Hydro Politics Newsletter
by Hydropolitics Association
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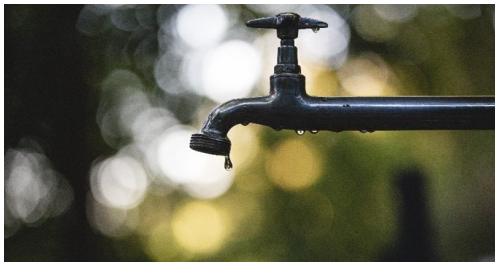
The Water : a more political issue than technical

Water issues are often political because they concern the distribution, access, and usage of a fundamental resource, all of which are managed and influenced by human institutions, laws, and policies.

Because: Decisions about who gets water, how much they get, and at what cost are inherently political, climate change adaptation includes political commitments, water quality control is political and regulatory matters, and many rivers and aquifers cross political boundaries, creating potential for conflict. Access to clean water is a basic human right. Ensuring equitable access to water often requires political intervention, such as legislation or public investment in infrastructure.



Therefore water issues tend to be more political than technical

If we believe that the problem is simply an engineering issue, that somebody somewhere can take care of it or It's just a matter of spending money, we can't solve the water problems. Because the fundamental question about managing water is political. It requires participation and debate, and politics.

HYDROPOLITICS ACADEMY

While technical solutions can often help address water issues (such as improving irrigation efficiency or developing new water treatment technologies), these solutions can only be implemented within the existing political framework. Therefore, while addressing water issues will require both technical innovation and political action, the political aspect is often more complex and challenging.

The climate is on the move and water is changing with it. And we need to reconsider what our relationship with water should be.

There are several reasons why it's important to redefine our relationship with water Sincerely,

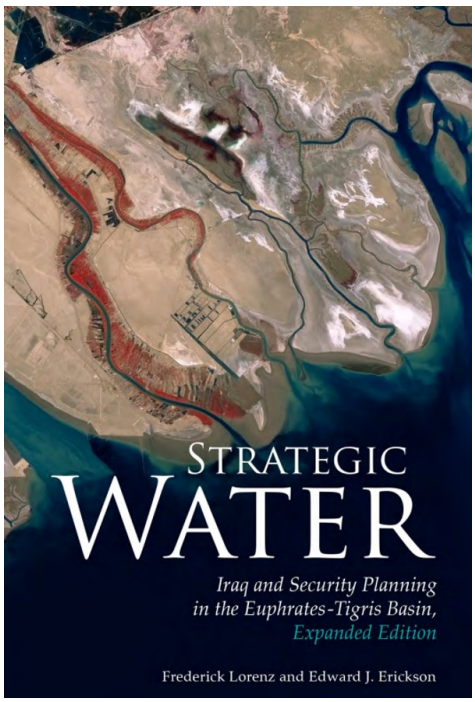
Dursun Yıldız

Strategic Water

Iraq and Security Planning in the Euphrates -Tigris Basin,

Expanded Edition

Frederick Lorenz and Edward J. Erickson

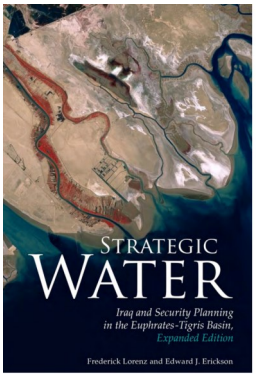


Usually, when one ponders the important security matters of the day, topics such as weapons of mass destruction, hypersonic missiles, or artificial intelligence fill the news headlines. The conversation about the strategic causes of conflict is easy to overlook due to their ubiquitous and unassuming nature. Water scarcity is one of these topics—it can be the root cause of failing economies, food scarcity, migration, and societal displacement, but as the research literature shows, it is difficult to measure and prove. The impact of water scarcity is far-reaching and tends to aggravate the fault lines that erode the underpinnings of a state. Water scarcity is usually not a direct cause of conflict but rather destabilizes a state's economic and social foundations, generating insecurity and goading potential antagonists toward confrontation.

In their volume, Edward Erickson and Frederick Lorenz provide a detailed account of how growing water scarcity related to the Euphrates Tigris Rivers impacts regional stability. One of the many challenging aspects of researching environmental security is scoping the problem. Dr. Erickson and Colonel Lorenz handled this by focusing on the basin. This allows them to discuss the relationship between water scarcity and interstate security dynamics.

The four states that share this water resource—Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Turkey—are either experiencing some level of freshwater scarcity, though some more severe than others. The authors discuss an all-to-common problem: the upper riparian near the river's source usually dictates how much water the downstream riparian is allotted.

