

Moldova water resources in the face of climate change: Role of interstate cooperation in raising preparedness

Roman Corobov

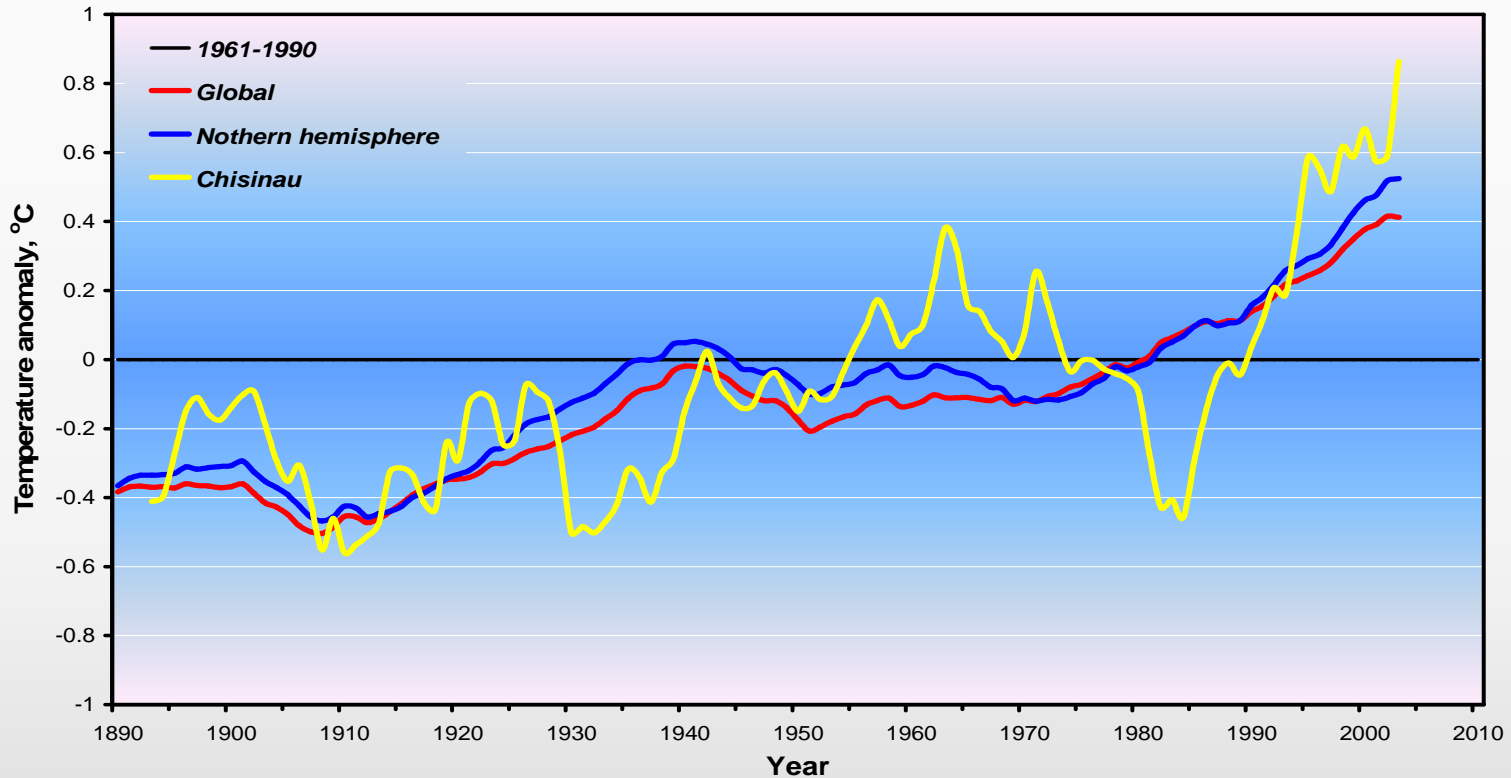
“Eco-TIRAS” International Environmental Association of River Keeper, Moldova

SOME NEGATIVE FACTORS AFFECTING ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL WATER DOCUMENTS RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE

- ❖ Formal approach to addressing the issues, including the establishment of official institutions
- ❖ Unstable economical and political situation
- ❖ Low efficiency of the authorities on all level and their potential inability to address principal demands of International Conventions and agreements
- ❖ Lack of openness and transparency in the work of governmental bodies that limits opportunities to provide independent monitoring of their actions
- ❖ Financial constraints resulting in the priority of today's needs over long-term environmental goals
- ❖ *Absence of the comprehensive vision of future regional climate change and identity in transboundary projections*

NECESSITY IN THE STUDY OF REGIONAL CLIMATE

Moldova's temperature anomalies vs. global and planetary ones



| | <i>Global</i> | <i>N. Hemisphere</i> |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| <i>r</i> | <i>0.405</i> | <i>0.457</i> |
| <i>R</i> ² , % | <i>16.4</i> | <i>20.1</i> |

CLIMATE CHANGE SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT

- ❑ *Country-scale projections* – climate change information for a country on the whole
- ❑ *River basin projections* – likely changes in climate over a transboundary basin
- ❑ *User-oriented projections* – information satisfying the demands of particular water research.

NECESSITY IN THE UNIFICATION OF APPROACHES

Example 1. GCMs used for climate change downscaling in riparian countries

| Ukraine | | Moldova | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| GCM | Emissions | GCM | Emissions | |
| BCCR-BCM2.0 | <u>SRES</u> | CGCM2 | <u>SRES</u> | |
| NCAR-CCSM3 | | CSIRO Mk2 | | |
| CGCM3.1 (T47) | | HadCM3 | | |
| CGCM3.1 (T63) | | ECHAM4 | | |
| ECHAM5/MPI-OM | | GFDL R-30 | | |
| GFDL-CM2.1 | | CCSR-NIES | | A2 |
| MIROC3.2 (hires) | | CGCM2 | | B2 |
| MIROC3.2 (medres) | | | | |
| MRI-CGCM2.3.2 | | | | |
| UKMO-HadGEM1 | | | | |
| BCCR-BCM2.0 | B1 | | | |

Example 2. Ensemble averaged projections of annual mean temperature and precipitation change in comparison with baseline values

| Moldova | | | | | Ukraine | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|---|-----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| <i>Time slice</i> | Temperature, °C | | Precipitation, mm | | <i>Time slice</i> | Temperature, °C | | Precipitation, % | |
| | <i>A2</i> | <i>B2</i> | <i>A2</i> | <i>B2</i> | | <i>A2</i> | <i>B1</i> | <i>A2</i> | <i>B1</i> |
| <i>Baseline period: 1961-1990</i> | | | | | <i>Baseline period: 2001- 2010</i> | | | | |
| 2020s | 1.7 | 2.0 | -9 | -17 | 2010s | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 2.0 |
| | | | | | 2020s | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| | | | | | 2030s | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| 2050s | 3.4 | 3.2 | -38 | -11 | 2040s | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.6 | -0.3 |
| | | | | | 2050s | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 2.2 |
| | | | | | 2060s | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| 2080s | 5.4 | 4.1 | -64 | -23 | 2070s | 2.7 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1.8 |
| | | | | | 2080s | 3.2 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 2.3 |
| | | | | | 2090s | 3.8 | 2.0 | -2.9 | 1.8 |

Example 3. Projected relative change of Dniester flow

| Moldova | | | Ukraine |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|---|
| <i>Emission</i> | <i>Time-slice</i> | <i>Change, %</i> | Total value of river stream flow will lessen by 5-7% in the North and 15-30% - in the South |
| <i>SRES A2</i> | 2020s | -10 | |
| | 2050s | -22.8 | |
| | 2080s | -36.5 | |
| <i>SRES B2</i> | 2020s | -12.9 | |
| | 2050s | -18.4 | |
| | 2080s | -24.5 | |

