>	<p>Regional pipelines offer a better and more secure water supply than each individual being responsible for their own private water supply. Utilities become legal entities and are responsible to own, operate and maintain any constructed rural water treatment plant or rural water distribution</p>

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			infrastructure.
<p><b>Nature Saskatchewan (NS)</b></p> <p>They are striving to help protect Saskatchewan's native species and natural ecosystems.</p> <p><a href="http://www.naturesask.ca">www.naturesask.ca</a></p>	<p>Their mission is to promote appreciation and understanding of our natural environment through education, and through conservation and research, to protect and preserve natural ecosystems and their biodiversity.</p>	<p>Nature Saskatchewan is one of the largest non-profit conservation organizations in the province.</p>	
<b>CANADIAN NGO's</b>			
<p><b>Canadian Water Resources Association (CWRA)</b></p> <p>CWRA is a national organization of individuals and organizations interested in the management of Canada's water resources.</p> <p>Provides activities, including: Conferences, symposiums and workshops covering water related issues; Quarterly publication of the Canadian Water Resources Journal; Provision of a quarterly newspaper (<i>Water News</i>); Publication of proceedings, papers, reports and books, and;</p>	<p>Its main priority is management of water resources.</p> <p>The individual Branches provide a unique local perspective on the success and challenges of water management over our diverse country. The Branches provide CWRA members with local knowledge of water related activities through website updates, newsletter, workshops and conferences to stimulate public awareness and understanding of Canada's water resources;</p> <p>b)To encourage public recognition of the high priority of</p>	<p>The membership of the CWRA is composed of public and private sector water management professionals. Some of the organizations that participate in the association are:</p> <p>Project Wet Canada.</p> <p>Canadian National Committee for irrigation and drainage.</p> <p>Canadian Society for Hydrological Sciences.</p> <p>Canadian Water Resources Association is a national association that is collectively organized into branches, representing different</p>	<p>The Canadian Water Resources Association (CWRA) follows the following principles:</p> <p>-ecological integrity and biological diversity to ensure a health environment;</p> <p>- a dynamic economy; The Canadian National Committee for Irrigation and Drainage, (CANCID) is a permanent committee of the Canadian Water Resources Association</p>

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
<p>Carrying out special studies and policy reviews.</p> <p><a href="http://www.cwra.org">www.cwra.org</a></p>	<p>water as a valued resource;</p> <p>c)To provide a forum for the exchange of information and opinions, relating to the management of Canada’s water resources,</p> <p>d) To participate with appropriate agencies in international water resources activity.</p>	<p>geographic locations throughout Canada.</p>	<p>(CWRA) and is the National Committee for Canada of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage</p>
<p><b>Prairie Adaptation Research Collaborative (PARC)</b></p> <p>Conducts research necessary to develop appropriate adaptation strategies.</p> <p><a href="http://www.parc.ca">www.parc.ca</a></p>	<p>a)The Prairie Adaptation Research Collaborative is a facilitative, interdisciplinary research network established to understand the potential impacts of climate change on the Canadian Prairie Provinces</p>	<p>Promotes and coordinate collaborative research among sectors and disciplines on climate change impacts and adaptation</p>	<p>Acts as a focal point for development of highly qualified personnel in this emerging field by providing students and new graduates with broad, multidisciplinary experience and understanding of climate changes adaptation research.</p>
<p><b>The Conference Board of Canada</b></p> <p>Think tank for building Canada’s leadership capacity in economics, public policy and organizational performance.</p> <p><a href="http://www.conferenceboard.ca/">http://www.conferenceboard.ca/</a></p>	<p>Targets policy research in economics, public policy and organizational performance.</p> <p>Public policy focuses on Health, Technology, Education, Trade, Energy and the Environment.</p>	<p>Networking councils</p> <p>Service Centres</p> <p>Research-based working groups</p>	<p>Organizes meetings, conducts research, publishes reports, and advocates for improved public policy.</p> <p>Published: Navigating the Shoals: Assessing Water Governance and</p>

