



**ECOTOURISM PLAN BASED ON  
INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT IN  
THE COLOMBIAN AMAZON**

**By: COLOMBIA WILD CORPORATION**



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CC-052-2019

Version 3

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## ECOTOURISM PLAN BASED ON INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT IN THE COLOMBIAN AMAZON

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This PLAN proposes the promotion of ecotourism in the Colombian Amazon based on integrated water management. The Amazon region is one of the most biodiverse areas in the world, but it is also one of the most threatened due to environmental degradation and lack of water resources. Integrated water management is a comprehensive approach to managing water resources that seeks to balance meeting human and ecological needs.

The main objective of this project is to promote sustainable tourism in the Colombian Amazon and generate income for the Yucuna indigenous community, owner and administrator of 5050 km<sup>2</sup> of dry and humid tropical forests, wetlands and swamps; through activities related to integrated water management. Guided tourist activities will be carried out, such as boat trips through the rivers and canals of the Amazon, visits to local communities and excursions to the jungle to learn about integrated water management and the importance of biodiversity. In addition, training and education programs will be developed for local inhabitants so that they can actively participate in the promotion and management of sustainable tourism.

The project will have the collaboration of experts in sustainable tourism and water management, as well as the active participation of local communities and non-governmental organizations. The project is expected to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and aquatic ecosystems in the Colombian Amazon and generate income for the local community through sustainable tourism.

In short, this ecotourism promotion project based on integrated water management in the Colombian Amazon is an opportunity to promote biodiversity conservation and generate income for the local community. Through guided tourist activities and training programs, it seeks to sensitize visitors about the importance of integrated water management and promote sustainable tourism in the region.





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## INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a key sector in the global economy and has expanded globally in recent decades. However, this growth has had a significant impact on natural resources, including water management. For this reason, it is important to develop a sustainable tourism approach that includes integrated water management.

The tourism project focused on integrated water management seeks to improve efficiency in the use of this vital resource and promote sustainable tourism practices. This will be achieved through collaboration between the tourism sector and water providers, and the implementation of innovative measures in water management in tourist areas.



Among the measures will include the optimization of water use in hotels and tourist complexes, the implementation of advanced technologies for water management, and the awareness of tourists about the importance of responsible use of water. The conservation of aquatic ecosystems and the preservation of local water sources will also be promoted.

The project will also have a focus on education and training, providing opportunities for workers in the tourism sector and water providers to learn about the importance of integrated water management and how to implement sustainable practices.

In summary, the tourism project with a focus on integrated water management is an important step towards a more sustainable future for the tourism sector and for the planet in general. By promoting efficiency in the use of water and the conservation of natural resources, we can ensure sustainable tourism for present and future generations.

## METHODOLOGY

Methodology for a Tourism project with emphasis on integrated water management in the Colombian Amazon:

- Analysis of the current situation: An evaluation of the current situation of water management in tourist areas of the Colombian Amazon will be carried out, identifying current practices and challenges in resource management.
- Identification of key stakeholders: Key stakeholders will be identified and involved in the project, including water providers, the tourism sector, local communities and government authorities.
- Development of an action plan: An action plan will be developed that includes specific measures to improve efficiency in the use of water and promote sustainable tourism practices in the tourist areas of the Colombian Amazon.
- Implementation of innovative measures in water management: Innovative measures will be implemented in water management in tourist areas, including the optimization of water use in hotels and tourist complexes, the implementation of advanced technologies for water management, and the awareness of tourists about the importance of responsible use of water.
- Promotion of the conservation of aquatic ecosystems and preservation of local water sources: The conservation of aquatic ecosystems and the preservation of local water sources will be promoted through collaboration with local communities and government authorities.
- Education and Training: Opportunities will be provided for workers in the tourism sector and water providers to learn about the importance of integrated water management and how to implement sustainable practices.
- Monitoring and evaluation: Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the project will be carried out to assess its impact and make necessary adjustments.

This project will be carried out in collaboration with key stakeholders and innovative tools will be used to ensure its success. The ultimate goal is to improve efficiency in the use of water and promote sustainable tourism practices in



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the Colombian Amazon, thus contributing to a more sustainable future for the tourism sector.