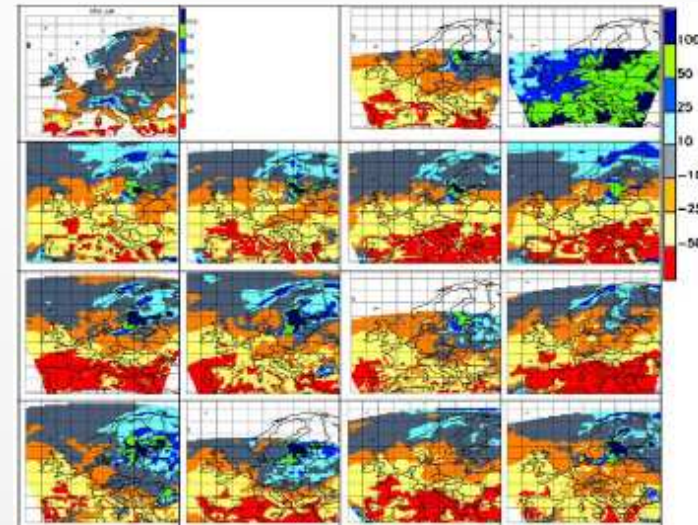
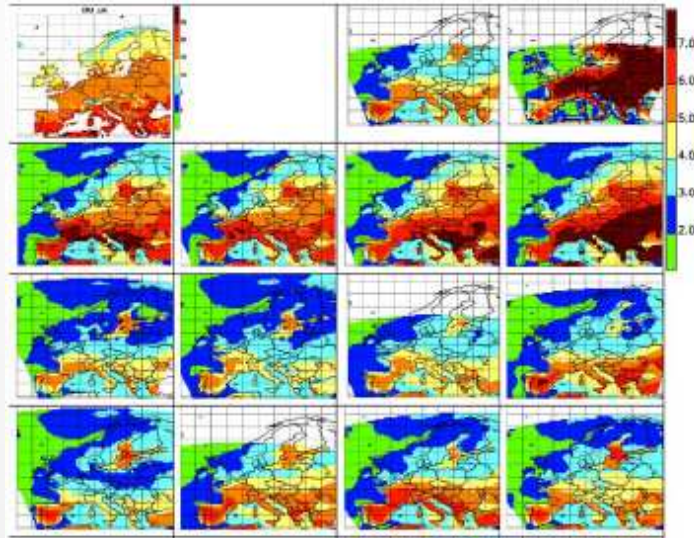
POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES

Preamble: today's science does not endorse the use of any single model or method for the national-scale assessment of climate change and encourages using the range of models and methods

- ❑ **PRUDENCE** (*Prediction of Regional scenarios and Uncertainties for Defining European Climate change risks and Effects*) project's model projections of changes in European climate by the end of this century (2071-2100) , based on nine regional and one global model with focus on the SRES A2 experiment.
- ❑ Generating high-resolution climate change scenarios using **PRECIS** software

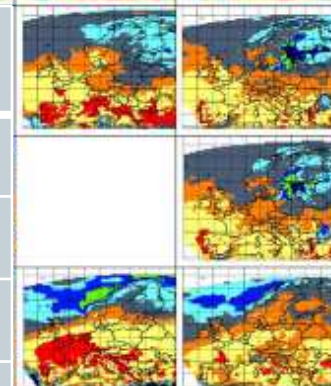
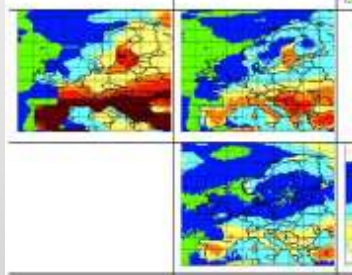
Summer **temperature** and standard deviation change (°C) according to different *Prudence* model experiments

Summer **precipitation** and standard deviation change (%) according to different *Prudence* model experiments



Change in mean T and P in EE according to ensemble mean Prudence experiments

| Season | <i>T, °C</i> | <i>P, %</i> |
|--------|--------------|-------------|
| Winter | 4.32 | 0.22 |
| Spring | 3.38 | 0.04 |
| Summer | 4.21 | -0.15 |
| Autumn | 4.09 | -0.09 |



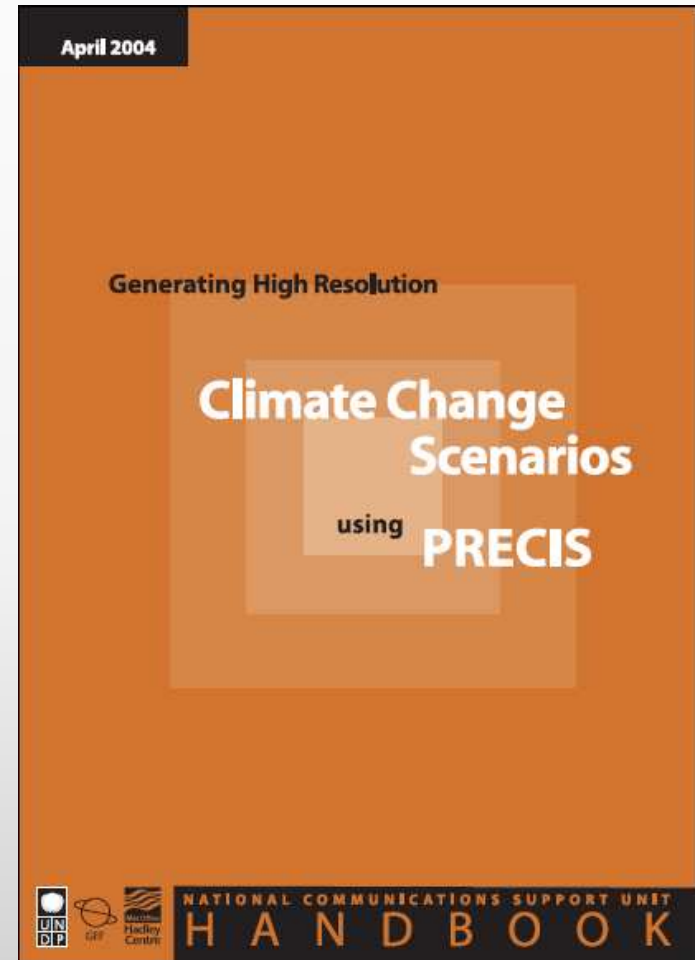
PRECIS: PROVIDING REGIONAL CLIMATES FOR IMPACTS STUDIES

PRECIS -- is a regional modeling system that can be run over *any area* on a relatively inexpensive, fast PC to provide climate information for impacts studies.

The system comprises:

- A RCM to generate detailed climate change projections
- A simple user interface to allow the user to set up and run the RCM, and
- A visualization and data-processing package to allow display and manipulation of RCM output.

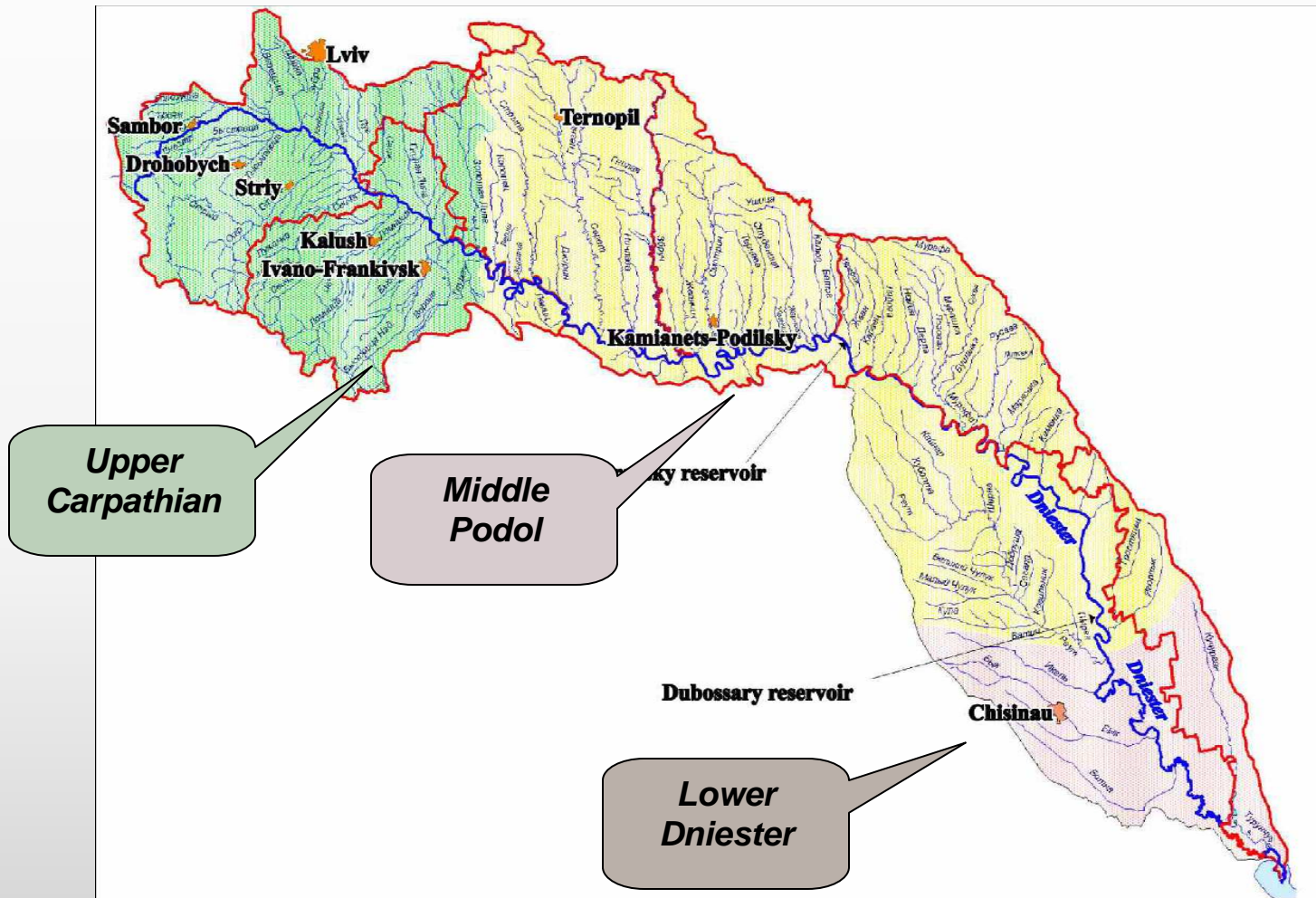
Advantage: *Well-organized system of workshops*



