Europe and Central Asia
Regional Water Security Initiative

Analysis to accelerate water action
The case of Albania and Kosovo

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Water security: A focus on outcomes

By **2030**, the world will require **40%** more water than it does today.

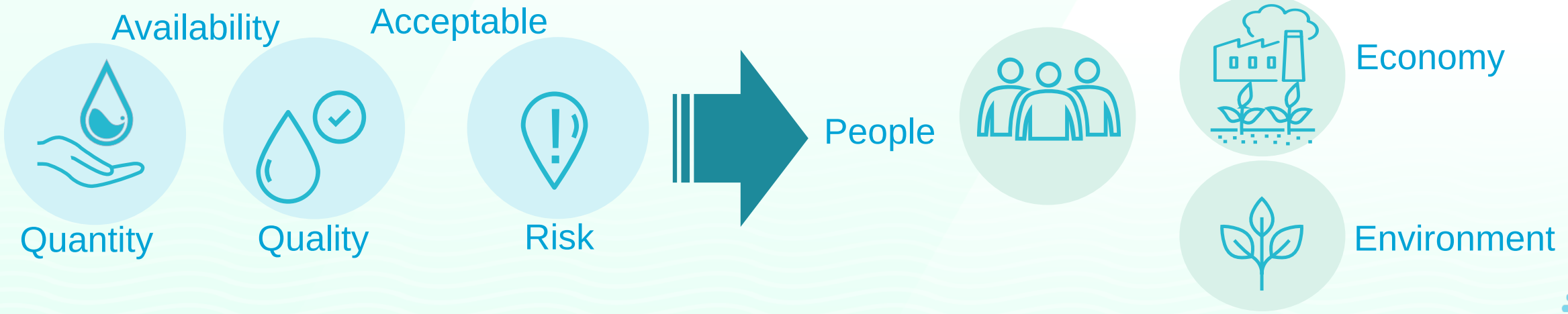
2 billion people use a drinking-water source contaminated by pollution.

1 in 4 people live in water-scarce areas, and about a quarter of the world's GDP is exposed to this challenge.

70% of the world's fresh water is being used for agriculture.

Drought affects about **55 million people** annually.

Climate change will force over **140** million people to migrate within their countries by **2050**



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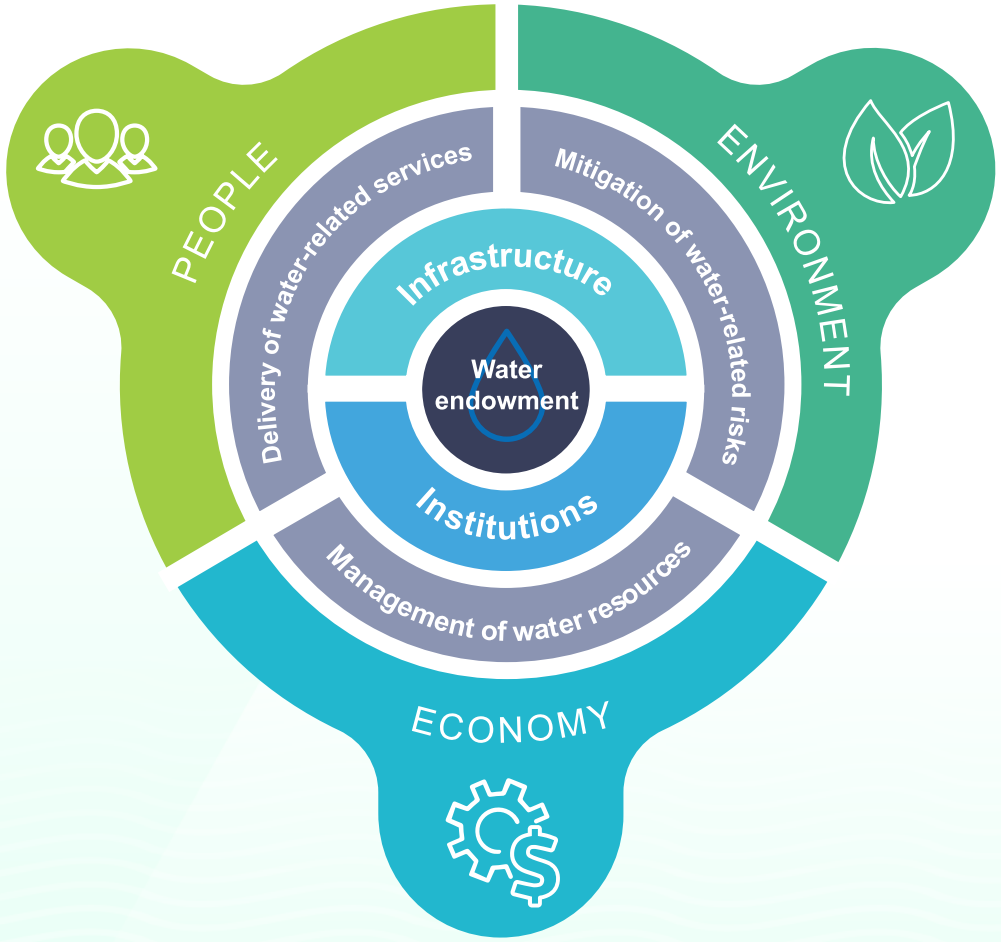
Towards water security: The World Bank's Water Security Diagnostic Framework