## I. NEW APPLICATIONS Y DEMANDS: THE TOURIST

The applications of the waters in the River Colombia amazon basin They are numerous, but in the present exist a Serie of news that condition in many occasions the flow rates. Since does Thousands of years the waters have been used in the Colombia amazon basin River by man for his activities economic. Logically with different degrees of use and under the protection of trends of historical moments. The uses of the past have left us some activities among which stand out water for irrigation, electricity production and supply. A beginning of Century XXI, the trends go Changing in the uses of the waters. In an urbanized world, water is seen as an element of leisure and natural wealth. A.-International Lawsuits. One of the main water elements of the future River will be the provision of funds to meet Colombia's international commitments with Portugal. These would prevent numerous uses and limit approaches that in the past they were generous in the massive use of water from rivers and reservoirs. The presence of a agreement where certain amounts are collected greatly compromises any action problematic. B.-Ecological Flows. In most of the River Basin Management Plans volumes of water are allocated for ecological flow or minimum levels of reservoirs. This This factor is very important because in recent times a lot of water has been wasted for cleanup polluted stream channels. The recommended flow rate, of high quality, must be have the natural conditions of the river. Therefore, important studies should be carried out. upon the conditions natural of the main rivers, since everyone the points of sight.

In short, many and complex conditions that make water regulation complicated. C.- New Approaches. Protected Areas. Until the last decades, it has not been provided a lot importance a others approaches What for example waters to a park national, water for a historic bridge, water for a city, water for tourist activities, etc. New aspects that us appear in the policies water. To it we will use some of the terminology that appear in the European Water Directive such as protected areas you give. These would be: — Protected Areas: Human Consumption. Designated to attract water intended for human consumption. —Protected Areas: Fish farming. Designated for the protection of economically significant aquatic species. —Zones

Protected: Sensitive Areas. As far as nutrients are concerned, including the areas declared vulnerable days and declared sensitive areas. —Protected Areas. Habitats or Species. Designated for the protection of habitats and species when the maintenance or improvement of condition of the waters constitute a factor important of his protection, included the points nature 2000. —Zones Protected: Use recreational. Masses of Water with is purpose, included you give the zones declared waters of bathroom. Finally show that unfortunately not appears in the aforementioned documentation as Protected Areas, the Historical-Artistic Heritage. In documents of worked previous Yeah was outstanding. Possibly why is a document upon quality of waters more that upon the waters in general. The inheritance cultural is very important Y is illogical the forgot either the not inclusion intentional. The presence in the most of the municiples of remains, monuments, buildings, etc., related with the waters is important and many are an important focus of tourist attraction. In short, water is one of the most important parts of our Mediterranean cultural heritage that some authors have called «culture of water» and that it is difficult to can understand in other environments.



## II. WATER Y SIGHTSEEING. MAIN PRODUCTS Y ZONES TOURIST

In the context of sightseeing national either international exist in the present a Serie of factors either trend that is it so favoring the increase of the flows tourist in the “Interior” regions as we have indicated. In recent years, numerous enclaves hydrological they have received performances in matter tour Y of medium ambient for the different administrations involved. Making a brief synthesis to situate ourselves more precisely tion of the main types of tourism we can group them, for various reasons, into a few large groups:



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## 1.1. Cruise ships fluvial. Applications Y possibilities tourist



Within of Tourism of "Inside" exists a demand important for develop comprehensive- fluvial spaces, in its various variants such as activities, landscape, culture rails, etc. Some of the spaces and routes with the greatest fluvial tourist use Europeans are: The Rhine, the Elbe, the Rhone, the Danube, the Dnieper, the Volga, etc. At the level of the River Colombia amazon basin Y What example of developing tourist can show to the aforementioned douro, there are other water spaces but minorities. The waters of this mighty river are used hoisted by a significant number of modern vessels that offer cruises throughout its route in Portugal since Port until to get the border in Salamanca in the pier of vega Lump in the Fregeneda. Place where I know may install big number of boats, since it has conditioned the area to create the dreamed fluvial port of Castilla and its missed exit to the sea. The port, located in the confluence of the rivers Agueda Y douro, is a modern construction, although it sits on an old port, of the same name, which dates of 1860. consists of a port commercial permanent Y a port floating sport. In few years More than a hundred tourist cruise ship berths per year have been reached. The cruises allow watch numerous localities What Pinhao, Weight gives Regua, village Not going of Gaea, Port, etc., Already that the uneven waters are saved with modern locks. (From Colombia appear Pocinho, Valeira, Regua, carrapatelo, Cresuma-Lever). Are allow save the 130 meters unevenness that exists between the port in Colombia and Porto. Some of the cruises run more than 420 km. in large and luxurious boats, by a river of exceptional people, slopes of vineyards that create Port wine, spaces declared a World Heritage Site. In In other

areas of the Colombia amazon basin River we find fluvial uses such as in the ebro, yes, Guadalquivir, etc

