

Water – Food – Energy – Ecosystems Nexus Assessment in the Sava River Basin

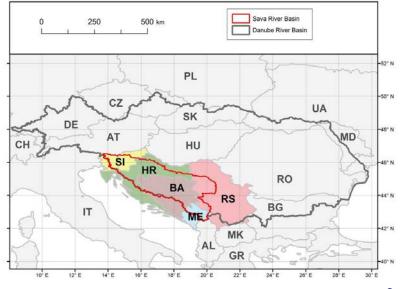
3rd Meeting of the Task Force on the Water-Food-Energy-Nexus under the Water Convention Geneva, 28-29 April 2015

> Dr Dejan Komatina, Secretary, ISRBC



Sava river basin

- Challenges
 - Use of resources: development and protection
 - Management of resources: national \rightarrow transboundary
- Legal and institutional framework for cooperation
 - Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin
 - ISRBC
- Broad scope of work → Many sectors involved





Sava nexus assessment

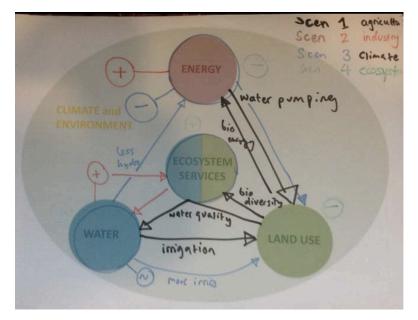
- Objectives / expectations to contribute to:
 - **Dialogue** with sectoral stakeholders
 - Integration of policies
 - Inter-sectoral coordination
 - RBM planning





Introductory workshop

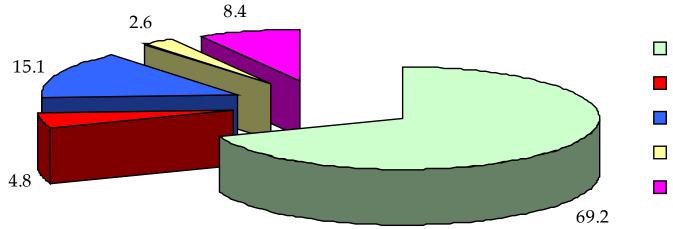
- **Development plans** and **sectoral goals** shared (national & basin level)
- Key intersectoral linkages identified (future development of sectors; climate change)
- Scenarios discussed
 - Hydropower development
 - Agriculture expansion
 - Climate change





Emerging issues

- Hydropower expansion upstream and on tributaries
- Need for **flood protection measures** and related TB coordination
- Agricultural land expansion (irrigated)
- **Dependence on energy production** from thermal power plants (using water for cooling)



□ Thermal plants

- Industry
- Public water supply
- Irrigation
- Other agricultural

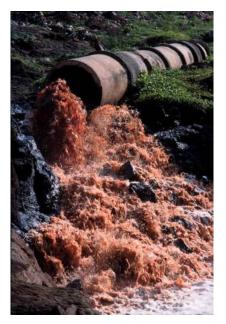


Emerging issues

- Point source pollution (lack of wastewater treatment) and diffuse pollution (from agriculture, in particular)
- Sedimentation and erosion (depending on land use and practices)
- Hydromorphologic alterations of the river
- **Pressure on groundwater** (increasing)
- Climate change (mean flow reduction; increase in frequency of extreme events)









Potential solutions

- **Multipurpose** use of the existing and planned **infrastructure** (including dams) across countries (example from Croatia and Slovenia)
- Navigation & sediment control at the basin level
- Targeting **energy efficiency** (proposal from Energy Community)
- Further integration of the energy and agriculture sectors in the RBM planning and implementation process



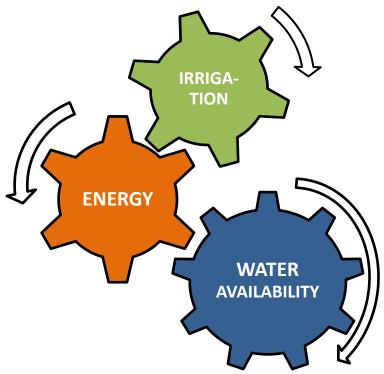
Potential solutions

- Improvement of flood protection infrastructure and flood management (e.g. operation of reservoirs and dams)
- **Economically valuing ecosystems** (proposal from WWF)
- **Drought resilience** water management and in particular demand for cooling water in power plants
- Development of renewable solutions to supply local demand (solar and wind integrated with hydropower)