What are we getting from how we currently use and manage water?

These are a result of **water sector performance** (resource management, service delivery, and risk mitigation), which depends on the **water sector architecture** (institutions, including information, and infrastructure).

All are conditioned by the **water endowment**.



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Our approach and Value

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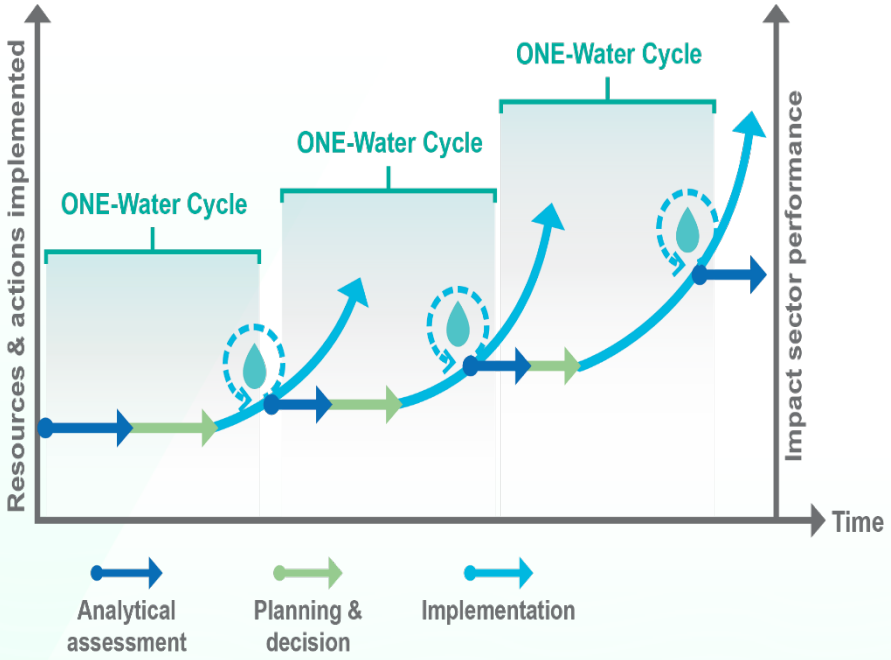
- Builds on **lessons learned** from previous water security assessments.
- Is a **flexible, agile, and systematic** approach to **incrementally** improve water security at country and regional level.
- **Raises awareness** about current and future challenges to achieve water security and **triggers dialogue** with countries.
- **Holistically and rapidly** assesses a country's (or region's) water-related sectors for better informed decisions on tradeoffs and allocations.
- Adopts a mid-term and multi-sectoral perspective while **prioritizing short-term actions** in a **participative** manner.
- Is undertaken in **collaboration** with governments and in consultation with stakeholders to ensure **ownership** and adoption or recommendations.
- Allows **different depth** and geographic scales of assessment depending on objectives and available data and resources, as well as **interest and traction gained** with the client country.
- Accelerates the **analysis-decision-implementation** process by incrementally closing data gaps, better informing decision-making and catalyzing actions.