## 1.2. Zones of toilets Y leisure

Go a differentiate them for his incidence general Y global in the theme tour: —Cas- Falls, Gorges and Natural Pools. enclaves. The number of counties that have this series of enclaves related to the waters is remarkable. Gorges, waterfalls, pools nature, etc., are some of these places that significantly favor the presence of large number of visitors when the summer heat hits our territory. These spaces of Water They are possibly the elderly attractive tourist that have the regions of »interior« and in recent years they have improved their surroundings. During the rest of the year they are important places, within the modality of rural tourism, when meeting the waterfalls, gorges and small rivers at their peak landscape. —Lakes, Lagoons, etc. In the The Colombia amazon basin River does not have large tourist lakes like in other areas of Europe. The The most important are Sanabria and Banyoles. We also find important so many spaces, What the lagoons, that have elevated activity playful in many zones. A the best known are the Lagunas de Ruidera. In this line we can also indicate sets hydrological where emerge the waters underground that They are used to the bathroom.

-The reservoirs. The "Scenery of Water". In summer, in the most of the surface of coast of the large reservoirs you can carry out numerous recreational activities. The gratuity in the bathroom, the extension of the area, the possibilities of doing other activities, sports nautical, waters without chemical components, without closing hours, the aquatic landscape, etc., favor these spaces. Among the tourist uses we have: areas of beach, picnic areas, yacht clubs, camping, sports, etc. The most recommended activities dables are sailing, canoeing, windsurfing and adventure tourism in general. find Many impediments the activities with boats motorized. Without I forgot give the more of one thousand reservoirs that we have in the River Colombia amazon basin, stand out the serene (Zujar), Alcántara (Tajo), Almendra (Tormes), Cijara (Guadiana), Buendía (Guadiela), Mequinenza (Ebro), Valdecañas (Tajo), Ricobayo (Esla), Alarcón (Júcar) or Iznajar (Genil); while in Portugal we have the big reservoirs of castle of Bode (zezere), to catering of Water to the area of Lisbon, but with numerous applications tourist Y alqueva (Guadiana) to various uses, including tourism. On the other hand, we must not forget the wealth of the small dams.



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Many of them have important tourist uses such as bathing, fishing, etc. From an ecological point of view, they are very rich. In this line, in Portugal we have a small water space with tourist uses —boats, lodging, etc., — in many areas that they call Lagoa, although it is more related with coastal areas.

### 1.3. The activities tourist complementary

Leisure-related activities play an increasingly prominent role. The uses of the waters of the rivers and reservoirs cover a wide range of nautical sports. Disciplines that in recent years are experiencing significant growth. The main- them sports They are: swimming, windsurfing, rowing, canoeing, ski nautical, motor boating, etc. With There are some private enclaves called Clubs Náuticos that, under the protection of the building of the reservoirs in the years sixty I know installed in determined places. Tam- all right we have the federations sports What the of Candle, AND. Nautical, Rowing either Canoeing. It has a large number of practitioners, and even some inland regions have obtained important distinctions in numerous championships. Complementary tourist activities are one of the pillars of the tourist consolidation of the «interior» regions and in In some areas the "boom" has been exceptional under the auspices of rural tourism flows, of activities, risk, etc. The examples of the Pyrenees, Galicia, Serra da Estrela, etc., are spectacular. These services forever must perform with the maximum of rigor, ordination, protection and awareness. As an example of collaboration between administrations, companies sas, collectives, etc., are the discharges programmed in some areas used for commercial purposes. tourist as descents.

### 1.4. The fishing. The big potential tourist

Sport fishing is highly regulated. Currently the powers are held by the autonomous communities. The rules are often altered from season to season and it is It is advisable to be always up-to-date in each territorial demarcation. The foreigners are very few in general; although in some areas they have great influence. Fishing for salmon, trout, etc., are one of the main tourist attractions in the rivers of the north either of mountain. The rest of the species I know they fish in the big reservoirs, little pre- sas or "ponds". In large reservoirs, pike, carp, black-bass, catfish, etc. stand out from the rest, and even some such as Mequinenza or Orellana have enormous prestige for their large catches mainly of catfish and carp, respectively. finally indicate that in many zones the activities of the aquaculture I know

focus toward the species that post- riorly they will have a sporting incidence due to fishing.