Some challenges and approaches in transboundary water impacts assessment

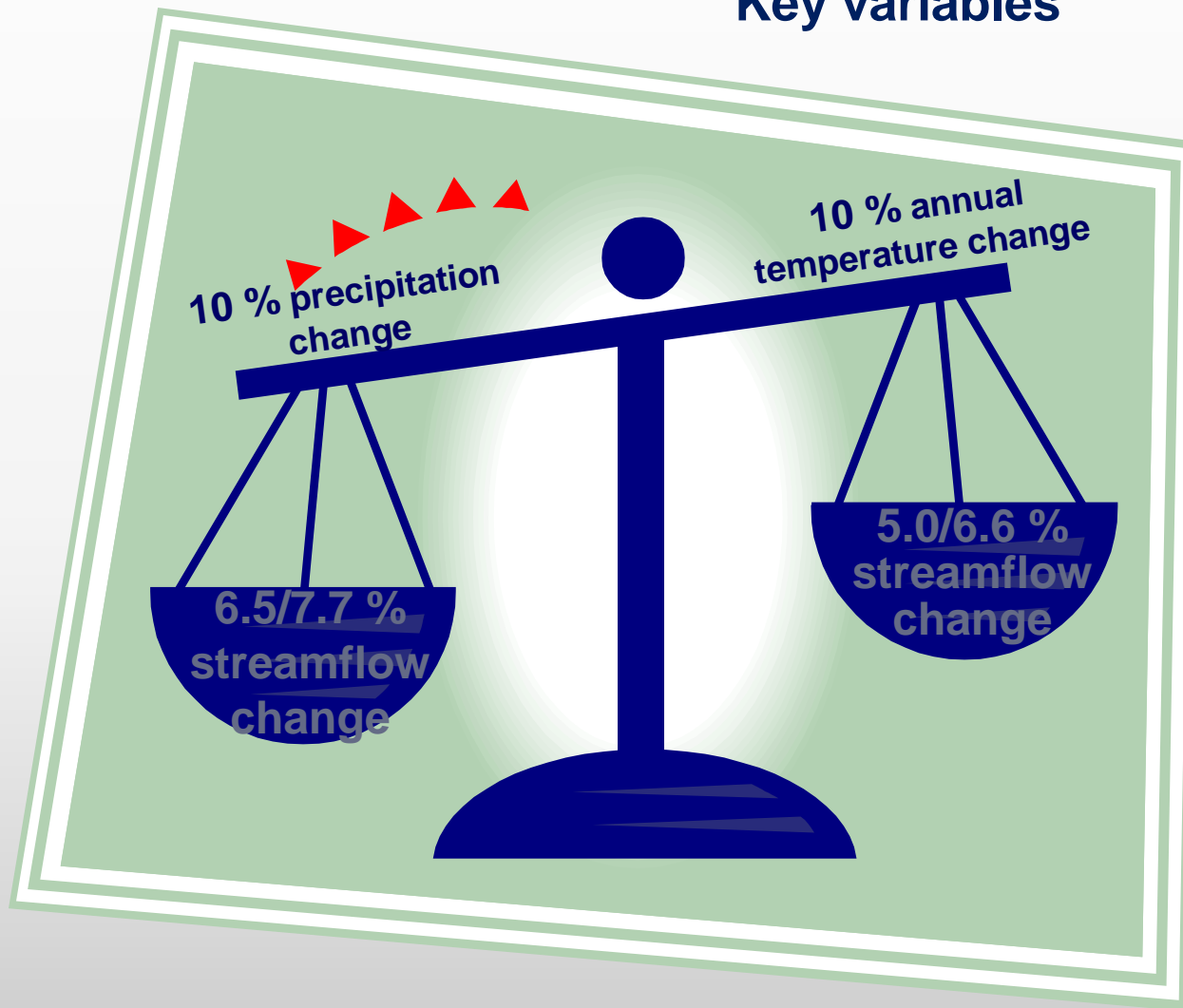


1. BASIN-BASED APPROACH



2. SELECTION OF CLIMATIC VARIABLES

Key variables



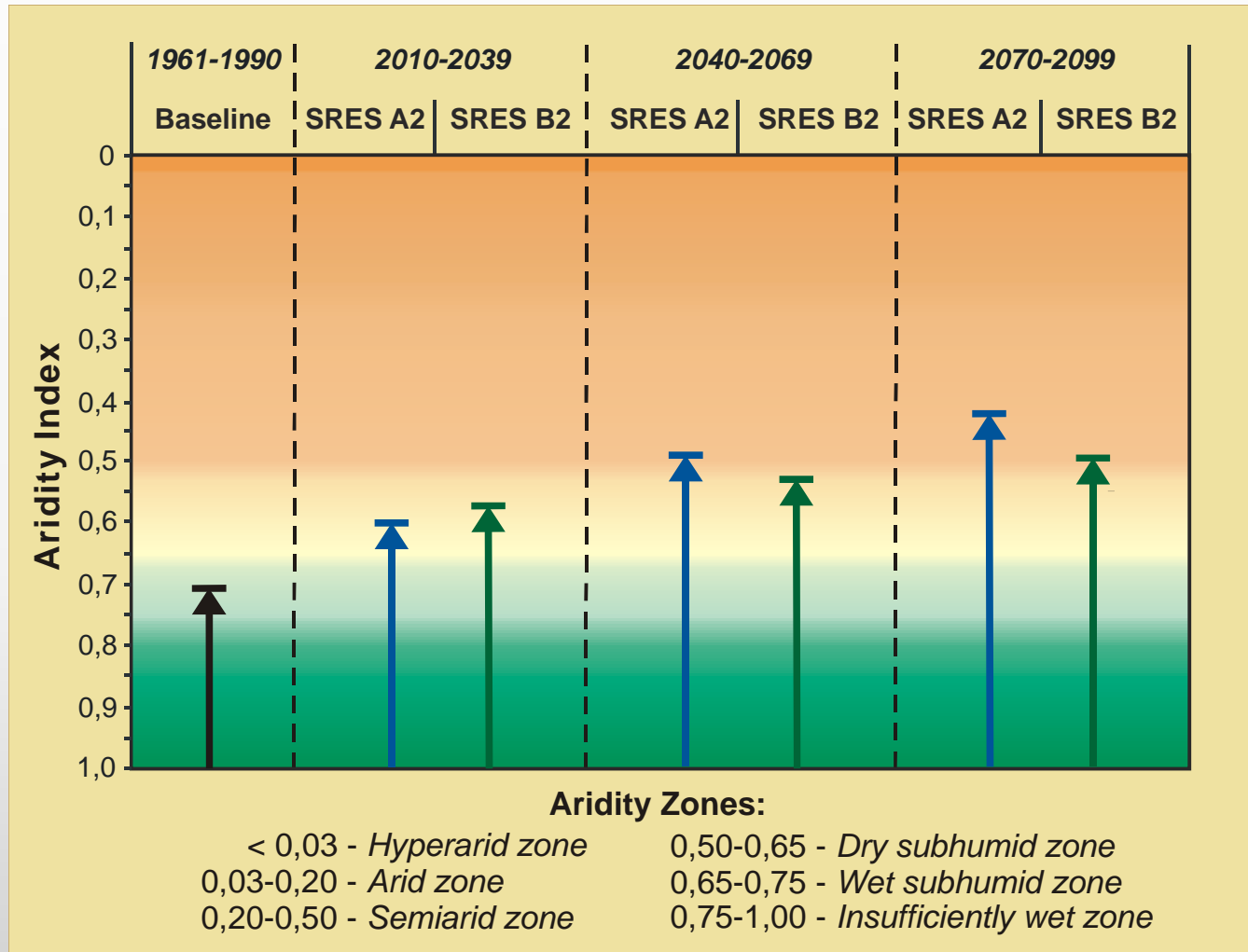
PROJECTIONS OF TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION CHANGE FOR THE MIDDLE AND LOW DNIESTER BASIN AS TO BASELINE (1961-1990) CLIMATE