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
			Management in Canada, April, 2007 <a href="http://www.conferenceboard.ca/documents.asp?rnext=1993">http://www.conferenceboard.ca/documents.asp?rnext=1993</a>
<b>Canadian Heritage River System (CHRS)</b> Conserves and protects Canada's rivers. <a href="http://www.chrs.ca">www.chrs.ca</a>	gives national recognition to the important rivers of Canada, to conserve and protect the best examples of Canada's river heritage and to encourage the public to learn about, enjoy and appreciate Canada's rivers	Established by the federal, provincial and territorial governments.	
<b>Local watershed groups. (WG)</b> Promote water stewardship. <a href="http://www.econet.sk.ca/issues/water/water_envorg_watershed.html">www.econet.sk.ca/issues/water/water_envorg_watershed.html</a>	Work in promoting land and water stewardship, watershed planning, and providing local perspectives to senior levels of government.	Examples include the Bow River Basin Council (2006) in Alberta, and the Saskatchewan Network of Watershed Stewards (2006) and The Swift Current Creek Watershed Stewards (2006) in Saskatchewan.	
<b>Canadian Plains Research Centre (CPRC)</b> The Canadian Plains Research Center (CPRC) was established in 1973 as an interdisciplinary regional research centre. <a href="http://www.cprc.ca">www.cprc.ca</a>	Its mandate is to initiate, undertake, encourage and support research and scholarly work on all aspects of prairie life, including its history, resources, land and people	To develop a community of people studying the area. To study and help solve problems of the region, its people and its resources.	To provide services to prairie institutions and researchers.
<b>Sierra Legal Defence Fund (SL)</b>	It highlights the grave importance of protecting our water resources and the need for strong legislation to protect	As Canada's pre-eminent advocate for the environment, Sierra Legal is now a cornerstone in the strategic plans of campaign groups throughout the	They tackle some of the most significant environmental cases in the country and choose their

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
<p>Sierra Legal protects environment by upholding and enforcing the law including legal representation to individuals and groups fighting environmental battles.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Sierra Legal Defence Fund is <i>not affiliated</i> with the Sierra Club of Canada.</p> <p><a href="http://www.sierralegal.org">www.sierralegal.org</a></p>	<p>human health and the environment. By bringing strategic litigation against polluters and ensuring that they face the full force of the law, Sierra Legal Defence Fund is ensuring that our streams, rivers and oceans are protected for future generations.</p> <p>It does research, writing and public education on water rights transfers and the policy implications of virtual water exports</p>	<p>country. Their lawyers and scientists represent not only environmentalists, but also labor groups, First Nations and citizens' organizations.</p>	<p>strategically to set important precedents in Canada's burgeoning body of environmental law. From the lower courts to the Supreme Court of Canada.</p> <p>Conduct research and publish reports on the environment. Examples of water reports are:</p> <p>Waterproof 2: Canada's Drinking Water Report Card.</p> <p>Buried Treasure: Groundwater Permitting and Pricing in Canada  <a href="http://www.sierralegal.org/publications.html">http://www.sierralegal.org/publications.html</a></p>

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
<p><b>Pollution Probe (PP)</b></p> <p>Pollution Probe is a Canadian environmental organization that:</p> <p>Defines environmental problems through research;</p> <p>Promotes understanding through education; and,</p> <p>Presses for practical solutions through advocacy.</p> <p><a href="http://www.pollutionprobe.org">www.pollutionprobe.org</a></p>	<p>Pollution Probe envisions a New Approach to Water Management; one that takes a progressive, prevention-oriented, forward-looking, long-term view of what is needed to achieve future sustainability. Pollution Probe believes that new principles, institutions and partnerships are needed to protect and enhance Canada's water resources.</p> <p>They run the National water Policy workshop series.</p>	<p>They engage government agencies, private businesses and other non-profit organizations that have a legitimate interest in an issue to help find solutions</p> <p>They are willing to work cooperatively with all levels of government and all political parties to ensure that the environmental needs of current and future generations are addressed through public debate, legislation and policy initiatives.</p>	<p>They direct their attention to Canadian issues, and they concentrate on clean air and clean water, because they believe that this scope of activity allows them to focus their efforts where they have demonstrated competence.</p> <p>Conduct research and publish a variety of environmental reports. Examples of water reports are:</p> <p>The Source Water Protection Primer  Drinking Water Primer  The Management and Financing of Drinking Water Systems: Sustainable Asset Management: A Submission to the Walkerton Inquiry by Pollution Probe  <a href="http://www.pollutionprobe.org/Publications/Water.htm">http://www.pollutionprobe.org/Publications/Water.htm</a></p>
<p><b>Canadian Ground Water Association (CGWA)</b></p>	<p>The goal is to encourage the management and protection of ground water by creating partnerships for public awareness</p>	<p>The CGWA works closely with Fisheries and Oceans Canada</p>	<p>There is a Canadian Association and there are Provincial Associations.</p>