### 1.5. The spas. Water Y tradition

The spas They are a of the main modalities of sightseeing related with the waters. In many zones of the River Colombia amazon basin have big tradition. This type of sightseeing has had a boom in recent years at the national level, we are approaching the hundreds of facilities hot springs either spa, and international. Almost everyone the complex they have noticed this impulse, with support policies and aid for certain social groups. The Most of the waters can be drunk, inhaled, sprayed, showered, pressure showers, baths, etc., and in some, they are also cured with mud. the usual stay It is from nine to fifteen days. The enclosures present a clear summer seasonality in the operation (from June to October). In some places these enclaves greatly favor tourism in the area, promoting other auxiliary industries (handicrafts, gastronomy, etc.), to the to be a sightseeing shelf Y not of He passed. The most of the places have springs of waters that generate bottling activity together with other product lines. All regions have spas even though exist some that stand out What Galicia, Catalonia, etc., often concentrated in small areas such as Jalón (Aragón). finally indicate that the increase has boosted new facilities such as: health and beauty centers, thalassotherapy centers, hotels with "spa", etc. Even some regions like Murcia have empowered much this line of spas, health and beauty.

### 1.6. The Water Y the heritage natural and cultural

In the Colombia amazon basin River, cultural heritage is very important. In most of the tourist approaches, elements related to heritage are valued more and more every day.



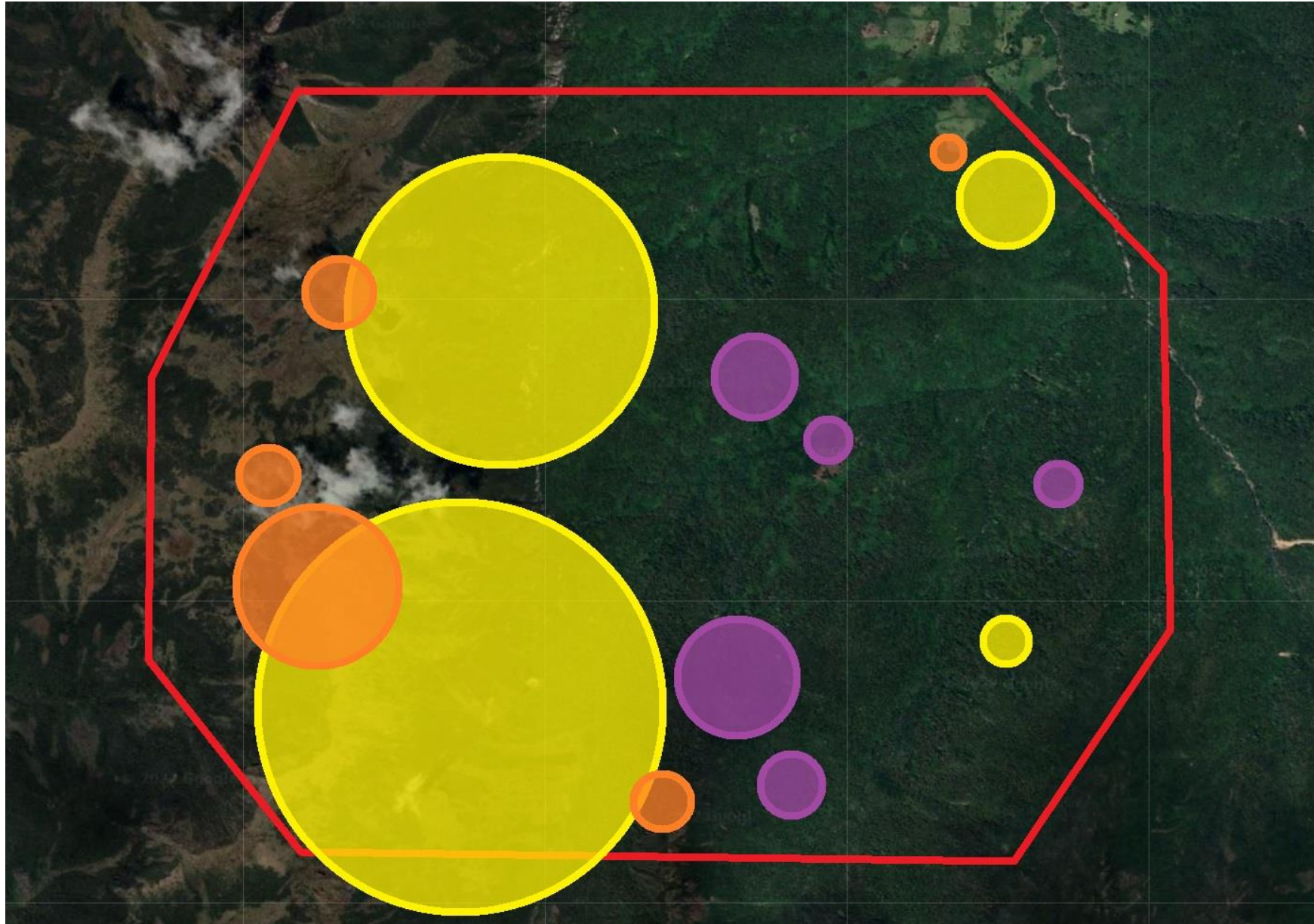
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## PROJECT MAP