| Season | <i>Time-slices and emission scenarios</i> | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | 2010-2039 | | 2040-2069 | | 2070-2099 | |
| | A2 | B2 | A2 | B2 | A2 | B2 |
| Mean temperature, °C | | | | | | |
| <i>Winter</i> | 1,2 | 1,8 | 3,0 | 2,4 | 4,6 | 3,3 |
| <i>Spring</i> | 0,9 | 1,7 | 2,2 | 1,8 | 3,5 | 2,5 |
| <i>Summer</i> | 1,9 | 2,4 | 3,8 | 3,4 | 6,4 | 4,5 |
| <i>Autumn</i> | 1,4 | 1,7 | 2,8 | 2,7 | 4,5 | 3,3 |
| <i>Year</i> | 1,3 | 1,9 | 2,9 | 2,5 | 4,7 | 3,4 |
| Precipitation, mm | | | | | | |
| <i>Winter</i> | 3,3 | 6,4 | 7,7 | 13,2 | 14,7 | 19,8 |
| <i>Spring</i> | 2,1 | 6,2 | 5,5 | 16,4 | 4,5 | 12,6 |
| <i>Summer</i> | -20,8 | -31,8 | -41,5 | -34,8 | -61,1 | -48,5 |
| <i>Autumn</i> | -5,3 | -7,4 | -7,5 | -4,0 | -10,3 | -0,5 |
| <i>Year</i> | -21,6 | -27,5 | -36,7 | -10,1 | -53,1 | -17,4 |

PROJECTIONS OF ABSOLUTE (ABS) AND RELATIVE (%) CHANGES IN HUMIDITY CONDITIONS

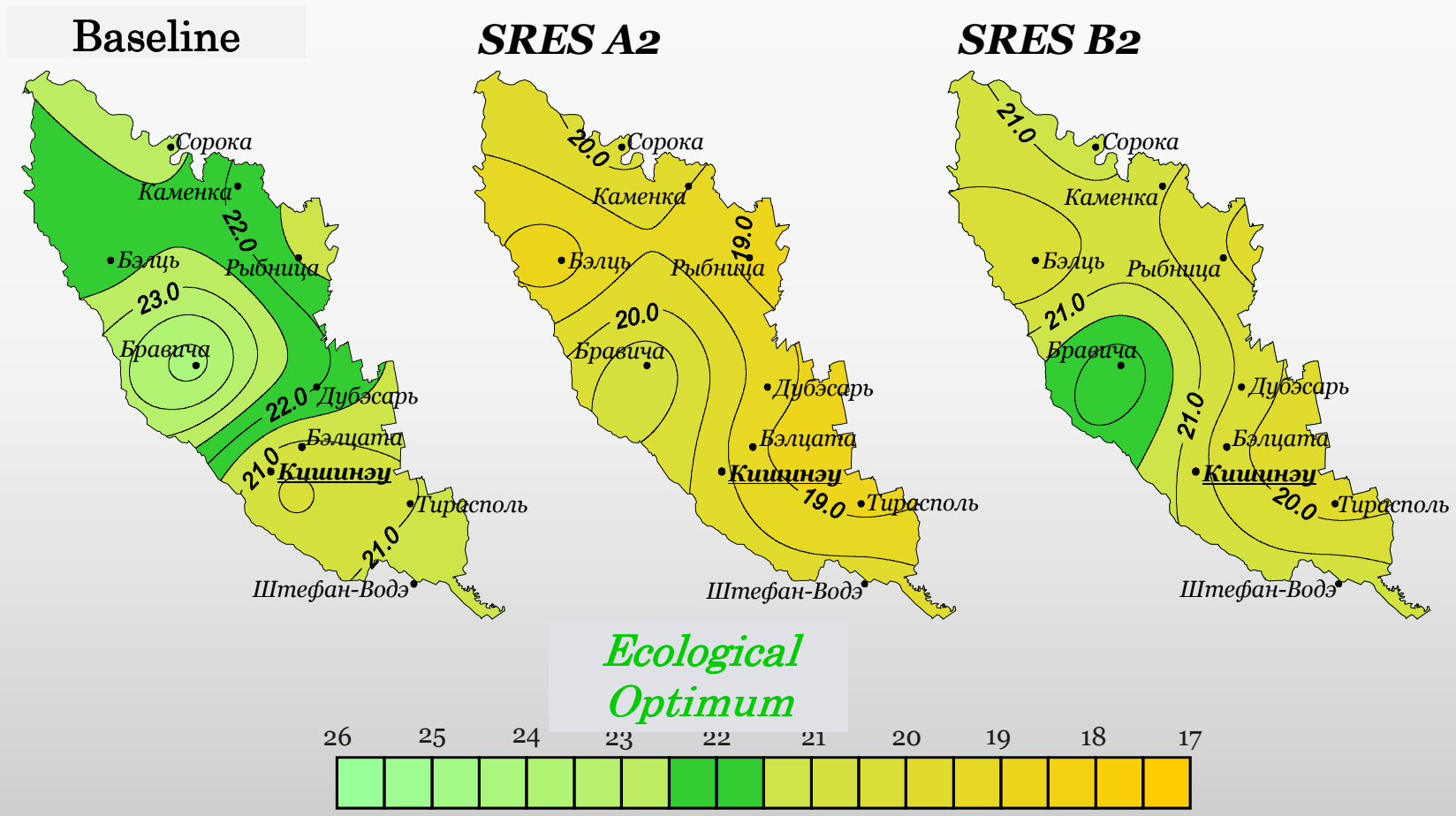
| <i>Parameter</i> | | <i>Time horizon and emission scenario</i> | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|---|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| | | <i>2010-2039</i> | | <i>2040-2069</i> | | <i>2070-2099</i> | |
| | | <i>A2</i> | <i>B2</i> | <i>A2</i> | <i>B2</i> | <i>A2</i> | <i>B2</i> |
| | | <i><u>Annual</u></i> | | | | | |
| <i>Potential evaporation</i> | Abs, mm | 126 | 158 | 258 | 238 | 420 | 307 |
| | % | 16.0 | 20.1 | 32.6 | 30.2 | 53.1 | 38.9 |
| <i>Aridity Index</i> | Abs, mm | -0.11 | -0.14 | -0.22 | -0.18 | -0.30 | -0.22 |
| | % | -15.8 | -19.9 | -30.3 | -25.3 | -42.7 | -31.5 |
| | | <i><u>Vegetation period</u></i> | | | | | |
| <i>Potential evaporation</i> | Abs, mm | 105 | 135 | 221 | 205 | 366 | 266 |
| | % | 15.3 | 19.7 | 32.2 | 29.9 | 53.3 | 38.8 |
| <i>Aridity Index</i> | Abs, mm | -0.10 | -0.12 | -0.19 | -0.16 | -0.27 | -0.20 |
| | % | -17.4 | -22.0 | -33.8 | -28.9 | -48.2 | -37.1 |

POSSIBLE CHANGE OF MOLDOVA TERRITORY ARIDITY IN NEW CLIMATIC CONDITIONS



BASELINE AND LIKELY IN THE 2050S SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE *INDEX OF CLIMATE BIOLOGICAL EFFICIENCY (ICBE)* IN THE MIDDLE AND LOW DNIESTER BASIN

$$ICBE = (0.01 \sum T_{>10}) * AI$$



STATISTICAL MODELING OF WATER REGIME

- ❖ ***General streamflow***
- ❖ ***Annual dynamics***
- ❖ ***Underground water***
- ❖ ***Surface water quality***
- ❖ ***Water resources***