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
<p>They strive to promote the development of sustainable ground water guidelines and strategies, and to provide the resources you need to be informed about all aspects of ground water management in Canada.</p> <p><a href="http://www.cgwa.org">www.cgwa.org</a></p>	<p>and utilization</p>		
<p><b>Ducks Unlimited Canada (DUC)</b></p> <p>Canadian partnerships are essential to the effective wetland conservation. Ducks Unlimited, has played an important role restoring valuable wetlands in southern Alberta.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ducks.ca">www.ducks.ca</a> -</p>	<p>It conserves, restores and manages wetlands and associated habitats for North America's waterfowl. These habitats also benefit other wildlife and people.</p>	<p>There have been efforts by irrigation districts to improve local wildlife habitat, in collaboration with Ducks Unlimited, by restoring valuable wetlands in southern Alberta</p>	<p>DUC is active in every province and territory in Canada.</p>
<p><b>Nature Conservancy (NC)</b></p> <p>It protects areas of biological diversity.</p> <p><a href="http://www.natureconservancy.ca">www.natureconservancy.ca</a></p>	<p>It is a private, non-profit group that partners with corporate and individual landowners to achieve the direct protection of Canada's Natural Environment, through land donation, purchase and conservation easement. They also secure mineral rights and timber rights on properties.</p>		

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
<p><b>Fish and Wildlife Branch (FWB)</b></p> <p>The Branch also manages the provincial fish culture and stocking programs to support recreational fishing and endangered species recovery.</p> <p><a href="http://www.se.gov.sk.ca/fishwild">www.se.gov.sk.ca/fishwild</a></p>	<p>The Fish and Wildlife Branch establishes legislation, policies and procedures for managing fishing and hunting activities, and for the allocation of fish and wildlife resources for recreational and commercial use.</p>		
<p><b>Trout Unlimited Canada (TUC)</b></p> <p>The mission of TUC is to conserve, protect and restore Canada's freshwater resources.</p> <p><a href="http://www.tuce.ca">www.tuce.ca</a></p>	<p>a)TUC's mission is to conserve,</p> <p>b) protect and</p> <p>c) Restore Canada's freshwater resources and their watersheds.</p>	<p>The focus on volunteer driven, member based resource conservation and commitment to hands-on activity. It has 4000 members in 17 Chapters across the country. Provincial Councils are formed to address issues affecting a broader territory.</p>	<p>TUC was based on the model established by Trout Unlimited in the U.S.</p>
<p><b>Canadian Wildlife Federation (CWA)</b></p> <p>The Canadian Wildlife creates awareness across this country, governments, industries, schools, communities, and individuals are taking action to curb climate change and address its impacts. Their efforts include improving the management of forests and wetlands; supporting climate change and atmospheric research; increasing energy</p>	<p>a)encouraging an understanding of the impact of human activities on the environment;</p> <p>b)promoting the sustainable use of our natural resources;</p> <p>c)conducting and sponsoring research relating to wildlife and the environment;</p> <p>d)recommending legislative changes to protect wildlife and</p>	<p>Since 1962, CWF has advocated the protection of Canada's wild species and spaces. Representing over 300,000 members and supporters, the federation is one of Canada's largest non-profit, non-governmental conservation organizations</p>	<p>CWF has advocated the protection of Canada's wild species and spaces. Representing over 300,000 members and supporters, the federation is one of Canada's largest non-profit, non-governmental conservation organizations.</p>

