Programme area 1: Support to implementation and application of the Convention

1.4 Development of a concept for a third comprehensive assessment

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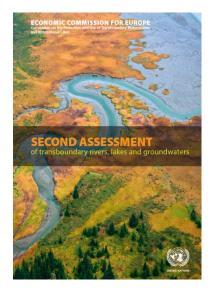


Background to assessment under the Water Convention

- * Among the Convention's obligations: Carry out at regular intervals joint or coordinated assessments of the conditions of transboundary waters and the effectiveness of measures taken
- * In 2003 the Parties to the Water Convention decided to regularly carry out regional assessments; First Assessment in 2007, Second Assessment in 2011







Significant achievements in this area of work

- 1. M&A guidelines, pilot projects prepared helped to upgrade monitoring cooperation and information exchange practices
- 2. Overview of the status of transboundary waters in the UNECE region obtained
 - More than 150 transboundary rivers, 40 lakes, some 200 transboundary groundwaters & 25 Ramsar sites or other wetlands of transboundary importance assessed in close cooperation with the national administrations.
 - * Capacity building: subregional workshops, exchanges & self-assessment
 - Stimulates further action by different actors
 - Good partnership: Ramsar, GWP-Med, IWAC, UNEP-GRID Europe, IGRAC, basin commissions, donors etc
 - Identification of gaps, issues on which information is poor or lacking
 - Active participation: also by non-UNECE countries





Lessons learned and recommendations to others

- * The **process** is as important as the final product for political and technical dialogue, capacity building & exchange of experiences
- * particularly useful for basins without agreement or joint bodies
- * **Strategic partnerships** needed, for expertise, for geographical coverage, for the participatory process
- * Intersectoral coordination at national level improves data availability!
- More information available on status and pressures than on impact and responses
- * **Different approaches**/methodologies complicate regional assessments
- * To keep the effort manageable: **Well designed and targeted collection of information**, complementary information sources, seeking synergies with other reporting processes





Second Assessment

- * Approach: subregional focus to reflect the diversity; Based on information by countries (+review and endorsement)
- DPSIR framework Driving forces, Pressures, Status, Impact, Responses)
- * Information included
 - * Surface and groundwater resources: **distribution** among the riparian countries within a basin/aquifer
 - * **Pressures** and their importance (water uses, polluting activities, diversion etc)
 - * Quality and quantity status of transboundary watercourses
 - * Transboundary **impacts**
 - Cooperation: joint bodies, agreements, joint monitoring etc
 - * Trends
 - Response measures taken





What does a comprehensive assessment serve and help tackle?

- Periodic check against the baseline of the 1st and 2nd Assessments to keep the status of waters under scrutiny; there are gaps that remain
- * Convenes the Parties, non-Parties, potential will-be Parties and others to discuss emerging challenges and how to respond to them. Also non-Parties can convey their issues & shape the assessment -> supports putting in practice the opening strategy
- * Exchange of experience and good practices, capacity-building, harmonization, promoting cooperation, through both political and technical dialogue
- * Complements the reporting under the Convention
- * The main **added value** compared to other initiatives: the focus on transboundary waters, the intergovernmental nature and the joint/participatory process (i.e. not a desk or expert study)





The process is important, good planning is crucial

- * The **burden of information collection should be minimized**: complement official sources with supporting information
- * How far **beyond descriptive** can we go about e.g. quantity and quality status? Higher ambition requires a further harmonized approach and/or more use of global data sources (including modelled ones). Most likely the amount and quality of information will vary significantly
- Balance between a consistent approach and reflecting the specificities of the subregions, e.g. EU-EECCA-non-UNECE -> setting a minimum common level for information
- * Seek to assess the **impact of the Convention and of cooperation**, if possible
- * Introduce new countries to the Convention's work, provide convening power for initiating a dialogue among riparian countries
- * Close collaboration with regional commissions and/or global partners is crucial
- * Meaningful links to other processes: reporting under the Convention, WFD/EU Directives related reporting, SDGs' monitoring', possibly UNEP/GEMS water and GEO





Preliminary thinking for consideration by the Working Group

- * Main components: desk study, questionnaire, workshops
- Proposed scope: Selected/volunteered basins, from the UNECE region and beyond (reflecting the globalization)
- * Approach to selection: All Parties will be invited, and all other countries are welcome subject to their interest
- * Possible modes of targeted invitations:
 - 1. Review of the basins from the 2nd Assessment: a priority set formed, in consultation with the countries, considering certain criteria (Expert Group to develop): e.g. size/importance/representativeness (in terms of e.g. type of waters, climate, management challenges), changes observed or occurring
 - For regions outside UNECE:
 - potential accession countries with interest to participate -> riparian countries also to be invited
 - Basin organizations and regional organizations which have participated in the Convention's work
 - Invite regional commissions and organizations to cooperate, to consult countries in their region and to make related proposals
 - 3. Good examples can be highlighted, of cooperation, of measures taken





Planned future activities in 2016-2018: Development of a concept and proposal for a process

Process

- * Small expert group to map the links to other relevant processes and the possible information sources to be considered, propose a process, and to develop a draft structure, outline and scope for discussion in the Working Group(s)
- * December 2016: Tasks (ToR) for the Expert Group, secretariat to develop for the Bureau's review
- * Expert group to be formed: ensure representation of, at least, countries (EU, EECCA, non-Party, non-UNECE), basin organizations, regional organizations, key partners; meeting in March 2017
- * Consultation/guidance: July 2017, the IWRM WG
- * Integration of comments, gap filling, enquiries with partners
- * **2018:** Meeting of the Working Group on Monitoring and Assessment (dormant 2013-) to be convened to review the concept and refine it
- * Elaborated concept & process for consideration by IWRM WG & MoP in 2018
- * Report not before 2021 (timeline to be detailed when the related processes, resource contributions etc. more clear)