MODELS OF RIVER ANNUAL STREAMFLOW

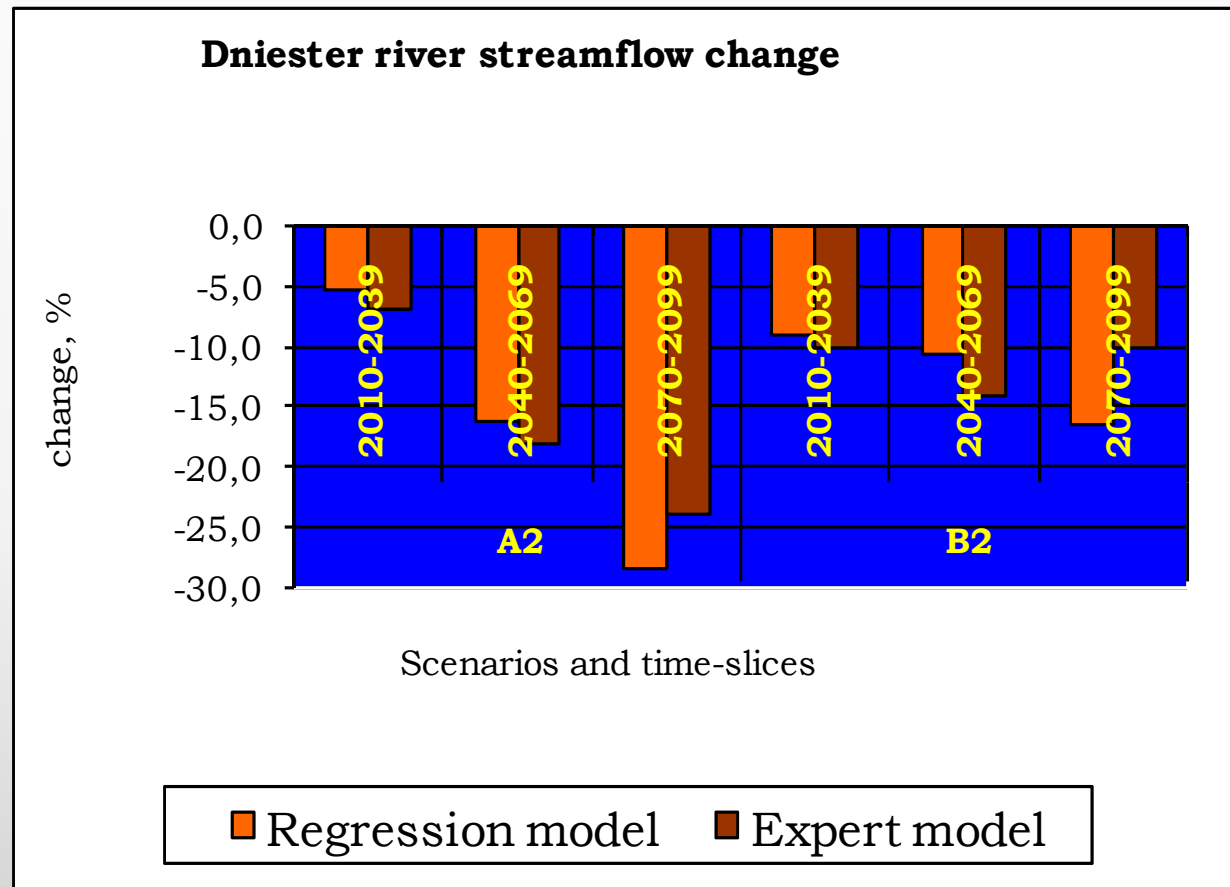
1. Expert model:

$$\bar{Y}_{np} = (\bar{X} \pm \Delta \bar{X}) - \bar{E}_m \left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon \Delta \bar{t}}{100} \right) \left\{ 1 + \left[\frac{\bar{E}_m \left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon \Delta \bar{t}}{100} \right)}{\bar{X} \pm \Delta \bar{X}} \right]^n \right\}^{-1/n}$$

2. Statistical model:

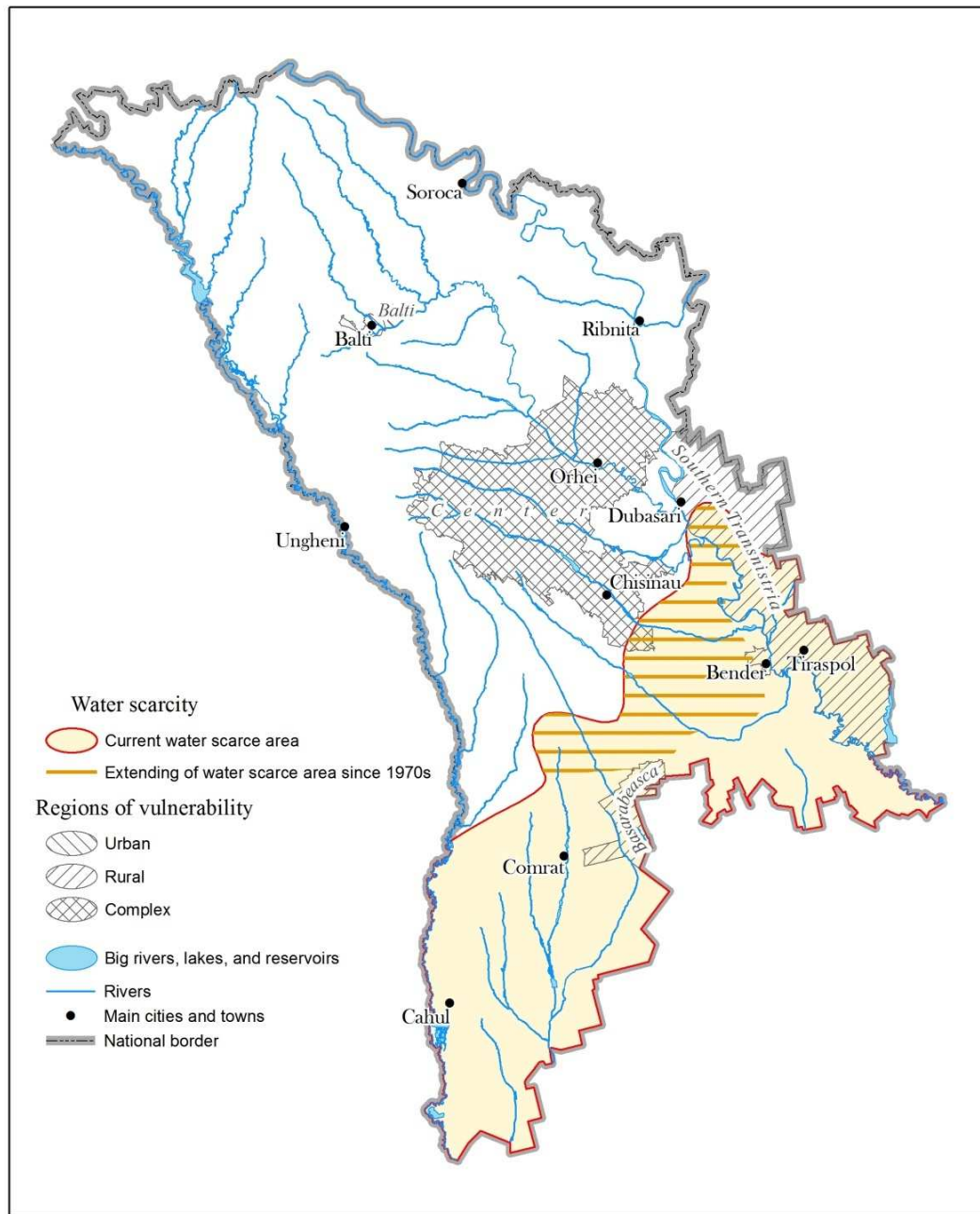
$$Y = 277.6 - 17.1 T_{\circ C} + 0.36 P_{mm}; r = 0.517$$