Name	Main roles to water governance	Links to other organizations	Instruments / misc.
<p>efficiency in buildings and automobiles; and developing renewable energy sources, such as wind turbines and solar power, and fuel cell technology.</p> <p><a href="http://www.cwf-fcf.org">www.cwf-fcf.org</a></p>	<p>its habitats; and</p> <p>e) Cooperating with organizations and government agencies with similar objectives.</p>		
<p><b>Sierra Club of Canada</b>          Develops a grassroots network to working to protect the integrity of global ecosystems.  <b>Note:</b> The Sierra Club of Canada is <i>not affiliated</i> with Sierra Legal Defence Fund.  <a href="http://www.sierraclub.ca/">http://www.sierraclub.ca/</a></p>	<p>Has major national campaigns :          Health and Environment,          Protecting Biodiversity,          Atmosphere and Energy,          Transition to a Sustainable Economy.</p>	<p>Academic and scientific links</p> <p>Political petition and liaison</p>	<p>Education and awareness publications.</p> <p>Grassroots petition and advocacy.</p>

**\*Electronic links of the Oldman River Basin Water Quality Initiative:**

<a href="#">Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada</a>	<a href="#">Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District</a>
<a href="#">Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration</a>	<a href="#">Mountain Equipment Co-op</a>
<a href="#">Research Branch</a>	<a href="#">Municipal District of Pincher Creek</a>
<a href="#">Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development</a>	Municipal District of Taber
<a href="#">Alberta Beef Producers</a>	Municipal District of Ranchland
<a href="#">Alberta Cattle Commission</a>	<a href="#">Municipal District of Willow Creek</a>
<a href="#">Alberta Cattle Feeders' Association</a>	<a href="#">North American Bond for Environmental Cooperation</a>
<a href="#">Alberta Ecotrust</a>	Oldman River Intermunicipal Service Agency
<a href="#">Alberta Environment</a>	Southern Alberta Environmental Group
<a href="#">Alberta Health and Wellness</a>	<a href="#">TD Friends of the Environment</a>
<a href="#">Alberta Irrigation Projects Association</a>	<a href="#">Town of Claresholm</a>
<a href="#">Alberta Park</a>	<a href="#">Town of Coaldale</a>
<a href="#">Alberta Sustainable Resource Development</a>	<a href="#">Town of Coalhurst</a>
<a href="#">Canbra Foods</a>	<a href="#">Town of Fort Macleod</a>
<a href="#">Chinook Health Region</a>	<a href="#">Town of Nanton</a>
<a href="#">City of Lethbridge</a>	<a href="#">Town of Picaine Bank</a>
<a href="#">County of Lethbridge</a>	Town of Taber
<a href="#">Ducks Unlimited Canada</a>	<a href="#">University of Lethbridge</a>
<a href="#">Fisheries and Oceans Canada</a>	Village of Barnwell
<a href="#">Health Canada</a>	<a href="#">Village of Barons</a>
<a href="#">Intensive Livestock Working Group</a>	Village of Granum
<a href="#">Lethbridge Chamber of Commerce</a>	Village of Hill Spring

**Short description of the Acts and Agreements mentioned in the document:**

**Aboriginal And Northern Community Action Program:** In August 2003, the Government of Canada announced new funding totaling approximately \$30.7 Million over 4 years for climate change and energy initiatives in Aboriginal and northern communities. The Aboriginal and Northern Community Action Program (ANCAP), is focused on engaging Aboriginal and northern communities in all provinces and territories to become active partners in climate change action

**Afforestation Policy Analysis:** With recent global climate-change concerns, Canada has committed itself to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. A portion of these GHG emission reductions can be achieved through increased carbon sequestration in forests. In order to understand the potential of afforestation in meeting our goals, the government of Canada has undertaken research on afforestation and carbon changes in new forests through programs such as the Feasibility Assessment of Afforestation for Carbon Sequestration (FAACS).

