

### Component 1: Completion of the TDA

#### Future scenarios and recommendations

Mary M. Matthews





### Overview

- Future Scenarios
- 1. Business as Usual
- 2. Climate change induced
- 3. National & Regional Coordination
- Recommendations
- Discussion





### **Future Scenarios**

- 1. Business as Usual
- 2. Climate change induced
- 3. National and Regional Coordination
- Conditions
- Costs/Risks and Benefits/Incentives





#### 1. Business as Usual

- Continued population growth
- Continued economic development without coordination with increasing demands
- Increased cost for water treatment
- Deterioration of water quality
- Ecosystem degradation
- Increased water stress





#### 1. Business as Usual

#### Costs/Risks

- Food insecurity
- Sectoral competition for water
- Increased cost for water treatment
- Continued TB problems

#### **Benefits/Incentives**

- Low costs for change
- Predictability of situation
- No new institutional structures
- Continued autonomy





# 2. Climate change with BAU

#### Business as usual conditions continued

- Increasing temperatures
- Decreasing precipitation
- Greater irrigation demands
- Increased food insecurity
- Increased extreme events
- Changes in ecosystems
- Increased stresses on water resources
- More degraded water quality





# 2. Climate Change BAU without Adaptation

#### **Costs/Risks**

- Lack of predictability
- Food insecurity
- Sectoral competition for water *increased*
- Increased costs for water treatment *increased*
- Continued TB problems increased

#### **Benefits/Incentives**

- No costs for change
- No need for investment in new institutional structures
- No costs for research and development of interventions





# 3. National & Regional Coordination

- Climate change conditions continue
- Shifts from Business as Usual to increased national and regional coordination for water management
- External drivers
  - EU Association Agreements
  - Economic growth plans using water resources
  - International Environmental Agreements





# 3. National & Regional Coordination

#### **Costs/Risks**

- Loss of autonomy due to consideration and consultation with upstream and downstream users
- Domestic political costs due to potential rationing (rational use) of water resources

#### **Benefits/Incentives**

- Climate change adaptation and regional IWRM will enable improved sustainability in the future, for future generations
- Increased regional cooperation will increase markets for agricultural goods & other trade
- Improved food security and less hunger induced conflict
- Increased knowledge and experiences about adaptation