LIKELY CHANGES OF DNIESTER STREAMFLOW ACCORDING TWO APPROACHES



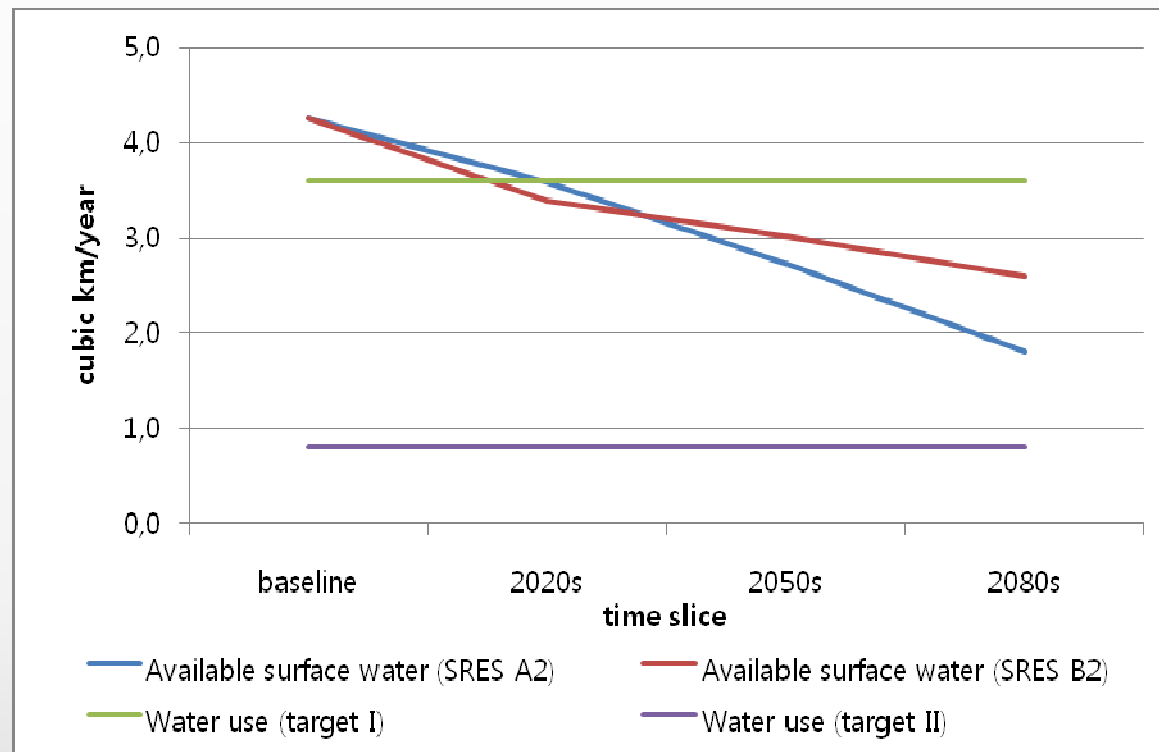
PROJECTED RELATIVE CHANGE OF AVAILABLE SURFACE WATER RECOURSES IN DNIESTER CATCHMENT

| <i>Scenario</i> | <i>Time-slice</i> | <i>%-change</i> |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| SRES A2 | 2020s | -15.9 |
| | 2050s | -36.0 |
| | 2080s | -57.7 |
| SRES B2 | 2020s | -20.3 |
| | 2050s | -29.2 |
| | 2080s | -38.9 |



POTENTIAL VULNERABILITY OF MOLDOVA TERRITORY TO WATER SCARCITY

AVAILABILITY OF WATER RESOURCES ACCORDING TWO TARGETS OF MOLDOVA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



Target 1 - water-intensive – the 1990s' state of national economy (*max water use*)

Target 2 - water-independent – the average state of national economy in the 2000s (*stagnation in water use*).

Source: Moldova's 2009 Human Development Report

**Toward a transboundary
adaptation strategy:**

*the on-going and planned
projects as a benchmark*

**I. OSCE/UNECE PROJECT: *TRANSBOUNDARY CO-OPERATION
AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE DNIESTER
RIVER***

(PHASE 1 – 2005; PHASE 2 – 2007-10; PHASE 3 – FROM 2009)

**II. WORLD BANK PROJECT: *NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY
AND SANITATION PROGRAM FOR MOLDOVA***

(13.05.08 -- 30.05.13)

**III. WORLD BANK PROJECT (ECSSD): *DISASTER RISK
MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION PROJECT IN MOLDOVA
(CONCEPT STAGE)***