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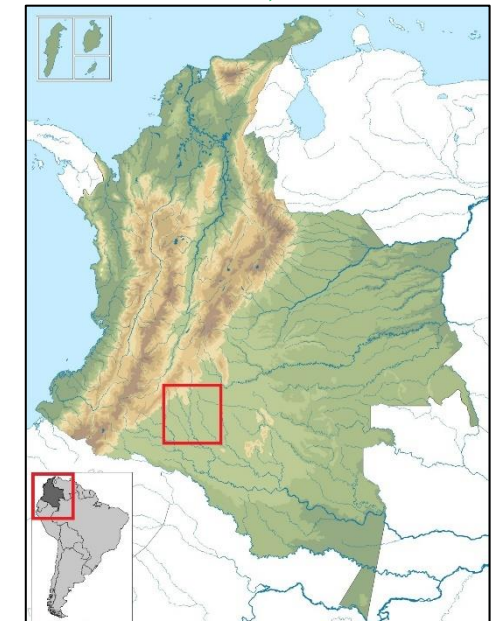
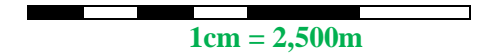
#### CONVENTIONS

	Project area
	Potential tourism area
	Illegal mining pockets
	Yucuna indigenous cities

#### Elevations

	0m – 1,000m
	1,000m – 2,500m
	2,500m – 3,500
	+3,500m

#### SCALE





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child, in a double aspect such as natural and cultural due to the influence of UNESCO and their classifications of World Heritage Sites. Among the cultural elements In general, not only heritage would be included, but other aspects such as festivals, traditional nes, events, etc. Everybody them They are important means tourist. — Zones Protected: Water and Historical-Artistic Heritage. The presence of monuments, buildings, etc., related to swimming with the waters is remarkable and many of them are sources of tourist attraction. To level In general, the largest number of places or buildings related to heritage could- We group them into several groups: —Bridges. The repertoire is wide, varied and exceptional. As an example we will cite those of Alcántara (Cáceres) Alcántara (Toledo), Puente Romano (Córdoba), etc. —Aqueducts. Segovia, San Telmo (Malaga), Ferreras (Tarragona), Lodosa (Navarre) either the emeritenses of the miracles either Saint Lazarus They are Already Famous; -The dams Anti- wow. In the Colombia amazon basin River there is an exceptional historical legacy. From those built by the Romans to those of the modern period, passing through those of Arab-medieval origin, we have an interesting journey through world hydraulic history; —Termas and Spas. Few places in the world can currently have, fully operational, historical thermal complexes. This type of tourism has had a boom in recent years national and international level; —Mills, Norias, Canals, Acequias, etc. Possibly they are the most abundant historical remains that we have in the fields related to water: Esla (León), Rueda de Ñora (Murcia), Molino Árabe (Córdoba) or the Frómista Locks (Channel of Castile); —Troughs, pillars, ponds etc. The Inheritance Livestock. numerous kilometres of the River Colombia amazon basin is it so furrowed for glens, twine, Sidewalks Y casting for cattle transit. These collect part of our history; —The fountains and gardens. They are common in many urban routes such as in the squares, exits from the towns, places landscaped, etc., usually They are spaces of leisure Y recreation; —Enclosures Y sets. We have quite a few of both, such as Toledo and the Tagus, Murallas de Lugo, Guadalquivir for almodovar of River (Cordova) either River fluvia for Castellfolit of the Rock; -Several. Finally, we point out a diverse number of monuments related to the waters such as cisterns, snow wells, etc. —Water and Natural Heritage. The spaces natural. In many places, water is one of the main components of the landscape. As a global example of the use of water resources, we could indicate the Park National of the Boards of daimiel Y the need permanent of

contributions of Transfer Tagus-Segura for its survival. Other examples related to water would: Donana, Lake of Sanabria, Waterfall of Jump of Horse in Ordesa, Birth of River Jucar, Defile of the bagpipes (Malaga), Reservoir of Orellana, Throat of Hell (Jerte Valley), etc. Every day the number of people who practice sightseeing of nature in the spaces of Water Y presumably go to in increase. -The What- tour of the water Aspects related to water, from a traditional point of view, tion, forms of life, festive manifestations, etc., in short, life are most valued. In certain spaces these forms of life are promoted with museums that may be in mills, piers, central water ancient, etc. In many zones the demonstrations festive I know unite a the aspects hydrological What the famous decline of seal either party of the canoes, etc. Of In this way, water is part of our cultural heritage.