**The Agricultural and Rural Development Act** is administered by Industry Canada and provides for federal-provincial agreements (section 3(b)I) to develop and conserve water supplies for agricultural and other rural development purposes.

**Alberta Water Supply Expansion:** The National Water Supply Expansion Program (NWSEP) is a four-year, \$60-million initiative under the APF. The NWSEP supports the Environment element of the APF through the development, enhancement and protection of vital water resources to help address water constraints in agricultural areas of Canada.

**Arctic Water Pollution Prevention Act:** An Act to prevent pollution of areas of the arctic waters adjacent to the mainland and islands of the Canadian arctic

**Beneficial Management Practices:** Beneficial (or best) management practice (BMPs) is the term used to describe a practice, or system of practices, designed to minimize the impact of agricultural activities on natural resources while at the same time maintain economic viability of the agricultural industry.

**Canada Alberta Water Supply Expansion Program:** The National Water Supply Expansion Program (NWSEP) is a four-year, \$60-million initiative under the APF. The NWSEP supports the Environment element of the APF through the development, enhancement and protection of vital water resources to help address water constraints in agricultural areas of Canada.

**Canadian Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002 (SDWA)** and the Drinking Water Testing Services Regulation (O. Reg. 248/03) require any laboratory that performs drinking water testing to obtain a license effective October 1, 2003. In addition, the SDWA requires owners and operating authorities of drinking water systems regulated under the Drinking Water Systems Regulation (O. Reg. 170/03) to use a licensed laboratory for drinking water testing.

**Canadian Environment Act:** From the Environmental Protection perspective, Environment Canada administers two acts. The Canadian Environmental Protection Act 1999 (CEPA, 1999) which was passed by Parliament to replace the Canadian Environmental Protection Act of 1988, and the pollution prevention provisions of the Fisheries Act (FA). We have enforcement officers, designated under CEPA, 1999, and inspectors/fishery officers, designated under the Fisheries Act, whose job it is to ensure compliance with the two acts and corresponding regulations. We also adopted an enforcement and compliance policy to guide enforcement officers in the performance of their duties.

**Canadian Environment Assessment Act :** administered by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA.) The CEAA is an independent agency that reports directly to the Minister. The Act requires federal departments, including Environment Canada, agencies, and crown corporations to conduct environmental assessments for proposed projects where the federal government is the proponent. It also requires environmental assessments when the project involves federal funding, permit or license. A review of the first five years of operation of the Act is currently underway.

**Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA)** is to contribute to sustainable development through pollution prevention and to protect the environment, human life and health from the risks associated with toxic substances. CEPA also recognizes the contribution of pollution prevention and the management and control of toxic substances and hazardous waste to reducing threats to Canada's ecosystems and biological diversity. It acknowledges for the first time the need to virtually eliminate the most persistent toxic substances that remain the environment for extended periods of time before breaking down and bio accumulative toxic substances that accumulate within living organisms. Health Canada works in partnership with Environment Canada to assess potentially toxic substances and to develop regulations to control toxic substances.

**Canada Forest Accord:** The Accord, recently signed by the Honorable R. John Efford, Minister of Natural Resources Canada (NRCan), is a formal commitment supported by Canadian forest ministers, heads of industry and other non-governmental organizations to work together toward the long-term health of Canada's forests.

**Canada Shipping Act:** Administered by Transport Canada, provides for the Governor in Council to make regulations with respect to prohibiting the discharge from ships of pollutants and prescribing substances and classes of substances that are pollutants. Under subsection 656(2) a pollutant can only be discharged from a ship in accordance with a permit issued under CEPA. See Division 3 Part 7 of CEPA 1999 .

**Canada Water Act :**Part I of the Canada Water Act enables the Minister of the Environment, with Governor in Council approval, to establish consultative arrangements with provinces on water resource matters, and to conclude federal-provincial water resource

agreements for planning and implementation programs in any waters where there is a significant national interest in water resource management. It also permits the Minister, directly or in co-operation with any provincial government, institution, or person, to establish an inventory of those waters, collect data, and conduct research associated with water resources.

