

Description of the basin— lessons from the 2nd Assessment and information to be included in the nexus assessment

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Lessons from the Second Assessment

- Potential difficulties in inter-sectoral coordination and cooperation in data provision
- Focused data collection needed
- Work in the workshops takes shape gradually
- More specific guidance to countries to ensure consistency (explanation of definitions, description of ranking scale, set indicators etc)
- Use of available datasets and information systems
- Review of relevant literature and project findings
- Data analysis and spatial information earlier on in the assessment

Proposed outline of the nexus assessment

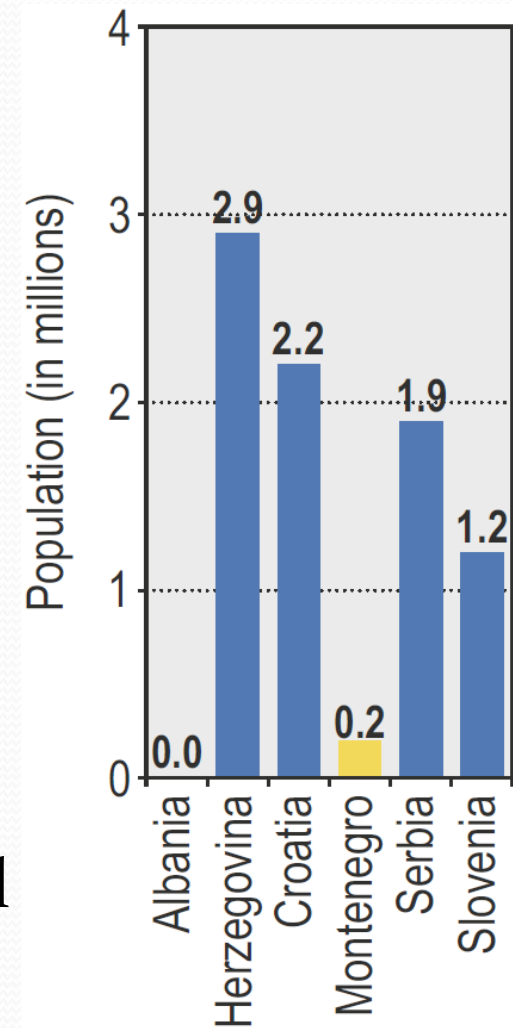
- A. Description of the basin: overall setting
- B. Describing the nexus through its components
- C. Analysis of the nexus/reconciling different uses:
Opportunities and barriers
- D. Cooperative analysis, solutions and next steps

Basin description/overall setting

- Makes up the first part of the basin assessment (other parts to be presented by SEI & SIWI)
- Could consist of the following sections :
 - a. Political economy
 - b. Institutional and governance analysis/set-up and mechanisms for intersectoral coordination (national, macro-region/transboundary basin level)
 - c. Biophysical dimensions
 - d. Climate change and variability: observations, predictions, vulnerability of different sectors

Political economy

- Characterization of the major sectors
- Relative importance of the different sectors of the economy
- Macro-economic trends
- Demographic trends: population & population growth, aging, urbanisation
- Existing development policies and strategies in the different sectors (e.g. renewable energy objectives, agricultural policies, etc.) and their coherence



Institutional and governance analysis/set-up

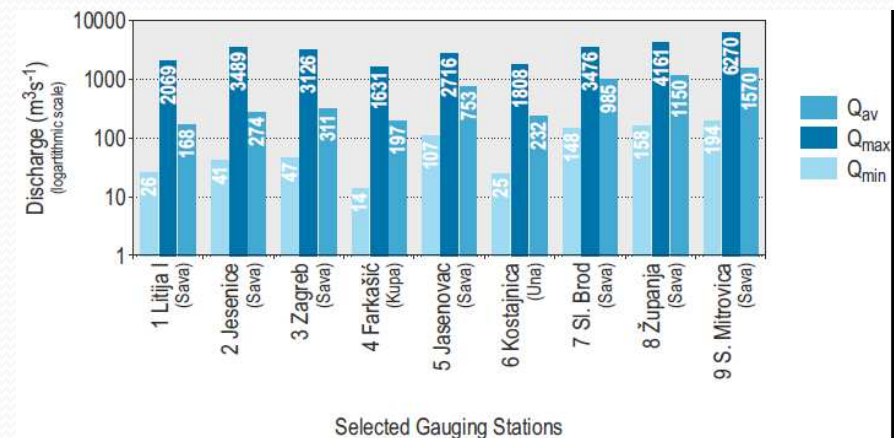
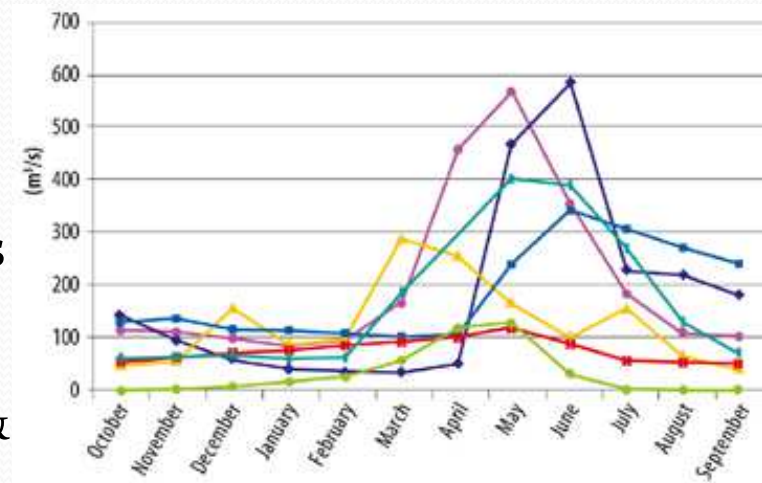
- To be assessed to what degree governance architecture is in place
- National, macro-region/transboundary basin level to be considered
 - Institutions, including joint bodies
 - mechanisms for intersectoral coordination
- Transboundary agreements

Biophysical dimensions of the transboundary basin

- Status (both quality and quantity) of water resources in the basin
- Availability and variability of water resources
- Climatic setting
- Storage capacity, natural and built infrastructure
- Degree to which water resources have been developed

Availability and variability of water resources — natural

- Quantity status
- Variability
 - intra-annual
 - Link to seasonality of uses/needs
 - inter-annual
 - A part of the climate variability & change dimension
 - Observations
 - Predictions
 - Vulnerability of different sectors



Availability and variability of water resources — management/human aspects

- Renewable resources' augmentation (desalination, inter-basin transfer, wastewater reuse etc.)
- Total actual renewable water resources (TARWR) per capita; relative water scarcity between basins
- Storage capacity, also per person
- Access to water supply and sanitation services
- Intensity of use of actual water resources (percentage of withdrawals from TARWR)
- Water use by different sectors (distinguish surface water, groundwater)

How to approach the quality status?

- Different quality classification systems
- Second Assessment used descriptive terms; focus on pressure factors and their relative importance for the basin ranked on two axes local vs. widespread, and moderate vs. severe
- Is it possible to agree on some common indicators for water quality, or we accept diversity by sub-regions or we take a rough common classification (e.g. good, moderate, poor or bad)
- Surface waters and groundwaters different
- Are we also interested in trends?



General considerations

- Some data and information from the Second Assessment for basins of the pan-European region can be used
- Some is available databases, reports (IEA, FAO, WMO etc.) — sources to be identified when indicators selected
- A certain consistency needed but more information can be included where available
- To be discussed which information should be quantitative and which qualitative only
- Pilot could reflect a mid-range in terms of data availability