

Monitoring transboundary waters in
the Russian Federation: current
situation and proposals for
improvement, the example of the
Dniepr River Basin.

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“VED Ltd.” working tasks lay in the following fields:

- environmental impact assessment (from various nature users);
- arrangement of integrated management of water resources for large river basins such as Oka, Kama and Lena located within several Russian Federation members;
- optimization of water protection complex for river basins;
- surface water monitoring (including transboundary water monitoring and assessment);
- water quality prediction, etc.

Territory of the Moscow–Oka Basin Water Board Activity

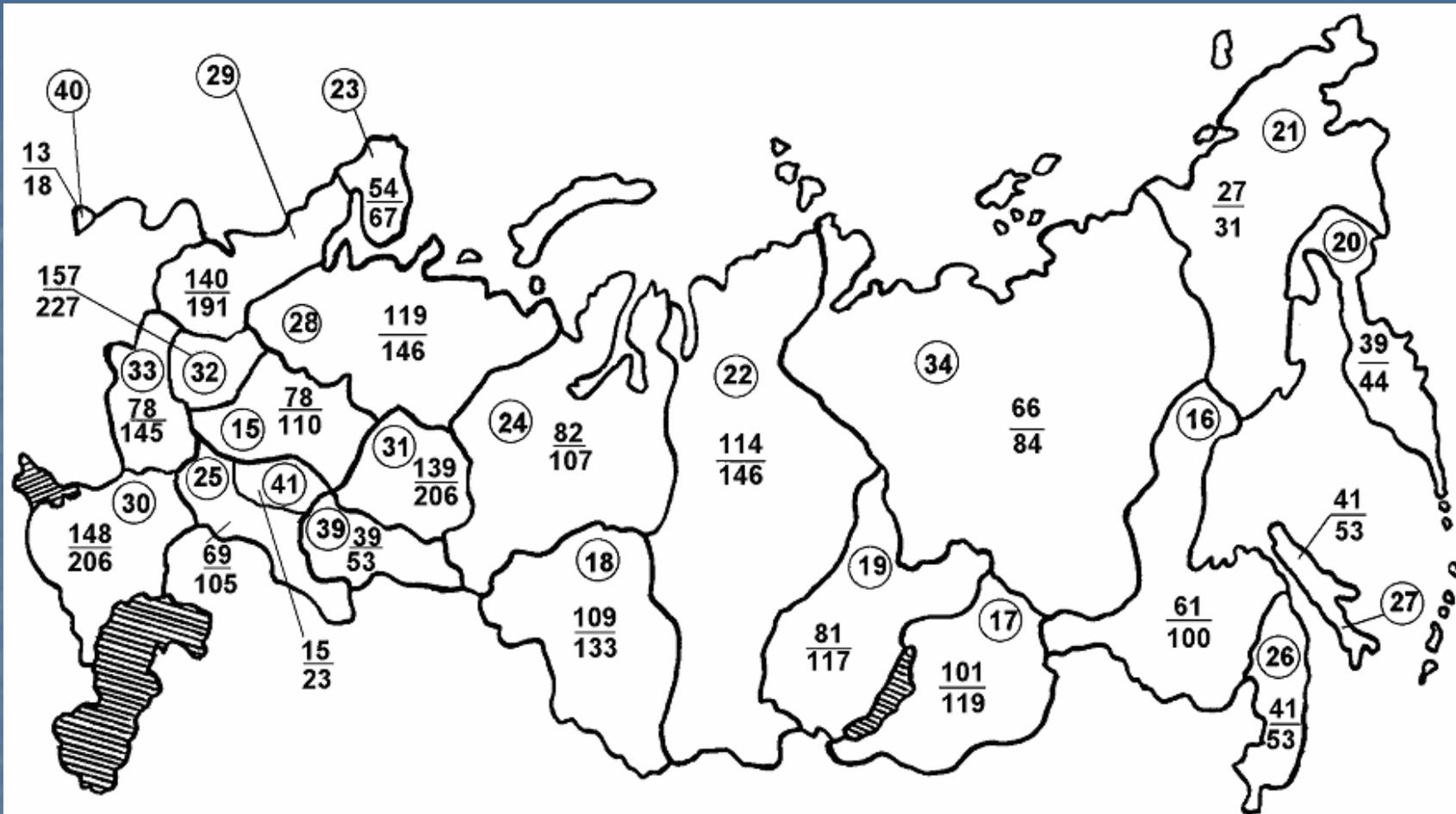


Scheme of Realizing the Governmental Water Monitoring

- **Federal Agency on the Earth Use** – groundwater monitoring
- **Federal Agency on Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring (Roshydromet)** – realization of surface water quality and quantity monitoring
- **Federal Agency on Nature Use Control** – sea monitoring & Baikal monitoring
- **Local Authorities** – hydromorphological quality monitoring, observing sanitary protective zones around water bodies and hydrotechnical constructions
- **Federal Agency on Water Resources** – observing the federal water economy systems, observing water use and waste water volumes, analysis and assessment of water monitoring realized by all monitoring participants

There are the following surface water monitoring levels:

- **the federal level - the observing network of Roshydromet**
- **the basin level – the observing network of Rosvodresources**
- **the territorial level – the observing network of local authorities**
- **the local level – the observing network of water users**



Observing posts of Roshydromet Territorial Departments:

- 15 - Upper Volga; 16 - Far East; 17 - Behind Baikal; 18 - Western Siberia;
- 19 - Irkutsk; 20 - Kamchatka; 21 - Kolima; 22 - Middle Siberia; 23 - Murmansk;
- 24 - Ob-Irtish; 25 - By Volga; 26 - Seaside; 27 - Sakhalinskoe; 28 - Northern;
- 29 - North-Western; 30 - Northern Caucasus; 31 - Ural; 32 - Central;
- 33 - Central-Black-Eart; 34 - Yakutskoe; 39 - Bashkiria; 40 - Kaliningradskoe;
- 41 - Tatarskoe