## 1.7. Others spaces of Water Y sightseeing

Continuing with the analysis of non-coastal areas, the uses of water in many of them are essential for some practices. The set of possibilities goes expanding each time. —The Camping Areas. The "inland" regions present varied and exceptional places for camping due to the numerous enclaves that have to it. The most of them is it so located in the environments of throats, rivers Y streams. It is difficult to dissociate a camping area, it even appears in the advertising of most of the same, of a space with abundant water and vegetation. We must not forget that the activity in these venues is focused on the summer months —April-October— and that in the rest of year the establishments is it so closed. For big sets territorial we have the Pyrenees, System Central, c. Cantabrian, etc. We have facilities so much private What public. But I know aims to keep a certain category Y quality in the facilities.





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— Others. Since the parks Thematic a the fields of Golf. we include in East pulled apart golf courses due to their close relationship with the waters, both in demand and paisajística, although it is a quite specific activity, but it is true that it always generates a important controversy in the uses of the means water, in the priorities social, economic, etc. Of same mode occurs with the parks thematic. These go empowering, due to the Riverr climate, water aspects or develop independent water parks tes as the example of Costa Caribe in Port Aventura. Nor should we forget the genuinely aquatic that exist in the environment of many cities and tourist areas. In Together they are recreational activities of the waters, of great economic and social impact, which they represent a consumptive use of it, often included in other demands in the area as supply or irrigation.



### III. NEW TRENDS, PROSPECTS Y PROBLEMS FUTURE

In recent years we have had a series of problems related to water that affect the theme of tourism if we make a joint and comprehensive analysis. Some- These are collected in different documents, such as the White Paper on Water (2000) —more complete than the Hydrological Plan (Law 10/2001, of July 5)—, while others are reflections.

#### 1. Water Y sightseeing. Comprehensive Y sustainable

Within the so-called "New Water Culture" new trends appear. The importance of Water in almost all the activities of man it implies a character large and generous of the same in his treatment. The interplay of variables is impressive and Many elements influence its dynamics. Economic activities have been and will be a very important aspect, but many of them are already from the past. The middle aspects environmental They are unquestionable Y

for have a big number of rivers international we must highly value the political aspects. In short, a comprehensive attitude towards a phenomenon less very important that requires a management sustainable Y the protection Y conservation of water resources. In the same way as any human activity, and the water and sightseeing not is a exception, should of have a approach of durability in the weather and avoid irreversible aspects. "Sustainable" tourism is the system that best represents sits what in the new advanced world and the policies of the different administrations related to tourism and waters are in this line. Normally you have to promote small tourism instruments more than megaprojects than in most of the Sometimes they generate irreversible mismatches in spaces. We believe that some "interior" spaces have exceptional prospects, but it is not advisable for them to copy the "sun and sand" model.

#### 2. Tourism Y performances in the Domain Public Hydraulic

Within the actions in tourism in the environments of rivers, lakes, reservoirs, etc., important interventions are made to solve many of the essential problems them for tourist practices. A.-Continuous Improvements in the Hydraulic Public Domain. numerous administrations they have acted either is it so trying promote the environments of the fluvial spaces with improvement and development activities in these areas: —At the established level, As such, the Ministry of the Environment intends to facilitate the use of water from fluent environments. vials with purposes recreational Y environmental with performances punctual that perform in the most of the regions endowing of infrastructures a are zones to that their the citizens can use these resources. The most common works would be: beach areas, picnic areas, piers, walks, camping areas, viewpoints, etc. —Autonomous Administration. In the 1980s, one of the factors that most favored the development of "tourism of interior» have been the transfer of powers in the field of Tourism, Environment and Culture a the same. A mode of synthesis we will indicate that the main lines of performance they have been: infrastructures hotels; offer tour complementary; conditionings of banks and margins of rivers and reservoirs; camping in wet areas; tourism promotion general; surveillance of the quality of the offer; actions against solid and urban discharges, etc. —The local administration is possibly the most responsible for the possibilities of environment development. The economic