**THE PROJECTS' ACTIVITY SOME
OUTPUTS:**

*“Diagnostic study for the Dniester River
Basin as an example”*

WATER ABSTRACTION IN THE DNIESTER RIVER' BASIN IN 2002

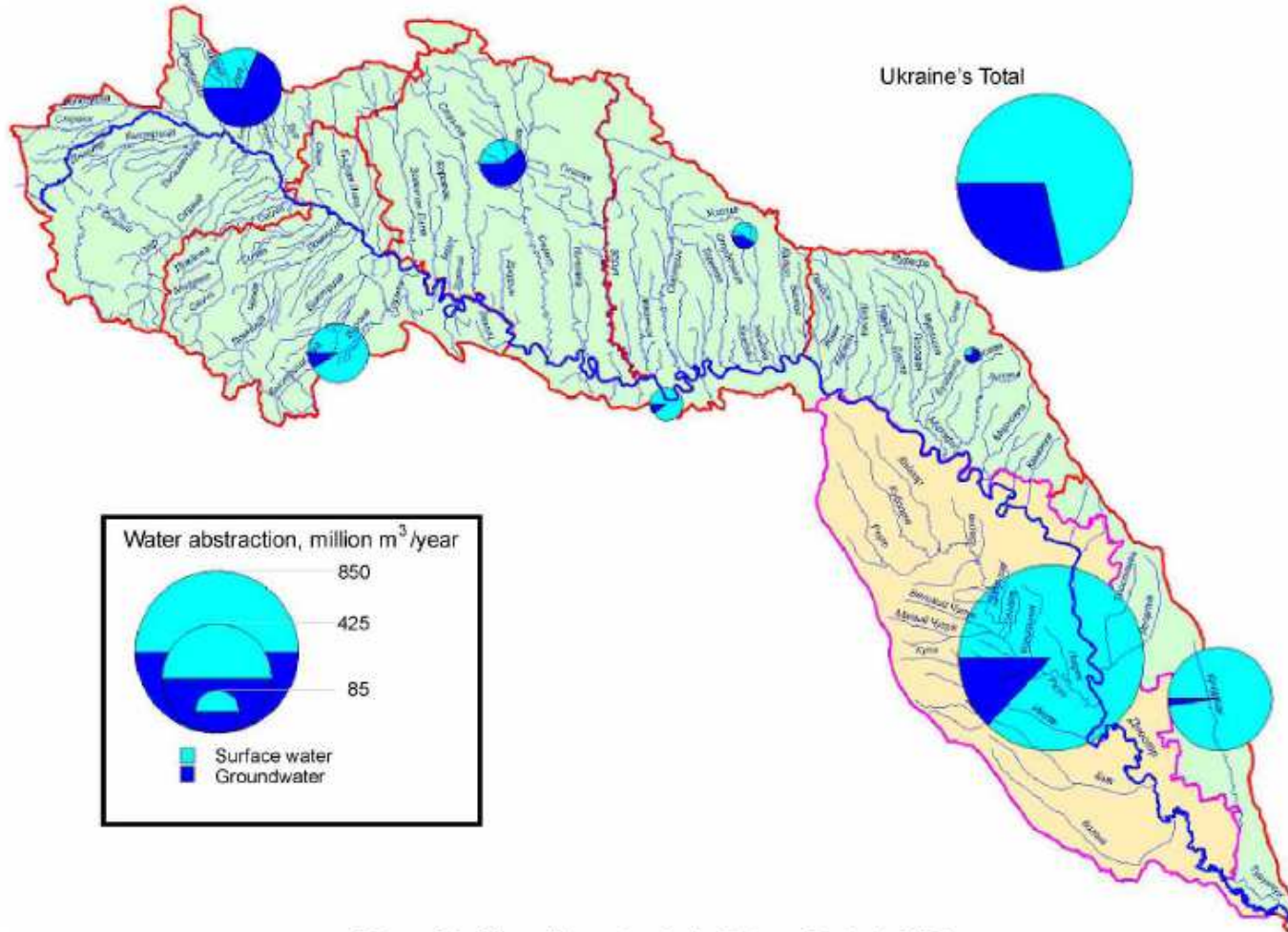


Figure 3.1. Water Abstraction in the Dniester Basin in 2002

WASTEWATER DISCHARGE IN IN THE DNIESTER BASIN IN 2002

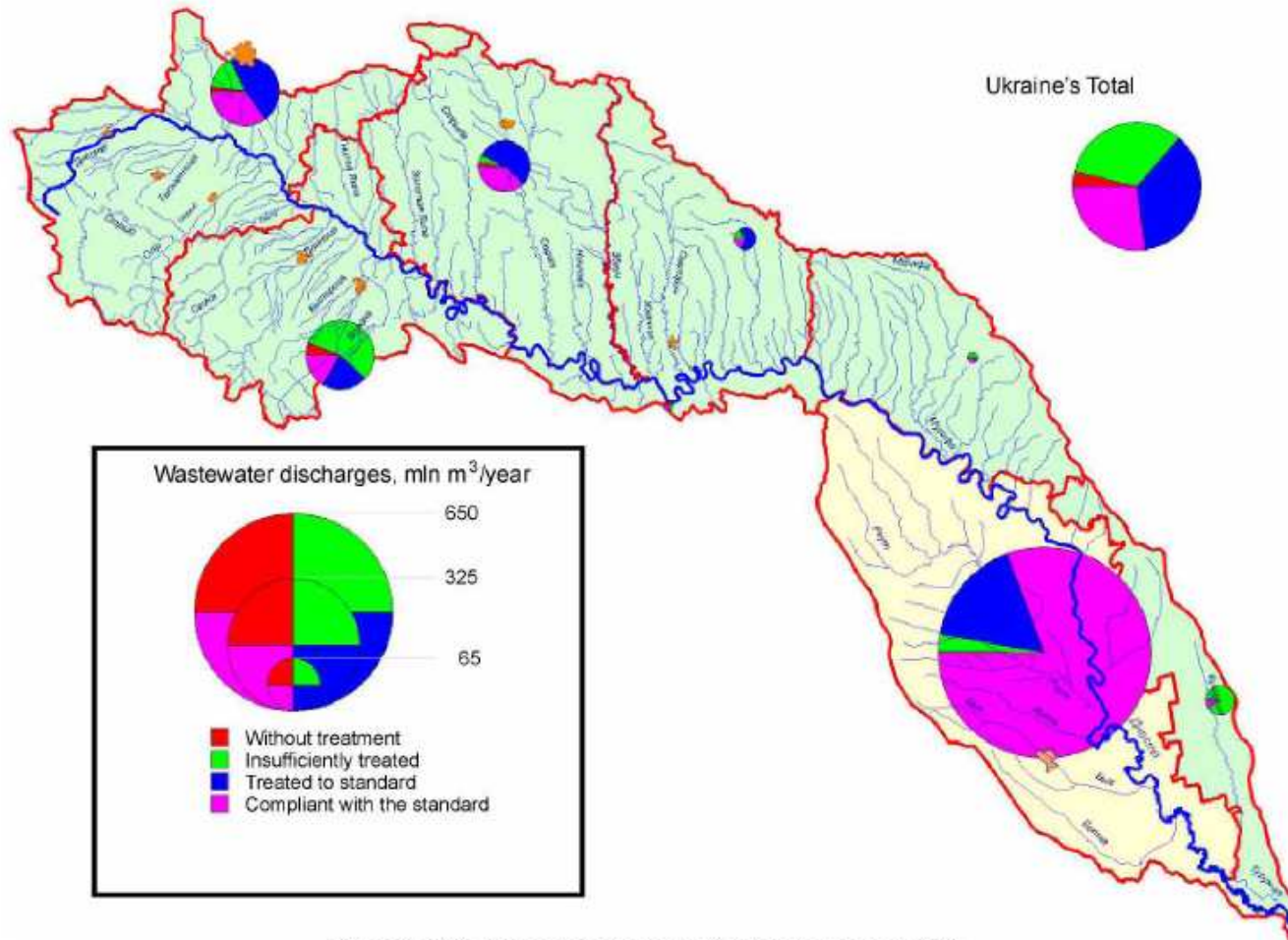
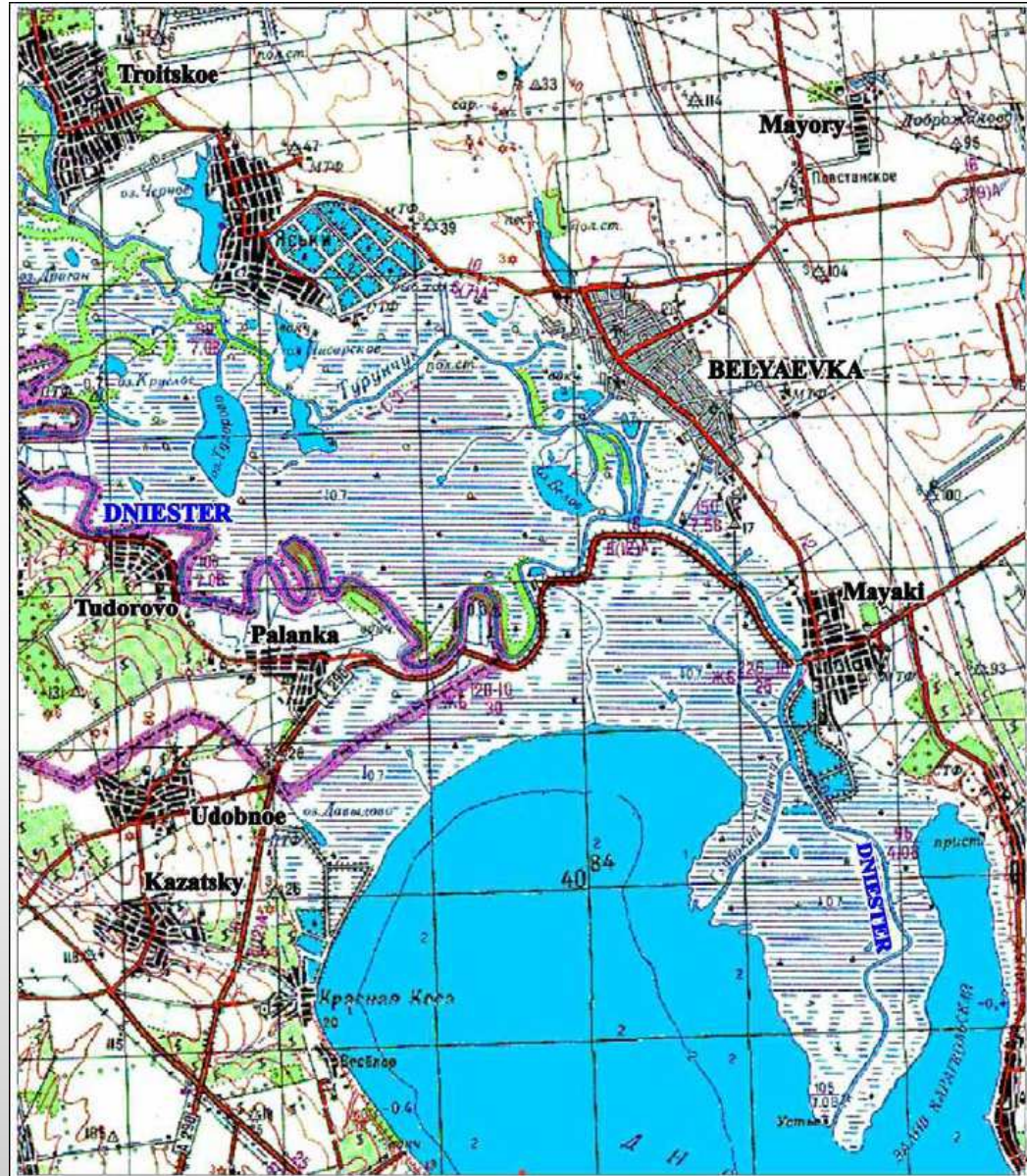


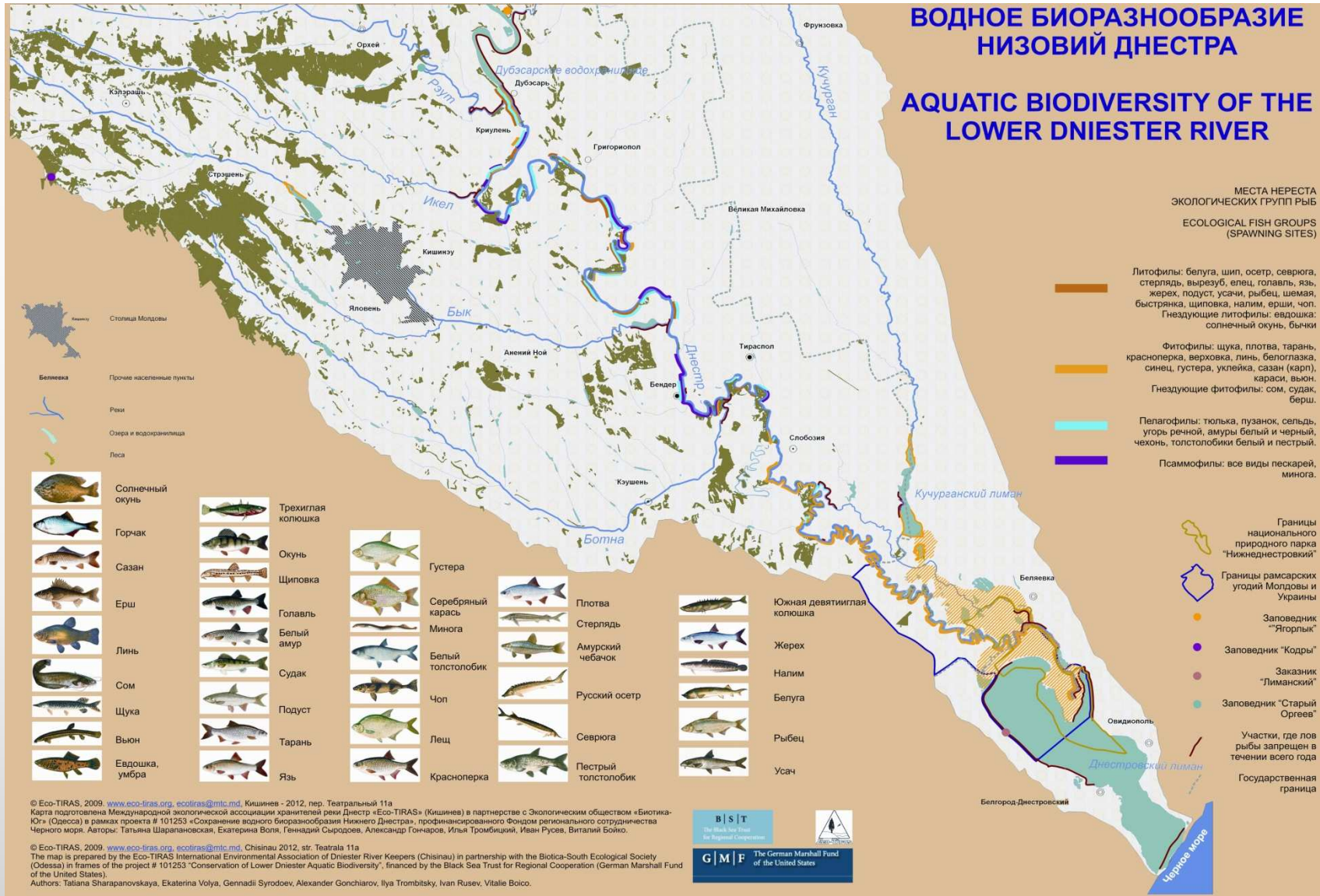
Figure 3.6. Wastewater Discharges in the Dniester Basin in 2002

