

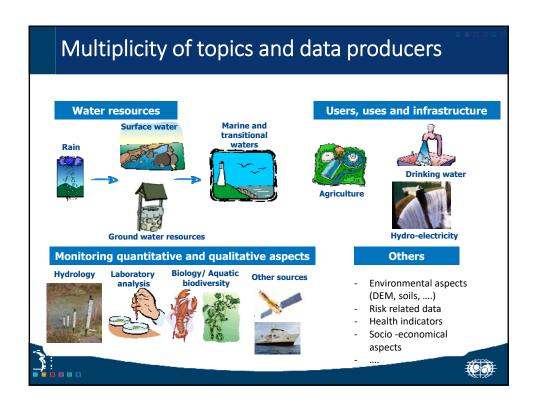
REMIND OF KEY CHALLENGES FOR DATA MANAGEMENT AT TRANSBOUNDARY LEVEL

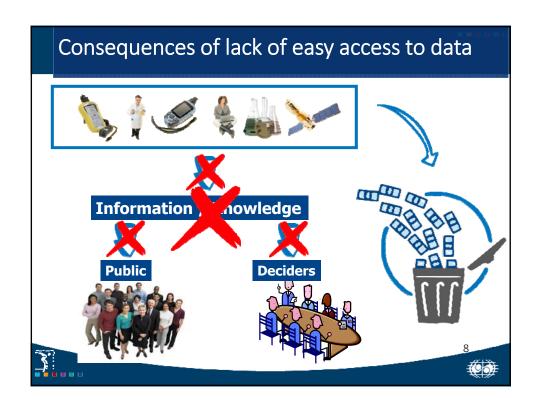
- WATER IS A RESOURCE WITHOUT BORDER
 - MORE THAN 270 TRANSBOUNDARY LAKE AND RIVER BASINS, MORE THAN 600 TRANSBOUNDARY AQUIFER SYSTEMS
 - ➤ 45% OF THE WORLD'S LAND MASS AND 40% OF THE WORLD POPULATION CONCERNED
- ➤ KNOWLEDGE: A PREREQUISITE FOR WATER MANAGEMENT: "WE CANNOT MANAGE SOMETHING THAT WE DO NOT KNOW"
- > THE REGULAR EXCHANGE OF DATA AND INFORMATION IS FUNDAMENTAL AMONG OTHERS FOR ESTABLISHING GOOD COOPERATION RETWEEN COUNTRIES
- In many cases the exchanges of information and data between countries are very poor
 - Lack of Political Willing / Lack of Adapted Transboundary Regulation/ Lack of National Water Data Policy Relying on Ad-Hoc Procedures and Tools, Lack of Data Production and Data Service Providing Strategy
 - ... AND WHEN IT EXISTS, THE DATASETS PRODUCED BY VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS AT NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVEL ARE OFTEN DISPERSED, NOT HOMOGENEOUS AND SOMETIME NOT DIGITIZED/ NOT QUALITY CONTROLLED/ NOT SHARED AND UNDER USED (EVEN AT NATIONAL LEVEL), AND WITHOUT METADATA (LACK OF TRACEABILITY)
- ➤ THERE IS A NEED TO REINFORCE DATA PRODUCTION AND TO SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF WATER INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND THE INTEROPERABILITY OF DATA AND DATABASES FOR A BETTER TRANSBOUNDARY BASINS AND GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

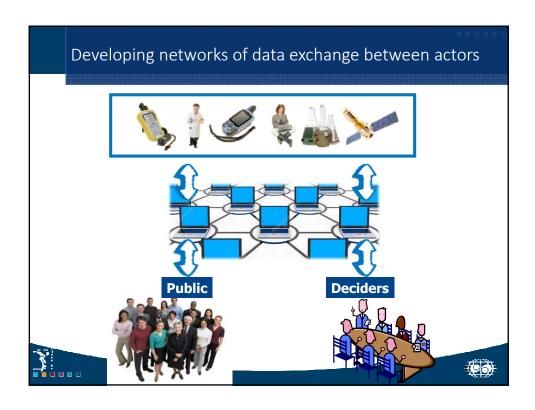


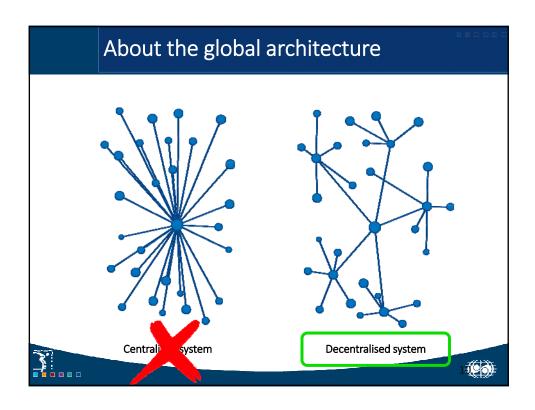


Water data and information management particularly needed for Sectorial Specific Other water Climate Integrated Risk Water sector decision change Reporting sector management management planning adaptation taking activities -Global (ex SDG) Drinking water local level Hydrological -Regional (ex -Regulatory management. Basin level Flood EU) regime aspects. Irrigation Territory nodification National level Shortage - National Partners/ Energy management Transboundary Sea water level statistics Public Drought Health Emergency Information rising - Specific basins situation -Transportation conventions Regional level









The SEIS principles: A good example of procedures for data management/sharing

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On 1st of February 2008, the Commission adopted a Communication on **SEIS (Shared Environmental Information System)**. The principles are described as follows:

- Information should be managed as close as possible to its source;
- Information should be collected once, and shared with others for many purposes;
- Information should be readily available to public authorities and enable them to easily fulfil their legal reporting obligations;
- Information should be readily accessible to end-users, primarily public authorities at all levels from local to European, to enable them to assess in a timely fashion the state of the environment and the effectiveness of their policies, and to design new policy;
- Information should also be accessible to enable end-users, both public authorities and citizens, to make comparisons at the appropriate geographical scale (e.g. countries, cities, catchments areas) and to participate meaningfully in the development and implementation of environmental policy;
- Information should be fully available to the general public, after due consideration of the
 appropriate level of aggregation and subject to appropriate confidentiality constraints,
 and at national level in the relevant national language(s); and;
- Information sharing and processing should be supported through common, free open standards.





Applying these principles at the level of of transboundary basin organisations (TBO)

- Need to adapt data management to the TBO configuration / organisation
 - Some TBO without executive agency
 - Case of Chu/Talas basin
 - Some TBO with operational executive agency
 - Case of OMVS/MRC/ OMVG
 - Some TBO with project aiming to structure excutive agency
 - Case of Bio plateaux (Oyapock/ Maroni)
- Need to build considering existing systems in coodination with national organisations
 - Most of the data are produced at national level