Regional Branches of the Federal Agency of Water Resources

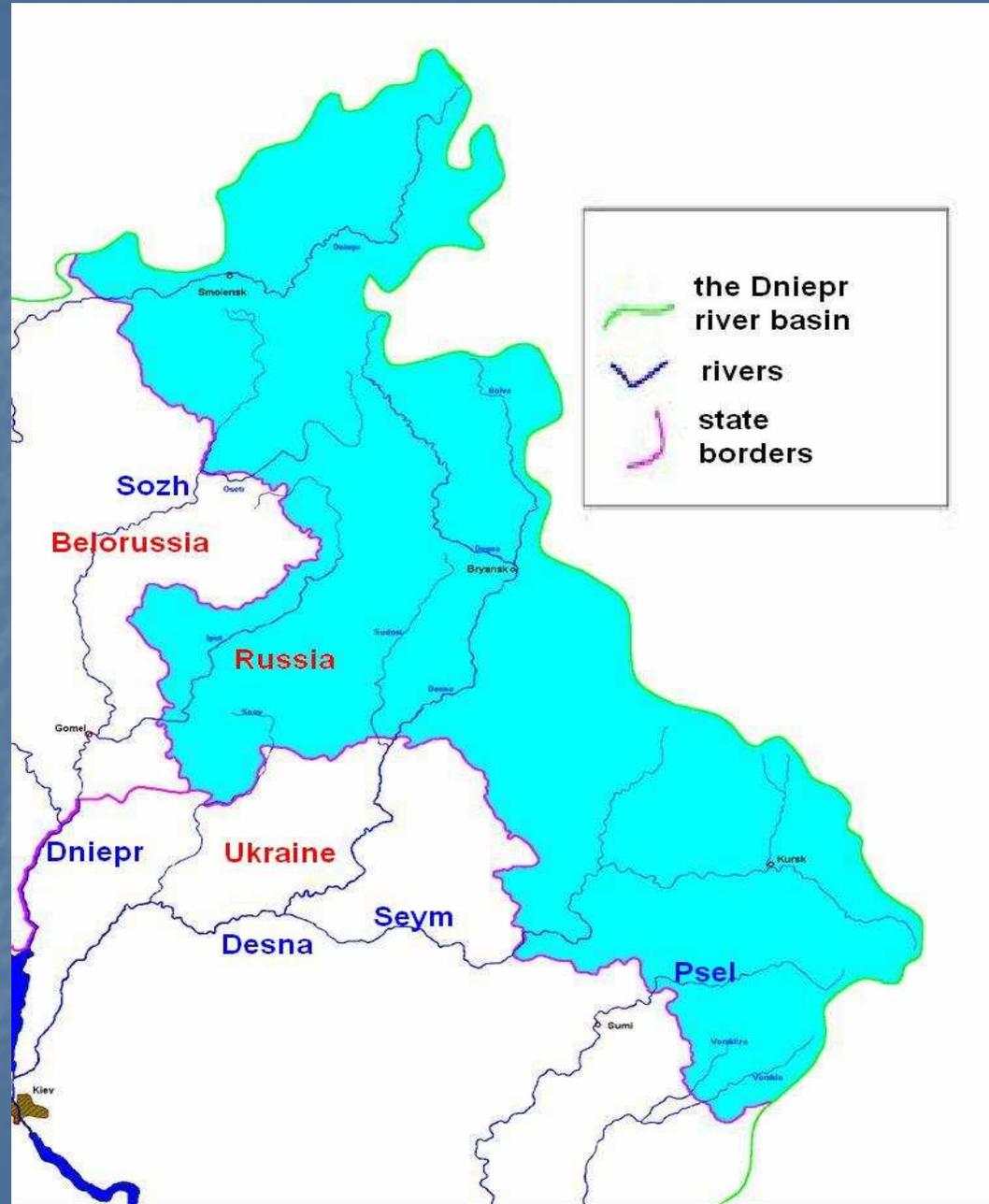
Basin Water Boards:

**Amur, Don, Dvina-Pechera, Kama, Kuban,
Lena, Lower Ob, Lower Volga, Moscow-Oka,
Neva-Ladoga, Upper Ob, Upper Volga,
Western Caspian, Yenissey**

There are still several shortcomings of existing water monitoring:

- A lack of coordination on lists of control parameters and timetable of observations between monitoring participants;
- Using different assessment methods;
- Absence of the operative coordination scheme concerning exchange of information;
- Absence of the common software;
- In some regions there is a lack of hydromorphological quality monitoring, monitoring of water protection zones, observing hydrotechnical constructions;
- The model of reporting on realizing the water monitoring has not been adopted yet

The Russian
Part of the
Dniepr
River Basin



The Desna River



The Snow River





The Psel River

The Vorsklitsa River



Map of the state observing network of Roshydromet on the territory of the Moscow–Oka Basin Water Board



River basins:

- Volga
- Deina
- Zapadnaya Dvina
- Oka
- Dniepr
- Don

Intergovernmental working meetings on the Dniepr River Basin

- Preparing to flooding;
- Coordination on list of border points;
- Coordination on lists of control parameters and timetable of sampling in border points;
- Introducing the intergovernmental information system;
- Exchange of information on state and use of the Dniepr River basins' water bodies;
- Joint water sampling, etc.

The main pollutants of transboundary water bodies in the Dniepr River basin

- Organic matter (BOD5)
- Iron
- Copper
- Manganese
- Phosphorous