

GWP experience in using data for Integrated Water Resource Management and water security

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Context > GWP



- A multi-stakeholder action network and intergovernmental organization
- We comprise of 3,000+ partner organizations in over 180 countries
- A long-time advocate for integrated water resources management

OUR MISSION

To advance governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development

OUR VALUES

- ✓ Inclusiveness
- **●** Openness
- Transparency
- **✓** Accountability

- **✓** Solidarity

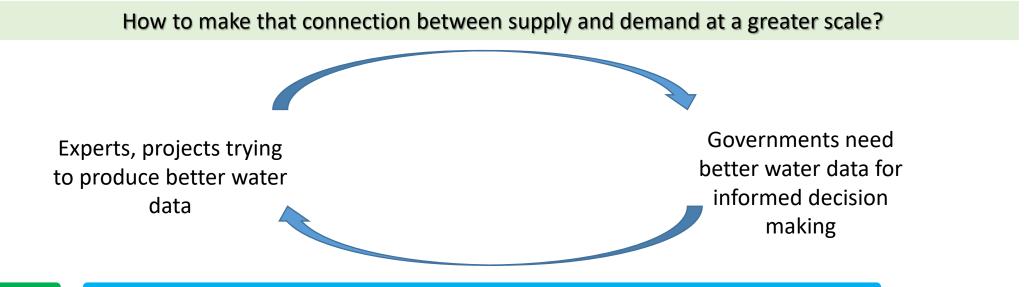


Integrated Water Resource Management

cross-sectoral policy approach

Importance of data for IWRM:

- a solid data base is needed for evidence-based decisions in water management
- data has to come from a variety of sectors (many different users of water)
- data has to be shared among sectors to help with cross-sectoral decision making.



GWP experinces with data for IWRM



We do not directly collect or use the data, but we do:

- facilitate data exchange between different sectoral institutions
- use databases as a support for decision-making
- using integrated information system for water resource management discussions

Sharing water-related information should be done by and for all water users for more informed decision making! Yes, but how?

October



GWP experinces with data for IWRM

- Using databases and information for facilitating discussion to define priority points for IWRM - SDG6 IWRM Support Programme
- Offering place to share and collect, connect different databases, information **GWP Toolbox**
- Databases and collection for supporting decision-making processes DroughtWatch
- Data as integral part for the Decision-Support Systems FramWat



SDG6 IWRM Support Programme



Support across the 3 stages of SDG implementation:







In collaboration with





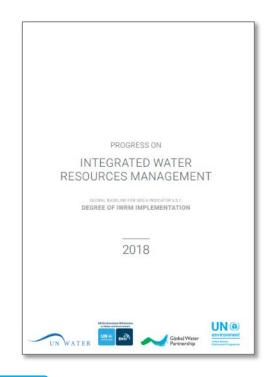




SDG 6.5.1 workshops to collect baseline data, identify priority points for IWRM implementation

- (2017 2018) GWP convened 36 workshops to collect the official country data for 6.5.1.
- (2020) Reporting in 2020 ongoing in up to 60 countries - in the CEE region covering Bulgaria, Moldova, Slovenia. Other support to Hungary and Slovakia

49% of countries report shortterm or limited coverage of water data and information sharing across users and parts of the country



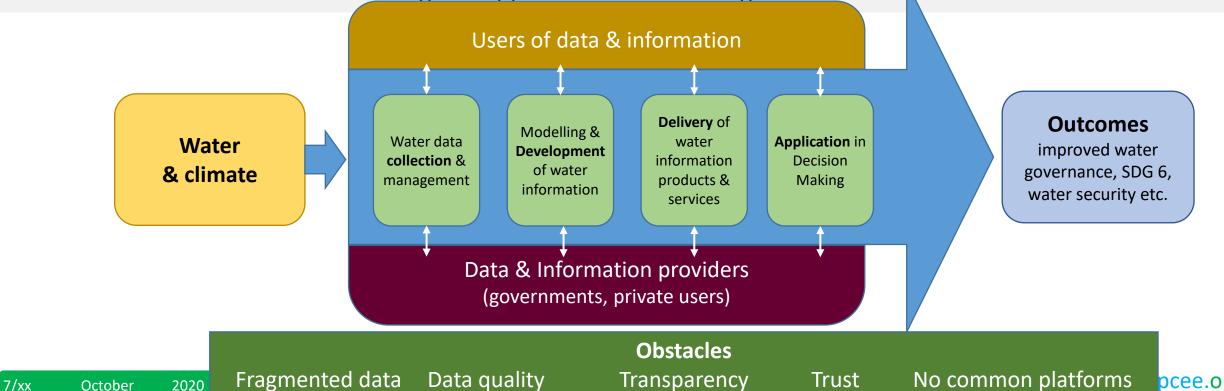
Water Information Sharing Exchange (WISE)