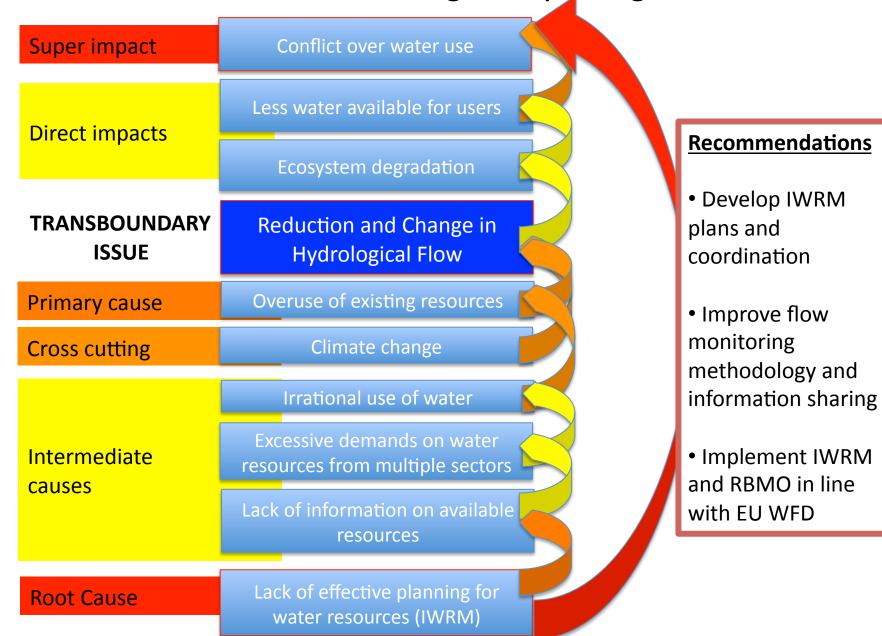
# Recommendations

- By Transboundary Issues
- Broader to address common root causes

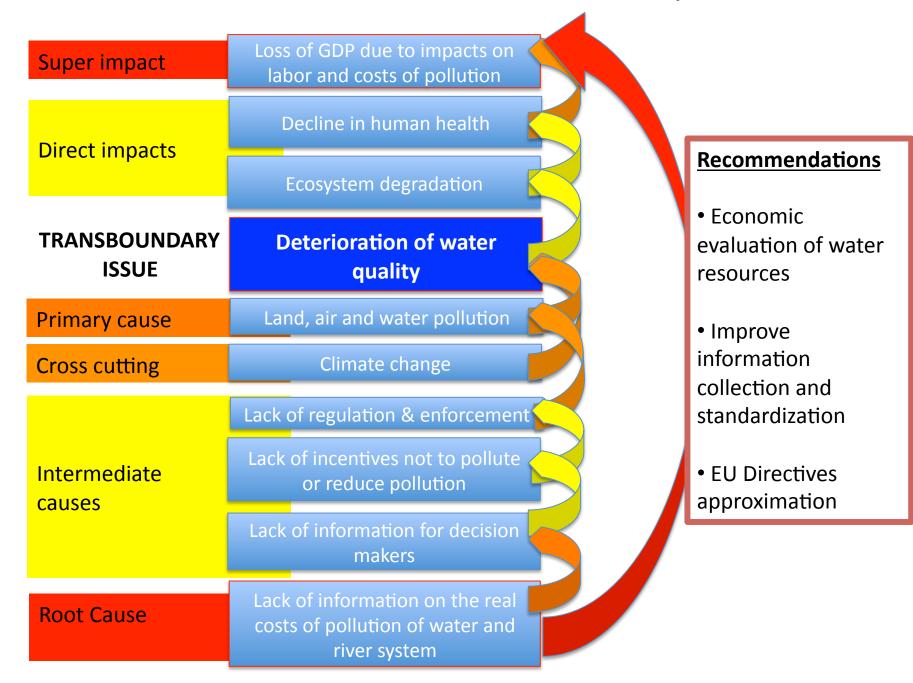




Reduction and Change in Hydrological Flow



#### **Deterioration of Water Quality**



#### **Ecosystem Degradation**

Super impact	Loss of income & additional costs to government
Direct impacts	Loss of ecosystem services
	Reduced ability to mitigate negative impacts
TRANSBOUNDARY ISSUE	Ecosystem Degradation
Primary causes	Deterioration of water quality & change in hydrological flows, overgrazing, deforestation
Cross cutting	Climate change
Intermediate causes	Unsustainable land and resource management practices
	Lack of information on ecosystems
	Segmented approach to natural resource management
Root Cause	Lack of economic valuation of ecosystem services

#### **Recommendations**

- Collect information on river system ecology for the Caucasus in line with international best practices
- Conduct comprehensive ecosystem services valuation for decision makers
- Pilot land/water management to demonstrate benefits of improved range land management practices on local ecology of waterways

#### Flooding and Erosion

Costs to governments for repairs, Super impact compensation and loss of GDP Loss of life **Direct impacts** Loss of property **TRANSBOUNDARY Flooding and erosion ISSUE** Natural causes, erosion and soil **Primary** degradation, unregulated flood causes plain encroachment Climate change **Cross cutting** inappropriate structural changes increase damages Intermediate Low understanding of natural flooding cycles causes Lack of upstream/downstream coordination Outdated flood management **Root Cause** practices

#### **Recommendations**

- Updated strategy for flood management in line with the EU Floods Directive
- Coordinated flood alert system
- Develop proactive flood response program for impacts and isolated communities

# Recommendations from TDA

- A. Develop, finalize, adopt and implement **national IWRM Plans**
- **B.** Adopt the EU WFD and development strategies for RBM plans in line with EU Association Agreements
- C. Conduct full scale analyses of the costs of pollution and declining water resources and the benefits of reducing pollution levels and instituting rational water use
- D. Develop national and basin wide climate change adaptation strategies to address changes in water availability and demand



# A. Develop, finalize, adopt and implement National IWRM Plans

- Improved information collection and distribution mechanism for more effective decision making, (standardized and shared regionally as possible and appropriate.)
- Develop IWRM coordination mechanisms, including hydrological data collection and sharing in line with EU standards
- Updating of flow metering within river systems to accurately and effectively monitor flow rates
- Establish groundwater abstraction monitoring, evaluation and reporting requirements



# B. Adopt the EU WFD and development strategies for RBM plans in line with EU Association Agreements

- Conduct cost/benefit analysis of approximating the EU Water Framework Directives with time frame, capacity needs, and costs of full implementation.
- Develop strategies for adherence to the EU Floods
   Directive, with community-based flood risk analysis and update strategies for flood management using international best practices.



- C. Conduct full scale analyses of the costs of pollution and declining water resources and the benefits of reducing pollution levels and instituting rational water use
- Case study on the costs of pollution using the Cost of Environmental Degradation Methodology piloted in the Middle East by the World Bank.
- Conduct an ecosystem services valuation study for river systems within the basin.
- Develop strategies for using low water use crops and alternative irrigation.
- Conduct pilot projects on innovative approaches to pollution reduction, including artificial/constructed wetlands in suitable rural communities, including stakeholder participation.



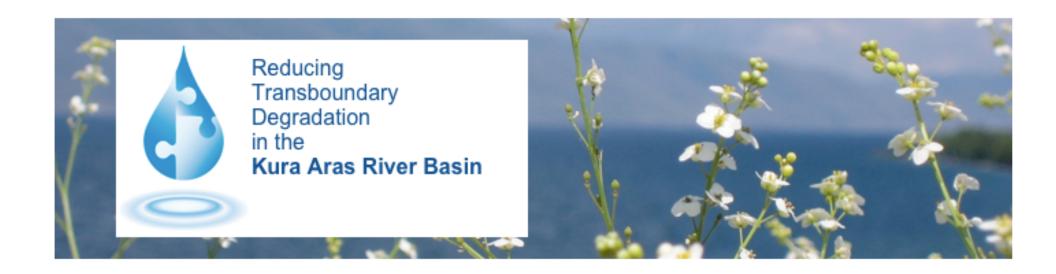
# D. Develop national and basin wide climate change adaptation strategies to address shifts in water availability.

- Develop a water based climate adaptation strategy for the Kura Aras river basin based on common IWRM Strategies.
- Establish ecological data collection for river systems, and conduct an update of regional biodiversity.
- Conduct pilot projects on integrated land/water management, focusing on impacts of overgrazing and land quality deterioration.
- Establish flood alert systems and response strategies
  within impacted or at risk riparian communities throughout
  the full basin.
- Create educational opportunities for water managers on climate change adaptation.



	Hydro Flow	Water Quality	Ecosyst Degrade	Flooding
1. Develop, finalize, adopt and implement <b>national IWRM Plans</b>	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y
2. Adopt the <b>EU WFD</b> and development strategies for RBM plans in line with EU Association Agreements	Y	Y	Υ	Y
3. Conduct full scale analyses of the costs of pollution and declining water resources and the benefits of reducing pollution levels and instituting rational water use	Y	Y	Y	
4. Develop national and basin wide climate change adaptation strategies to address shifts in water availability.	Υ	Y	Υ	Y





# Thank you!

**Next:** 

Discussion of the TDA