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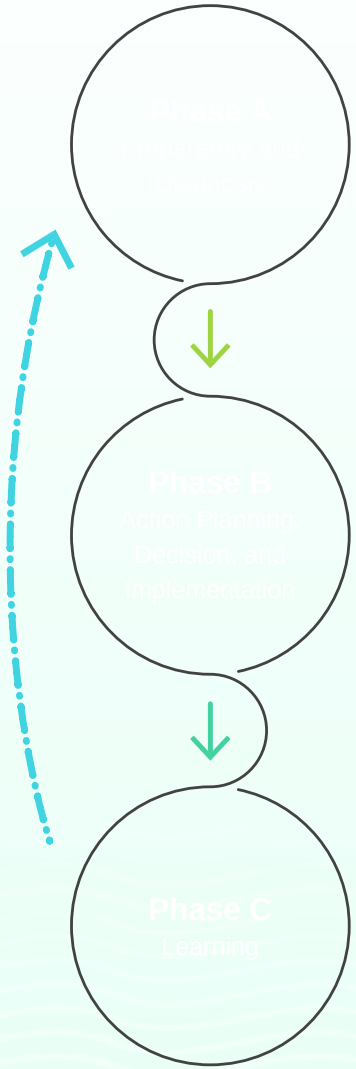
ONE Water in country-level assessments



- Understand country needs, agree on objectives, and define assessment scope
- Assess water security status by applying the indicator-based approach combined with a qualitative assessment
- Identify possible future mid-term scenarios by analyzing the impact of internal and external drivers on water security
- Build the country narrative, considering current and future challenges, risks, and opportunities to water security

- Generate a long list of potential actions/practices and policy measures. Prioritize and select actions with stakeholders
- Develop a one-year tactical plan to catalyze the process of improving the sector's performance
- Develop a five-year strategic plan to implement all actions that will have a structural impact on the water sector at country level
- Identify the key data and information needed to strengthen the analytical assessment for the next cycle

- Identify lessons learned and adjust the methodology
- Plan next ONE Water cycle to retain momentum and continue to accelerate water action

Main outputs

Actionable plans for the immediate and short term to accelerate water actions and trigger momentum to improve water security outcomes incrementally

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Stakeholder consultation workshops

- Obtaining direct feedback from water sector stakeholders to ground truth the water security narrative
- **Multi-criteria analysis**
  - **7 Criteria:** Effectiveness, Acceptance, Justice and Ethics, Urgency, Side Effects, Flexibility, Feasibility
  - **Participatory ranking** and prioritization
  - **Three levels of priority**
- Interactive discussion on action planning and prioritization of actions including a multi-criteria analysis

Albania and Kosovo through the Water Security lenses

- **Albania:**

- Almost no water stress, yet high untapped potential to use available water and high seasonal variability
- Adequate framework and strategies and high-level coordination, and needs to shift focus to on the ground implementation of its strategies
- 7 river basins, 150 small streams form 8 big rivers in Albania, 3 large lakes and 247 small ones
- Freshwater is estimated at 14 280 m3/capita/year
- The annual an average population affected by floods is about 2.4%, while sustaining 3.0% of GDP in damages
- Relatively large drought risk, yet no drought risk management
- Dam capacity 1 400 m3/capita
- Ageing irrigation infrastructure and lack of maintenance
- Wastewater treatment low, NRW high
- Energy produced by hydropower – 97%

- **Kosovo:**

- Low water resources availability, low storage and poor implementation of water resources management
- Adequate framework and strategies and high-level coordination, and needs to shift focus to on the ground implementation of its strategies
- Only 1 river (Iber) flowing into the country. 4 main river basins: the White Drin (Drini i Bardhë), the Iber, the Morava e Binces, and the Lepenc
- Freshwater is estimated at 1 600 m3/capita/year
- The annual average population affected by flooding is about 10,000 and annual average affected GDP is about US$50 million
- Struck by droughts several times in the last two decades
- Dam capacity 300 m3/capita
- Ageing irrigation infrastructure and lack of maintenance
- Wastewater treatment low, NRW high
- Energy produced by thermal power- relying on water for cooling towers