**The Canada Wildlife Act** provides the authority for the acquisition of lands by the Minister of the Environment for the purposes of wildlife research, conservation, and interpretation. The Act also provides for the establishment of protected marine areas. The Minister may enter into an agreement with any province for wildlife research, conservation, and interpretation, including measures to protect any wildlife in danger of extinction. National Wildlife Areas are created and managed pursuant to regulations made under this act. Designation as a National Wildlife Area helps ensure that lands of national importance are protected.

**The Constitution Act** does not say specifically which level of government has jurisdiction over “water”, “environment”, or “public health”. The provinces have traditionally taken the lead in regulating water management, but the federal government also plays a role in certain water-related matters.

**Dominion Water Power Act:** Dominion water-powers" means any water-powers on public lands, or any other water-powers that are the property of Canada and have been or may be placed under the administration of the Minister, but does not include water-powers on lands under the administration and control of the Commissioner of Yukon.

**International Boundary Waters Treaty Act:** The treaty relating to the boundary waters and to questions arising along the boundary between Canada and the United States made between His Majesty, King Edward VII, and the United States, signed at Washington on January 11, 1909, and the protocol of May 5, 1910, in the schedule, are hereby confirmed and sanctioned.

**International River Improvement Act** An Act respecting the construction, operation and maintenance of international river improvements.

**Irrigation District Act** The purpose of this Act is to provide for the formation, dissolution and governance of Alberta’s thirteen irrigation districts in order that the management and delivery of water in the districts occur in an efficient manner that provides for the needs of the users. The powers and duties of Irrigation Council, the irrigation districts, the irrigation district board of directors and the Irrigation Secretariat are specified in the Act

**Navigable Waters Protection Act:** is a federal law designed to protect the public right of navigation in Canadian waters, as defined by the law, by prohibiting the building, placing or maintaining of any work whatsoever in, on, over, under, through or across any such navigable water, without the authorization of the Minister of Fisheries and Ocean Canada.

**New Fisheries Act:** The new Act will modernize the way fisheries are managed, and enshrine conservation measures that protect the aquatic ecosystems upon which Canadian commercial, Aboriginal and recreational fishers depend.

**Northwest Territories Water Act;** provide for the conservation, development and utilization of waters in a manner that will provide the optimum benefit for all Canadians and the residents of the Northwest Territories in particular. They apply in all areas where they are not superceded by other legislation.

**Pollution Prevention Act:** focused industry, government, and public attention on reducing the amount of pollution through cost-effective changes in production, operation, and raw materials use. Opportunities for source reduction are often not realized because of existing regulations, and the industrial resources required for compliance, focus on treatment and disposal. Source reduction is fundamentally different and more desirable than waste management or pollution control.

**Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act:** The 1935 Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act established an agency to coordinate and implement programs in cooperation with the provinces to deal with the drought disaster. The legislation provides for measures "to secure the rehabilitation of the drought and soil drifting areas in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and to develop and promote within these areas, systems of farm practice, tree culture, water supply, land utilization and land settlement that will afford greater economic security", and to "undertake the development, construction, promotion, operation and maintenance of any project or scheme under or by virtue of this Act, or enter into agreements with any province, municipality or person with respect thereto." The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA) develops and delivers soil and water conservation and development programs under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. In addition, PFRA helps administer federal-provincial initiatives which are more broadly based and designed to promote economic development and diversification opportunities in rural Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Peace River Region of British Columbia.

**Prairie Provinces Water Board Agreement:** The mandate of the Prairie Provinces Water Board is to ensure eastward flowing interprovincial streams are, in accordance with the provisions of that Agreement, shared equitably, that water quality at interprovincial boundaries is maintained at acceptable levels, and to facilitate a cooperative approach for the integrated development and management of interprovincial streams and aquifers to ensure their sustainability.