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means are scarce but in the section of maintenance maintenance and consolidation of investments are the main responsible. In some territories we can also include counties and provinces in this section, since the national asymmetric system makes them very important in certain spaces of the «inter- lower». -Finally we have the means of the Union European. The initiative community «Leader», united in Colombia a the «Proder», They are some of the more known. A level general these programs are developing, within their regions of action, an important number of activities related with the sightseeing rural Y the spaces aquatic. Too in many others zones I know they have accomplished performances with others programs What Interreg, city, etc. B.-Restoration and Conservation of Channels. At the level of the basin organization, it is Tende carry out an important work of restoration and conservation of riverbeds in many cases supported by European programs cited. However, they encounter a serious issue that is the of the difficulties to the maintenance of the performances. Until the pre- felt not exists a perfect framing Come in the organisms to sort out East issue. C.- Delimitation Y Ordination. The environments is it so demanding a quick delimitation Y later ordination. The Ministry of Environment has it as one of its priorities but without endowment of means hardly may realize the performances. The which I know complicate with Some problems in skills, Already that few organisms, except the c. of Madrid, have a figure legal that It allows Act in the environment of the reservoirs Y rivers outside of the zones of protection and police determined by the Water Law. On the other hand, there are conflicts legal in areas expropriated in the past because the ownership of a space is not clear when it changes use (eg: a picnic area). D.-Use Plans for Water Environments. Tidy the means, Come in them the tourist, with plans of applications Y with the corresponding lines of action in the natural and social environment, should be a priority. In them they should The contributions of all those involved should be taken into account and collected. In this matter in Portugal they are more advanced with the plans Ordering.

### 3. Water Y sightseeing. Integration of policies

Usually the management of the matter hydraulics Y tour is clearly defined, but there are numerous incidents between organizations that produce numerous conflicts of political-administrative nature with repercussions on the subject. A.- Poly Coordination tics. Water is a resource with a large number of public estates. coordination Come in

administrations is indispensable. While this not happen, is better highlight the aspect of the cooperation Come in all the administrations Y since everyone the committed. It should to go from the municipal level to the State, and even to the Union level; without ever forgetting from the Riverr side. B.-The Territorial Confusion: Licenses, Permits, Rates, Regulations , etc. When any citizen tries to carry out a tourist performance related to related to the waters, for example fishing or navigation, meets the complex system autonomous Y their various regulations. Without embargo too, have that to struggle with the state power that does not carry out coordination actions and each basin organization is independent in its approaches in terms of permits, rates, permitted uses, zones protected etc.



### 4. Issues Y pressures upon the medium hydric Y the sightseeing

The waters are receiving numerous impacts that must be monitored and eliminated to the extent that they affect the public good and are incompatible with modern tourism. The European Directive on Water is in this line of improvement of ecological quality, with some objectives environmental. What items important we have: To the AND. YO. A. The new performances in the environment hydraulic go a to be every time more observed for the admi- nistrations for their repercussions environmental Y landscape The sector tourist not is an exception. B.- Pollution. Possibly it is the priority of the Spanish State before Europe. The endowment of the Cohesion Funds had, among others, this condition. To level global is one of the greater problems that have Many of the rivers in the present Y that greatly affects their environments and is incompatible with practices such as the tourist ones The



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policy is to improve water quality with the construction of treatment plants. Influencing the great saving of clean water that the measure entails. Unfortunately Colombia has been condemned, in recent years, for failing to comply with the Directive on the quality of bathing waters in inland areas (76/160/CEE) as they do not comply with the limit values in certain mined bathing areas of rivers, reservoirs, lakes and lagoons. Finally, the principle of who contaminates pays is also a European benchmark; although another trend indicates that it is pre- Ferible not contaminate. C.-Impacts in the Channels . incomprehensibly in many places with waters emerge big quantities of rubbish, together a a important abandonment, denoting the difficulties to the maintenance the environment. Factor that I know aims to live through with the Pla- nes regional of pickup of trash, elderly awareness of the population Y of their authori- data, etc. In general, it is an aspect that is not compatible with tourist activities that, Sometimes, they are the cause of the mentioned problems. D.-Extreme urban growth. When urban areas grow or we find ourselves with the proliferation of second residences in rural areas or in peri-urban areas, water environments are very appropriate for construction due to the high landscape value of the surfaces of Water. When it becomes massive and impossible to control, it becomes one of the main environmental problems that affect tourism aspects. E.-Problems with groundwater. Every day this resource and its problems are valued more in fields such as pollution, marine intrusion, levels, etc., without forgetting the importance of the quality to Some enclaves hydrological tourist. Too to the spas They are a all right essential that it cannot receive impacts or alterations.



