

UNU-FLORES

Institute for Integrated Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources



ADVANCING A **NEXUS APPROACH**TO THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF **WATER, SOIL** AND **WASTE**



INTERNATIONAL KICK-OFF WORKSHOP

11-12 NOVEMBER 2013 **DRESDEN, GERMANY**



Coordination between the water, energy and environment sectors in a transboundary context

Waltina Scheumann (DIE)

International Kick-off Workshop, 11-12 November 2013, Dresden

Dams – at the heart of the nexus

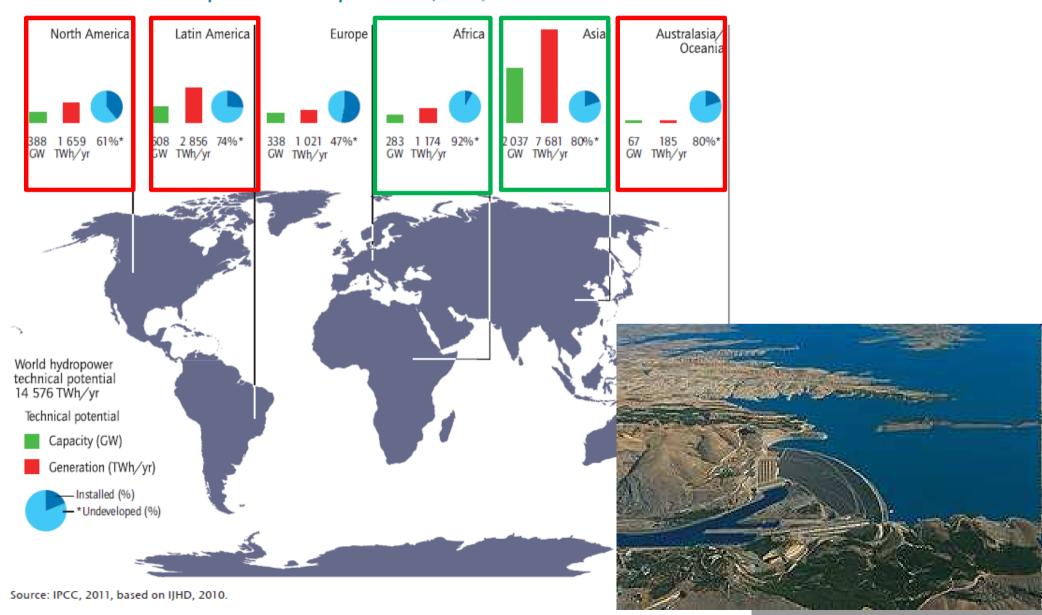




Tapping the potential ...



Figure 8: Regional hydropower technical potential and percentage of undeveloped technical potential (2009)







How does inter-state cooperation and inter-sectoral coordination plays out?

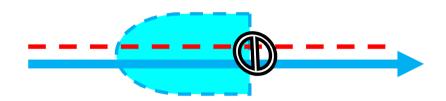
Key issues

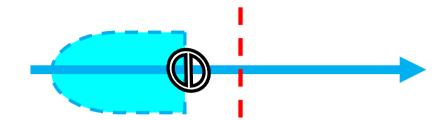
- * Incentives for cooperation between **states**
- * Incentives for coordination between sectors

How to avoid conflict and harness the potential in a socially inclusive and environmentally friendly way?

Incentives for states to cooperate?







(1) Dams on border rivers

- requires cooperation
- usually joint infrastructure
- costs shared in relation to benefits

e.g. Kariba Dam / Itaipu Dam

(2) Dams on transboundary rivers

- unilateral action possible
- cooperation if economic/financial constraints hinder unilateral action; if downstream's participation increases overall benefits generated

e.g. Manantali Dam / Columbia River

Incentives for energy sector to coordinate with water sector?



"Maximize electricity generation"

Reliable flow of high quality water / avoid sedimentation and pollution of reservoirs

affected by upstream land and water use (irrigation, deforestation, pollution) and climate change impacts

=> Incentives to work with water, forest and environment sectors

Incentives for water sector to coordinate with energy sector?



"Secure / optimize water allocation for all uses" not only reliable water flow for hydro

"Minimize flood / drought risks"

- maintaining high water levels in reservoirs for electricity increases risk of uncontrolled flooding (add to climate impacts); peak hydro (sudden water releases) constitutes a risk for downstream users and river ecology
- => Incentives to work with energy and others to balance allocation [Nick Bonvoisin, UNECE Nexus Initiative: "It is not easy for water and environment authorities to involve... the energy sector...."]