This book is about water security in a broad context and is much more than a simple discussion of access to water. The issue of freshwater scarcity has always been of vital concern to humans, and today it is increasingly characterized as a strategic factor in security planning. In the Euphrates-Tigris basin, water apportionment and management combined with climate change are increasingly emerging as threats to regional stability. The United States has a long-term strategic interest in the stability of the Euphrates-



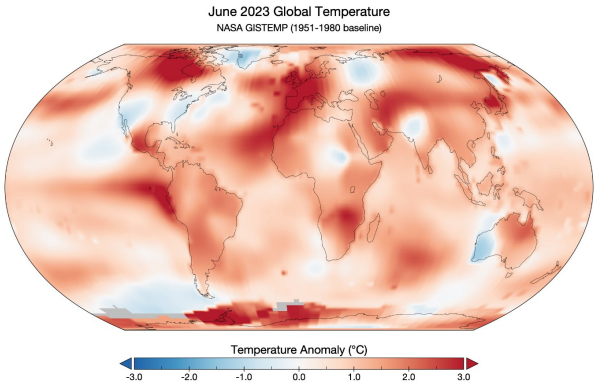
Tigris basin that, in turn, is directly linked to the national interests of the riparian states. The expanded second edition of Strategic Water: Iraq and Security Planning in the Euphrates-Tigris Basin updates the analysis of the geopolitical situation and expands coverage of the aspirations of the basin countries. New chapters include "Geography, the Kurds, and Water," as well as "Data, Science, and Diplomacy." The concluding chapter "Security Planning and the Evolving Crisis" presents considerations for security planners and suggests interim and durable approaches to the problem.

The Future

Water and security issues in the Euphrates-Tigris basin have received fresh publicity as the world watches each new crisis unfold in the Middle East. Despite the current volatility and uncertainty in the region, the international community cannot wait to act on water and security matters in the basin. This should not detract from other priorities but will in fact serve to support broader initiatives, including regional cooperation and a stable government in Iraq. The 2003 invasion of Iraq had vast regional consequences that are still playing out 20 years later. The United States bears a special responsibility to Iraq and must not turn away as America shifts focus to its great power rivals.

Today, the reports of water deficits and human suffering are a clarion call for action, and the future demands creativity and opportunities for Chapter Eight solving these specters haunting the people of the Euphrates-Tigris basin. The failure to deal with these long-term issues will become apparent in 10–15 years when the water crisis reaches unmanageable levels. The U.S. Department of State makes secure and sustainable access to safe water an "essential element of national security planning." Iraq has the most to lose if the water situation in the Euphrates-Tigris basin further deteriorates. Water should also be considered an opportunity. Despite the difficult and dangerous regional security environment, there is still much that can be accomplished. The United States and the international community can support the initiatives mentioned above with little additional capital investment. The benefits of these initiatives will go far beyond the mere availability of water and responding to the crisis. It also supports U.S. strategic interests to maintain peace and stability in the region

NASA Finds June 2023 Hottest on Record



Global map of GISTEMP June surface temperature anomaly relative to the 1951-1980 June baseline. Most of the world is "red" due to warm anomalies, with the highest anomalies around Antarctica and Canada. Credit: NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies

June 2023 was the hottest June on record according to NASA's global temperature analysis. GISTEMP, NASA's global temperature analysis, is drawn from data collected by weather stations and Antarctic research stations, as well as instruments mounted on ships and ocean buoys. NASA scientists at the Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS) in New York analyze these measurements to account for uncertainties in the data and to maintain consistent methods for calculating global average surface temperature differences for every year. These ground-based measurements of surface temperature are consistent with satellite data collected since 2002 by the Atmospheric Infrared Sounder on NASA's Aqua satellite and with other estimates. NASA uses the period from 1951-1980 as a baseline to understand how global temperatures change over time.
Independent analyses by the European Union's Copernicus Climate Change Service and NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information likewise found June 2023 to be the warmest June in their records.

Source : https://climate.nasa.gov/news/3276/nasa-finds-june-2023-hottest-on-record/?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=monthly+newsletter- **NEWS | July 13, 2023**

Half of world's largest lakes losing water

Climate change, human consumption and sedimentation contributing to decline

May 18, 2023

Fifty-three percent of the world's largest freshwater lakes are in decline, storing less water than they did three decades ago, according to a new study. The study analyzed satellite observations dating back decades to measure changes in water levels in nearly 2,000 of the world's biggest lakes and reservoirs. It found that climate change, human consumption and sedimentation are responsible.

More than 50 percent of the largest lakes in the world are losing water, according to a groundbreaking new assessment published today in *Science* . The key culprits are not surprising: warming climate and unsustainable human consumption.