Objectives:

- Overcome barriers to multi-sector water data sharing (public sector, private sector, academia, civil society)
- Pilot the approach in 5 countries that that have identified the need to improve water data through SDG 6.5.1
- Improve water-related decision-making and measurably advance on those countries' SDG performance

Make the investment case for taking this approach to scale through the GWP network



GWP IWRM ToolBox



Languages

- Tools help the user understand the concepts of integrated water resources management
- Contains a library of case studies and references on how to apply an integrated approach
- In 2021 will be redesigned to develop from a knowledge repository to an action hub, which will host different communities
- www.gwptoolbox.org



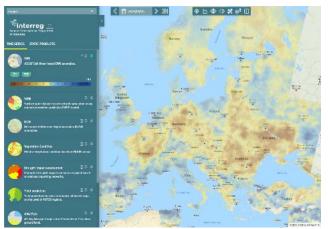
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DroughtWatch tool (IDMP CEE, DriDanube)

www.droughtwatch.eu

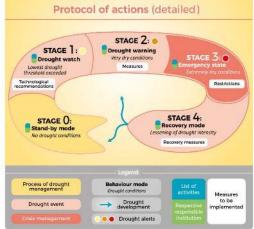


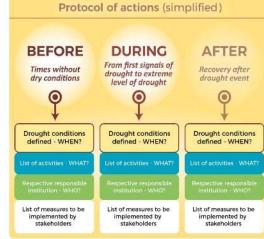
Web-based interactive tool for real-time drought monitoring through different drought indices.

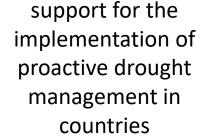
1. ESTIMATED DROUGHT IMPACT ON MAIN CROP no drought impact drougth occurence w/o impact on crop yield drought occurence is likely to reduce crop yield drought occurence significantly reduces crop yield drought occurence substantially reduces crop yield

Near-real-time observations of drought impacts by more then 1000 drought impact reporters in the region















Planning Natural and Small Water Retention Measures in the river basin (FramWat Project)



Character of catchment		
Middle and lower part: lowland: highly urbanized		
Catchment size:	km²	
Average flow low/avg/high*	m³/s	
Extreme flow low high*	m³/s	
Annual precipi at on lo v/avg/high**	mm	
Annual air temperature min/avg/max **	9C	
Agriculture area	%	
Urban area	%	
Forest area	%	

Characteristic

Open Water area

Flooded area (1/100 years)

Artificial drainage area



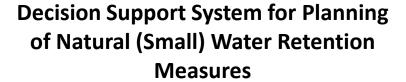
STEP 1: Preparation Phase

STEP 2: Catchment valorisation

STEP 3: Potential measures and scenarios for situation improvement

STEP 4: Developing the Concept Plan

STEP 5: Concept Plan into Action Plan



planning.waterretention.sggw.pl

Unit

km² km²

Lessons learned



- Data / databases are fundamental to water resources assessment and management
- Cross-sectoral collaboration and data from different organization is essential to obtain the broad knowledge base needed for IWRM approaches
- Trust between partners to share what is in their domain
- Access should be done in a systematic way to make data collected with public funds to be available in the public domain

GWP CEE Position Paper

Green Recovery in Central and Eastern Europe from a Water Perspective

Coming soon!



Thank you for your attention!

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