**Pest Control Products Act:** The new Pest Control Products Act (PCPA) came into force on June 28, 2006, replacing the current PCPA, which is now over 35-years old. Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) administers the PCPA.

The new Act improves the pesticide regulatory system by increasing transparency and strengthening health and environmental protection and post-registration control of pesticides. A number of provisions in the new Act formalize existing policies and practices of the PMRA.

**Resources and Technical Survey Act:** Authorizes the collection and publication of maps, statistics and other information about Canada's energy, mines and minerals, water and other resources. Technical surveys include geological, geophysical, geochemical, geographical, geodetic, topographical, hydrographic, hydro geological, geotechnical, oceanographic, meteorological and other similar surveys. The Act is administered by Natural Resources Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and Environment Canada

**The Constitution Act, 1982** was the last constitutional enactment for Canada to be made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It thus has the political importance of patriating the Canadian constitution; all future amendment must be done within Canada and according to amending formulas set out in Part V below. Domesticating political tensions in this country, however, has not tamed them and we continue wrangle over constitutional arrangements which have, if anything, proved eminently workable.

**The Municipal Government Act:** This Act forms the legal basis for the way local governments in cities, towns, villages and rural areas operate in Alberta.

**The Water Act:** The Province's review of its water management policy and legislation began in 1991 with the view of updating its water management policy and legislation to ensure that Alberta's water is managed and conserved for today and for the future. The *Water Resources Act* was over 60 years old and was primarily a tool for allocating water. The new Act focuses on managing and protecting Alberta's water and on streamlining administrative processes.

**The Water Regulation, 2002** The Drinking Water Systems Regulation (O. Reg. 170/03) regulates municipal and private water systems that provide water to year-round residential developments and designated facilities that serve vulnerable populations such as children and the elderly. Designated facilities include children's camps; child and youth care facilities, health care and social care facilities, a school or private school, a social care facility, a university, college or institution with authority to grant degrees.

**The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act,** administered by Transport Canada, applies to all handling, offering for transport, and transporting of dangerous goods including hazardous wastes, by any means of transport, whether or not the goods originate from or

are destined for any place or places in Canada. The Act does not apply to any transporting of oil or gas by pipeline that is governed by the National Energy Board Act or by the Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act, nor to the transporting of dangerous goods in bulk in vessels within the meaning of the Canada Shipping Act. Under a 1986 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), about the Transport of Dangerous Goods Programme, Environment Canada agreed to conduct inspections to determine compliance with the hazardous waste portion of the regulations and to process notices for the export and import of hazardous wastes.

**Water for Life:** Alberta's Strategy for Sustainability is our response to develop a new water management approach and outline specific strategies and actions to address the province's water issues.

**Water Resource Act:** To provide for the optimum development of the Nation's natural resources through the coordinated planning of water and related land resources, through the establishment of a water resources council and river basin commissions.

**Water Supply Expansion Program:** The National Water Supply Expansion Program (NWSEP) is a four-year, \$60-million initiative under the APF. The NWSEP supports the Environment element of the APF through the development, enhancement and protection of vital water resources to help address water constraints in agricultural areas of Canada. A national program, the NWSEP will focus on assisting Canadian producers to develop and enhance long-term agricultural water supplies. The following information provides a brief outline of eligible applicants, the three tiers of eligible projects with examples of each, program assistance and partner responsibilities, and application deadlines and procedures.

**Yukon Water Act:** The Water Resources Section administers water-related policies, regulations and programs under the Waters Act (Yukon). The water management responsibility was transferred from the federal government to the Yukon government on April 1, 2003.

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Canada Saskatchewan Irrigation Diversification Centre [http://www.agr.gc.ca/pfra/csidc/csideprog\\_e.htm](http://www.agr.gc.ca/pfra/csidc/csideprog_e.htm)

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[http://www.se.gov.sk.ca/environment/protection/water/Water\\_report\\_April\\_2003.pdf](http://www.se.gov.sk.ca/environment/protection/water/Water_report_April_2003.pdf) Saskatchewan's Safe Drinking Water Strategy

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