Analyses / modelling (KTH)

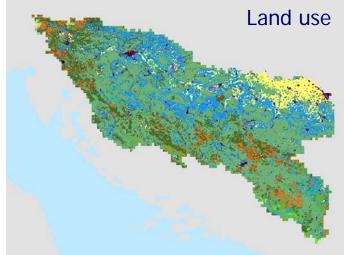
- Investigate the dependences between the SRB water resources and the energy sector
- Identify the impacts of climate change on hydropower generation through changes in water availability in the region and at a country level
- Assess the implications of an increase in water demand for irrigation on electricity generation
- Study the trade dynamic-response of the multi-country energy system under water availability constraints
- Environmental issues: CO₂ emissions and water resources use in electricity generation





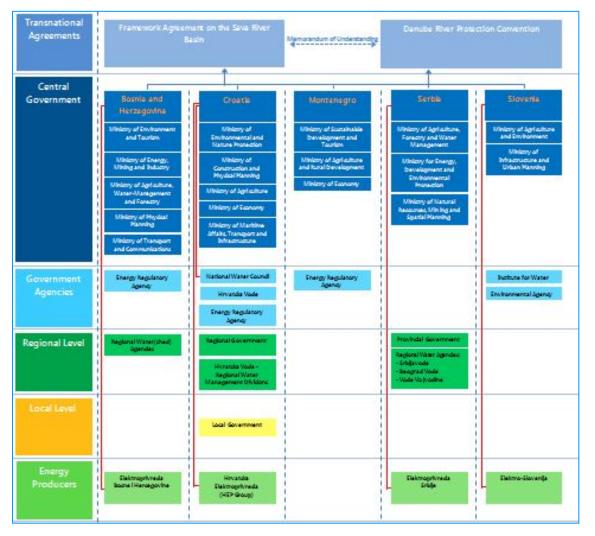
Analyses / modelling (JRC)

- Modelling water availability versus water demand (identifying areas and sectors with water scarcity) and how this might change, under
 - Future climate as compared to current climate
 - Modified land use / measures (e.g. increased irrigation) as compared to current land use
- Water demands (agriculture, industry, public sector) taken into account, and how they change under future GDP, population, etc.
- Addressing ecological flow
- Estimating economic damage for individual sectors (agriculture, navigation, industry, etc.) under water scarcity and how this changes after taking measures
- Including investment and maintenance costs





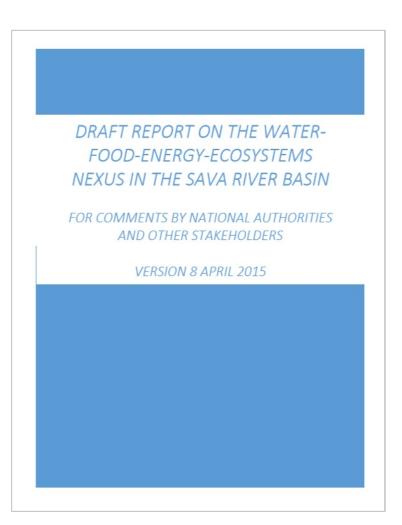
Institutional assessment





Consultation and finalization

- **Consultation** on the draft report (stakeholders from gov., non-gov., academic and business sectors)
- Final stakeholder workshop (Zagreb, 25 May 2015)
- Finalization of the report based on the stakeholders' comments
- Publishing the report





Lessons learned

• **Data collection** is a challenging process (amount of data, number of institutions – data owners, different level of data availability in the countries)

Templates for data collection

- Keep them as simple as possible
- Make clear what the data will be used for
- National 'facilitators' should be given an important role
- **Consultation** is extremely important to ensure the countries' ownership and best outcome of the assessment
 - Data to be used for the assessment (workshop)
 - Draft assessment (web-based, workshop)



Contact information

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