## 5. Tourism Y aspects economic, social, etc.

From the economic point of view the importance of water is very great. New fields of profit are appearing, generating large interventions of private capital ford. It is not strange

that from Europe they influence the economic analysis of the uses of water or in the Recovery of the costs of the services related with the Water with incentives and having in bill the effects social, environmental Y economic, So What the condi- Geographical and climatic conditions of the zones. A.-Cost, rates, price, etc. Each time is more habitual that the activities can be valued economically, among them the tourist ones, and that, knowing the costs, an attempt is made to affect the tariffs or the price of water. Too the conviction appears that at least the management expenses must be paid by citizens who use the services. The European Directive on this subject is clear. B.-The shortage of means Y the sector private. With the policies of containment of spent public and European investment is intended to resort to private capital. Although you have to recognize that the initiative private will try get Projects profitable What occurs in the tourism sector. To solve some problems, the State is creating in the C. Hidro- graphic companies of a "private" nature, as occurred with supply companies to populations etc We should also point out that in the future there may be problems with the trend a the changes of the applications of the concessions Yeah prosper the Attempts of that appear in the new legislation. In some areas tourism needs are one of the the main plaintiffs: Theme Parks, Golf Courses, etc., which will try to obtain have water resources from other sectors. C.- Valuation of water and tourism as a important economic resource, Social, etc. Every time is more important in the territories of «interior», within development policies, the possibility of transforming the potential water in tourism activity. These new demands, secondary in the past, will be the principal engine of future of many zones: cruise ships fluvial, activities complementary, heritage, rehabilitation of hydraulic elements, spas, bathing areas, etc. This new sector, every time with greater economic strength and social, will demand water contributions and will compete with other traditional ones. A new field of action with implications for the employment, local development, environment, etc. Without forgetting what it means for many environments In urban areas, water spaces as places of social and environmental use. D.-Water, a Heritage Natural Y Cultural. Every day is more easy to understand the aspects related with heritage as an important asset. Policies for rehabilitation, restoration, etc., and of protection of environments go for that line. Is possible that us let's find in view of a change profound mentality, but reality indicates that in many areas of the River Ibérica



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investments in heritage and cultural assets related to water are abundant.

## IV. CONCLUSIONS

When we analyze the theme of the waters a level of the River Colombia amazon basin, every time an international perspective is more important and necessary. The cooperation between the two countries is growing and mandatory, since most of the large rivers have basins items, increased by transfers. The European Union is the main reference for seek this integration, although we have not met for centuries. In the same way that in recent years the tourist uses have been strengthened in the "inland" regions of the waters. The tourist potential of aspects related to water is difficult to question. Major actions are being carried out in most of these areas that let's hope consolidate the offer Y allow to create wealth in East sector, respecting to the maximum the medium ambient. The performances in matter tour hydraulics They are very complex difficult. Negotiations must be long and constant and logically all parties They will give in to their arguments. The trends will be in the medium and long term, as they are actions relationships with infrastructure, and have maximum influence on the "serious" problem of maintenance and conservation. Likewise all the must of have a character comprehensive Y sustainable, avoiding problems that other "developed" areas have suffered from poor management and planning. cation of the landscape and territory. As a summary we indicate some basic parameters What: -Struggle constant against the Contamination of the waters (surfaces Y underground).

—Priority in the defense of the Public Water Domain (abandonment, garbage, constructions, appropriation, etc.).

—The actions have to be long-term and sustainable, from all the points of view (ecological, tourist, economic, etc.).

—It is necessary to order the resources sos with management plans for the uses of water environments. —

Awareness and appreciation of the importance of the means tourist. —Make compatible applications tourist Y social of the water environments, mainly in urban environments. —Understanding water as a heritage natural and cultural monio. In short, it should be noted that many areas of the "interior" of the River Colombia amazon basin have to the Water What one of their more important means tourist, within of its cultural heritage —water culture— typical of the Mediterranean peoples of the South of Europe. Lakes, rivers, reservoirs, spas, natural pools,

camping areas, water landscapes, fishing, water parks, heritage, natural spaces, etc., are some of its main attractions and axes of development in many territories, within a field complex and complicated as is the theme of the waters.



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