"Water governance in the OSCE area – increasing security and stability through co-operation" CONCLUDING MEETING

Prague, 14 – 16 September 2015

Session 3

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Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

23rd OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum

"Water governance in the OSCE area – increasing security and stability through cooperation"

CONCLUDING MEETING

SESSION III:

Water governance and cooperation at transboundary level: lessons learnt for water diplomacy

Good practice in information and data sharing

Prague, Tuesday 15th of September 2015





The water management context (1)

In Central Asia

During Soviet Union:

• Heavily structured top-down approach to water resources management

At the fall of the USSR:

- Transboundary cooperation became difficult or impossible
- Increase water losses and land degradation





The water management context (2)

In Central Asia - Today

- $\bullet\,$ Population growth \rightarrow increase in water demand
- No timeliness and reliability of water delivery +
- Slow data exchange / not real time data ightarrow poor water management at all levels
- Supply not matching Demand Lack/absence of access to accurate data +
- Growing conflicts between water users





In Kyrgyzstan

• Fragmented agricultural economy

→ difficult water management



Data and Water Governance





For effective governance

- → Investments in information, institutions and infrastructure, and
- → Investments balanced between ist four dimensions: social, environmental, economic and political

For a proper management of water resources

- → strengthening of institutions, and
- → sustainable infrastructure measures
- → Real data and information
- > Access to enough reliable data and information is a precondition to good water governance.
- Essential to build confidence between transboundary water management organizations



The Chu-Talas transboundary river basins



Chu basin: 62′500 Km² Water Resources: 6.64 Km³ Irrigated area: 465 ths. Ha of which: KG 63%, KZ 37%

Talas basin: 52'700 Km² Water Resources: 1.62 Km³ Irrigation area: 160 ths. Ha, of which: KG 75%, KZ 25%

- River basins across two countries : Kyrgyzstan (upstream) and Kazakhstan (downstream)
- > Competing water demands for agriculture



The Chu-Talas transboundary cooperation January 2000: agreement on co-financing the key infrastructures in the 2 basins 2006: creation of the Kyrgyz-Kazakh Interstate Commission on Chu and Talas basins Functional KG and a KZ Basin Water Management Organizations covering both river basins Automated data acquisition systems (SCADA) at many existing stations A unique Transboundary cooperation on water management in Central Asia But: Very limited access to accurate data / information at local level Water management Data and work-flows mostly paper-based Exchange and management of information between stakeholders is still difficult

The iMoMo project in the Chu-Talas basins

- The Chu-Talas basins : a fertile context to pilot the innovative iMoMo project
- > There is a need and a demand to:
 - Increase data collection and exchange,
 - Help decision making based on solid data and analysis

An innovative approach

- Demand-driven approach
- Crowdsourcing method for wide and cost-effective data collection
- Online water information system based on voluntary upload, and sharing of data

Project launch in January 2014 of:



iMoMo - Innovative Technologies for Monitoring, Modeling and Managing Water

Collaboration between more than 10 partners from CH, FR and KG

The iMoMo technology

- ullet Low cost high tech devices (stick, mobile video) to collect data (water discharge)
- Mobile phone (SMS) to send it to data bases in almost real time
- Web-based system for data archiving and water accounting











Current achievements

Current and main achievements, after 1 ½ year of implementation

- Regular data exchange between producers and users at national and transboundary level
- Web mapping tool for information sharing
- Automatically generated Hydrological Bulletin for the Chu river,
- Local capacity to manufacture the iMoMo technologies (KG)
- Willingness of the water users and managers (at all level) to work with this system







Lessons learned and Recommendations

Lessons learned:

- 2 important factor of success
 - Demand driven approach and voluntary upload and sharing of data
 - Early demonstration of the technology and system to get the buy in
- Access to reliable and accurate data:
 - → key to start any negotiation on transboundary water management
 - → Indirectly: A driver for cooperation and development

Recommendation

- ightarrow To complete and make this pilot project sustainable
- → To replicate this experience in many other transboundary basins allowing negotation based on real data