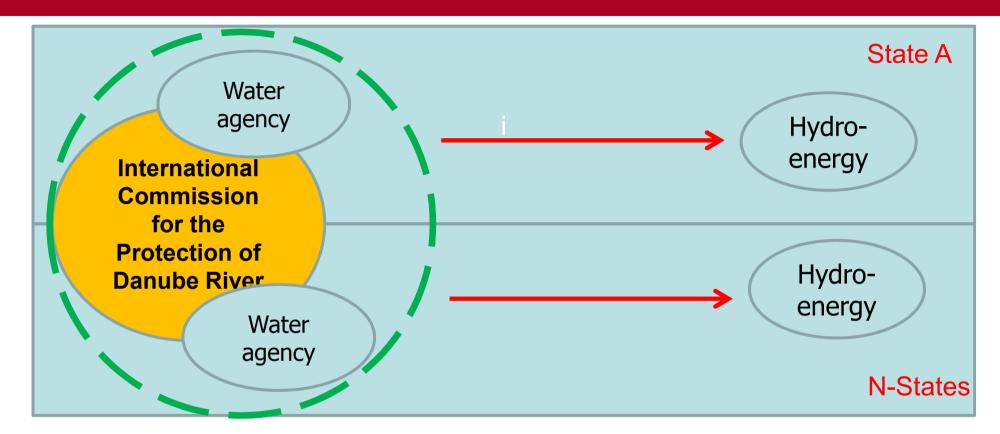
Incentives for environment to coordinate with other sectors



"Secure environmental flow / protect river ecology" affected by water for energy / ...for food / polluting sources

=> Incentives to work with other sectors to maintain ecosystem services and river ecology - for those who depend on them (e.g. adjust dam design and dam operation)

1 Inter-sectoral coordination with international RBO



water sectors cooperate >....

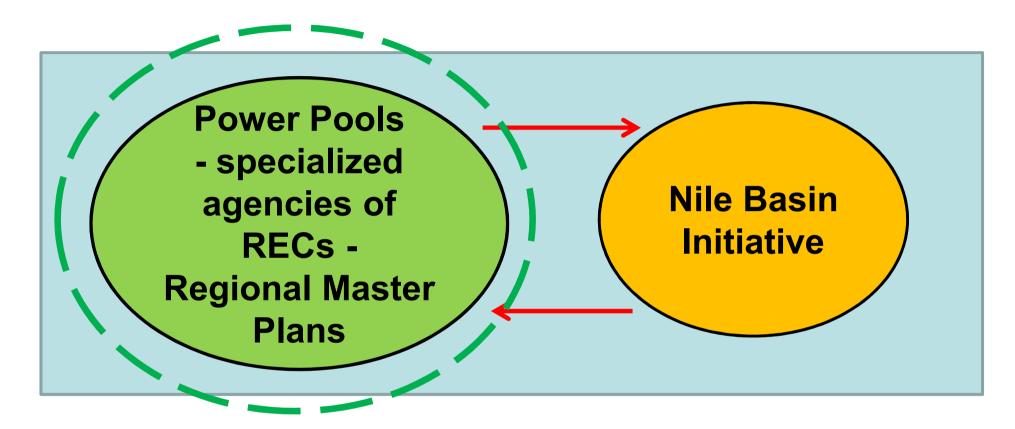
Guiding Principles on Sustainable Hydropower Development in the Danube Basin





... with Regional Power Pools





power sectors cooperate <-> water sectors cooperate





Whoever takes initiative tries to set the terms and the principles under which to unite, in order to influence how the outcome should look like.

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"Hydro under water regime" (IKSD, MCR)
"Water under hydro regime" (Regional Power Pools)
"Hydro / water under environmental regime" (ZAMCOM)
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Platform / tools for identifying key inter-sectoral impacts, trade-offs, and solutions?

Linkages between international and national level:

"It is the **national institutions** that have to play their role…"

Research topics



What are motivations / barriers to inter-sectoral cooperation in a transboundary context?

What are adequate and successful approaches for effective sector coordination in transboundary settings?

How do they address power imbalances between sectors?

How do they address sustainability dimensions?



German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

Tulpenfeld 6

D-53113 Bonn

Telephone: +49 (0)228-949 27-0

E-Mail: waltina.scheumann@die-gdi.de

www.die-gdi.de

www.facebook.com/DIE.Bonn