DNIESTER WETLAND



ВОДНОЕ БИОРАЗНООБРАЗИЕ НИЗОВИЙ ДНЕСТРА

AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY OF THE LOWER DNIESTER RIVER



МЕСТА НЕРЕСТА
ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ГРУПП РЫБ
ECOLOGICAL FISH GROUPS
(SPAWNING SITES)

- Литофилы:** белуга, шип, осетр, севрюга, стерлядь, вырезуб, елец, голавль, язь, жерех, подуст, усачи, рыбец, шемая, быстрянка, щиповка, налим, ерши, чоп. Гнездящиеся литофилы: евошка: солнечный окунь, бычки
- Фитофилы:** щука, плотва, тарань, красноперка, верховка, линь, белоглазка, синоп, густера, уклейка, сазан (кап), караси, вьюн. Гнездящиеся фитофилы: сом, судак, берш.
- Пелагофилы:** тюлька, пузанок, сельдь, угорь речной, амурь белый и черный, чехонь, толстолобики белый и пестрый.
- Псаммофилы:** все виды пескарей, минога.

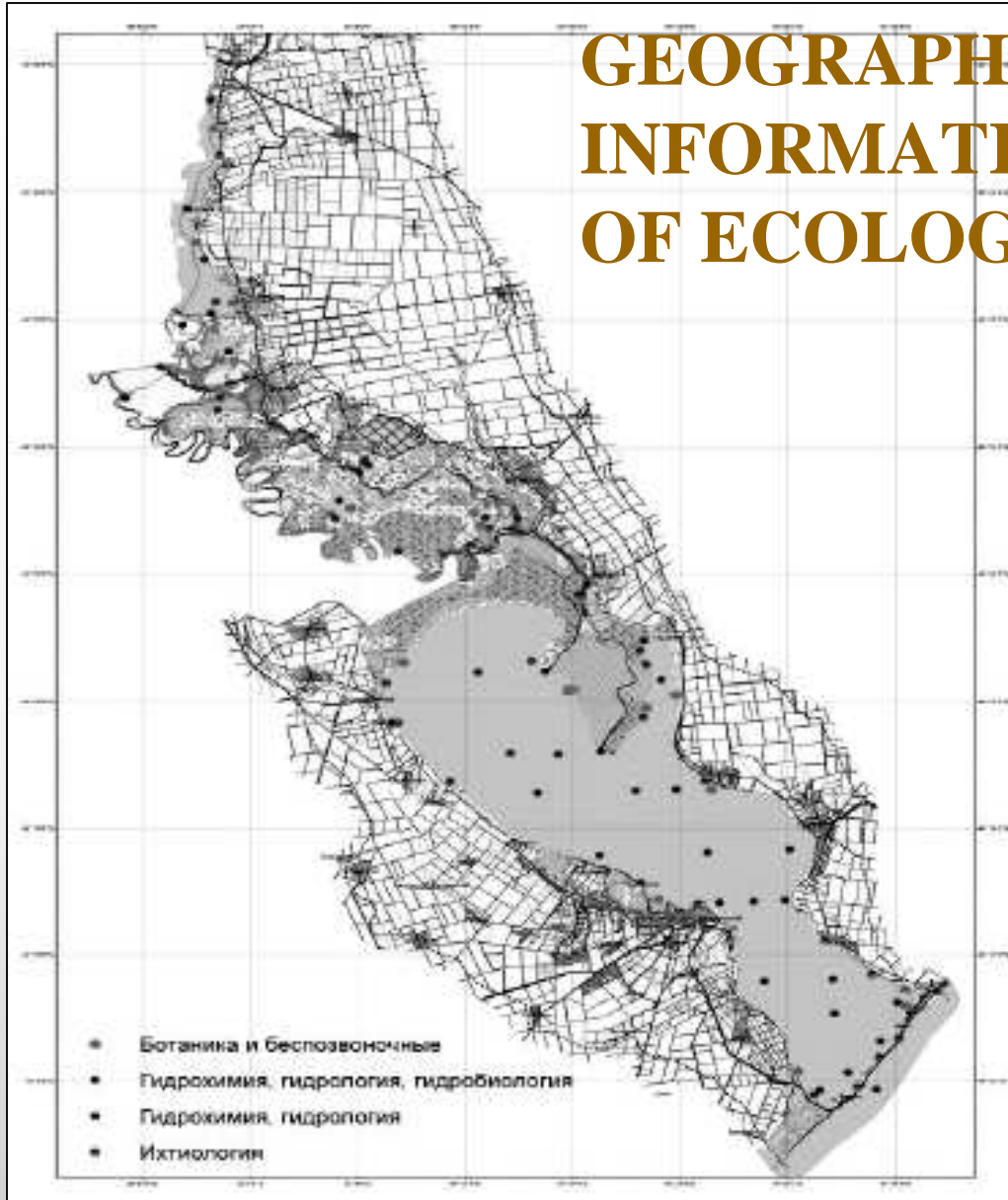


- Границы национального природного парка "Нижнеднепровский"
- Границы рамсарских угодий Молдовы и Украины
- Заповедник "Ягорлык"
- Заповедник "Кодры"
- Заказник "Лиманский"
- Заповедник "Старый Орлеов"
- Участки, где лов рыбы запрещен в течении всего года
- Государственная граница

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 Карта подготовлена Международной экологической ассоциацией хранителей реки Днестр «Eco-TIRAS» (Кишинев) в партнерстве с Экологическим обществом «Биотика-Ю» (Одесса) в рамках проекта # 101253 «Сохранение водного биоразнообразия Нижнего Днестра», профинансированного фондом регионального сотрудничества Черного моря. Авторы: Татьяна Шарпановская, Екатерина Воля, Геннадий Сырдобев, Александр Гончаров, Илья Тромбицкий, Иван Русев, Виталий Боико.
 © Eco-TIRAS, 2009. www.eco-tiras.org, ecotiras@mtc.md, Chisinau 2012, str. Teatrata 11a
 The map is prepared by the Eco-TIRAS International Environmental Association of Dniester River Keepers (Chisinau) in partnership with the Biotica-South Ecological Society (Odessa) in frames of the project # 101253 "Conservation of Lower Dniester Aquatic Biodiversity", financed by the Black Sea Trust for Regional Cooperation (German Marshall Fund of the United States).
 Authors: Tatiana Sharapanovskaya, Ekaterina Volya, Gennadii Syrodov, Alexander Goncharov, Ilya Trombitsky, Ivan Rusev, Vitale Boico.



LOW-DNIESTER' GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) OF ECOLOGICAL DATA



***Monitoring stations of the
TASIS project in 2006-2007***

Source: Gazetov & Medinets,
I. Mechnikov Odessa National
University

SOME LATEST USEFUL NATIONAL DOCUMENTS

National communications to UNFCCC:

Moldova – the Second (2010)

Ukraine - the Third –Five (2009)

Moldova's Human Development Report 2009/2010:

*Climate Change in Moldova. Socio-Economic Impacts
and Policy Options for Adaptation*