→Climate Change impacts will increase uncertainty…

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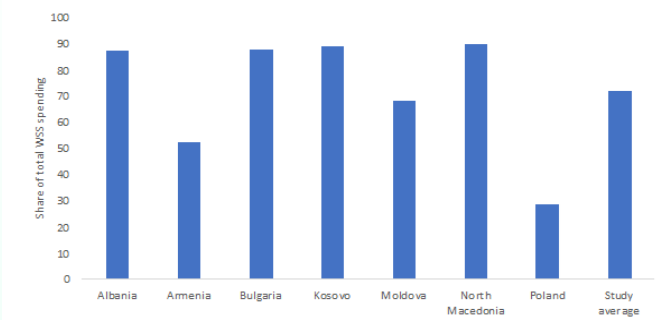
Light-touch PERs – Allocation Across and Within Sectors

- Analysis of sectoral spending complements water security diagnostics and contextualizes within public sector spending trends and identify possible financing gaps.
- Comparison of spending allocation across various infrastructure sectors and within water sector.

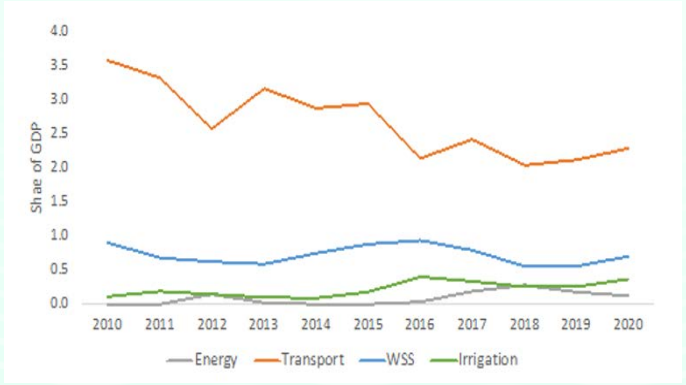
Average annual spending as a share of GDP by sector and country

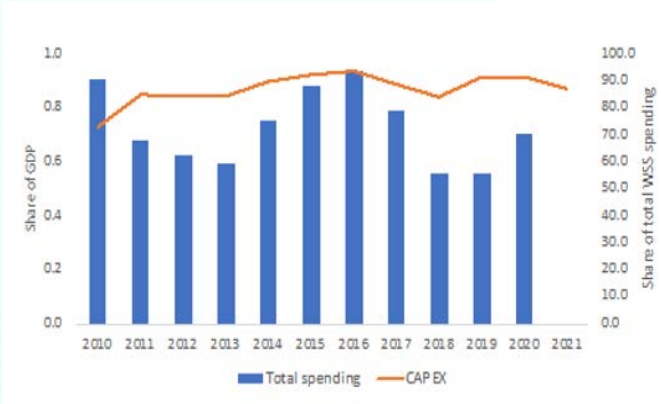
CAPEX as share of Total WSS Spending

Trends Across Countries



Trends Within-Country for Albania





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Albania and Kosovo different “status” still same challenges and opportunities

- Important to embark on a more holistic and multi-sectoral programmatic approach on managing the countries water resources
- **Architecture:** strengthening the governance, the institutions and the sector regulatory framework and the development of infrastructure for improving wastewater treatment coverage, water storage/dam capacity, and the status of water supply networks to reduce non-revenue water
- **Performance**, and particularly of water supply and sanitation services, management of emerging challenges such as droughts, and improved monitoring and management of surface and groundwater bodies (quality and quantity). In addition, the implementation of all water-related EU-Directives needs to be strengthened.
- **Outcomes**, with a special focus on supporting the development and upgrading of the agricultural sector, and of irrigation in particular. The opportunities to develop further the irrigation sector and increase overall the productivity of agriculture are very large and could also help retaining population in the rural areas
- Energy is an important agenda from a water security perspective for both countries, now and in future

Contribution to build up pipeline engagements

- **Albania:** Follow-up support of the National Agency for Water Resources Management (AMBU) to improve WRM practices and advance on WFD implementation

- **Kosovo:** The World Bank approved June 2020 the **Fostering and Leveraging Opportunities for Water Security Program for Kosovo**.

Thank you

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