But lead author Fangfang Yao, a CIRES visiting fellow, now a climate fellow at University of Virginia, said the news is not entirely bleak. With this new method of tracking lake water storage trends and the reasons behind them, scientists can give water managers and communities insight into how to better protect critical sources of water and important regional ecosystems.

"This is the first comprehensive assessment of trends and drivers of global lake water storage variability based on an array of satellites and models," Yao said.

He was motivated to do the research by the environmental crises in some of Earth's largest water bodies, such as the drying of the Aral Sea between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

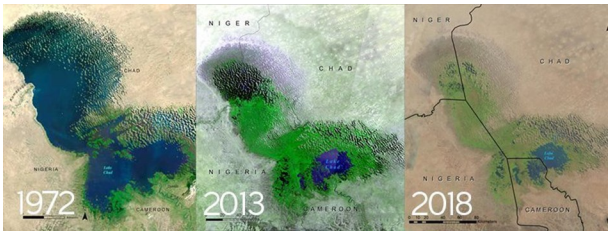
So he and colleagues from the University of Colorado Boulder, Kansas State University, France, and Saudi Arabia created a technique to measure changes in water levels in nearly 2,000 of the world's biggest lakes and reservoirs, which represent 95 percent of the total lake water storage on Earth.

The team combined three decades of observations from an array of satellites with models to quantify and attribute trends in lake storage globally.

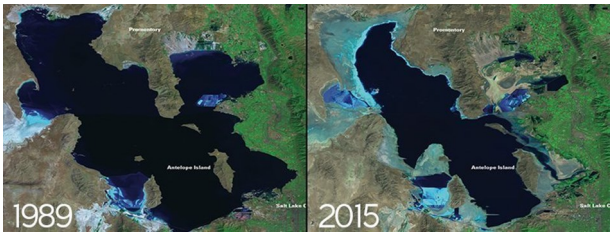
Globally, freshwater lakes and reservoirs store 87 percent of the planet's water, making them a valuable resource for both human and Earth ecosystems. Unlike rivers, lakes are not well monitored, yet they provide water for a large part of humanity -- even more than rivers.

Source :University of Colorado at Boulder. "Half of world's largest lakes losing water: Climate change, human consumption and sedimentation contributing to decline." ScienceDaily. ScienceDaily, 18 May 2023. <www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2023/05/230518172007.htm>.

Aral Lake



Chad Lake



Great Salt Lake

Urumiye Lake

Dear Sir or Madam,

Antalya International Science Forum (ANISF) on "Climate Change, Environmental Crisis and Migration" which is organised in **partnership with Antalya Metropolitan Municipality, Friedrich Ebert Foundation Turkey Representation (Istanbul), Centre for Turkish Studies (Germany-Essen) and Hydropolitics Association**, as we consider your work and contributions to science valuable.

ANISF aims to provide an opportunity for researchers, experts and practitioners to discuss current issues and solutions related to the Forum topic in an international and interdisciplinary environment. The Forum will address the problems caused by climate change in general, as well as the resulting migration movements and environmental disasters and degradation, as well as good practices and solutions developed in various regions of the world.

The Science Forum aims to discuss interdisciplinary approaches and solutions such as "climate resilient agriculture", "circular economy", "right to food", "climate justice", and "environmental law" in the context of global, regional and national impacts of climate change, migration and environmental crisis.

ANISF will bring together experts from different regions of the world and various institutions and organisations, providing a platform for them to share their knowledge and expertise on the impacts of climate change on migration and vulnerable communities, as well as strategies for mitigation and adaptation.

Sending abstracts is sufficient for participation. Later, you will receive information regarding the abstract submission deadline, forum accommodations detail, and participation fees. If the scientific committee accepts your abstract, your work will be included in the detailed program

The chosen studies will have the opportunity to be published in peer-reviewed international and national scientific journals. The forum's outcomes will also be compiled into an international report.

We invite you to contribute to the Science Forum between 29 November and 1 December 2023 and support this global effort to protect our planet and its inhabitants for future generations. Detailed information about the programme will be sent to you later. If you agree to participate at the Forum planned in Antalya, please get back to us via answering this e-mail or mail to info@anisf.com.

Kind regards.

Prof. Dr. Erol Esen

-Head of ANISF

-Head of Akdeniz University Social Policy and Migration Studies Application and Research Centre (ASPAG)

In order to contact the Forum Secretariat for all request and questions

Dr. Fulya (Aydin) Kandemir
-General Secretaritat of ANISF
-Antalya Metropolitan Municipality Climate Change and Zero Waste Department
-Akdeniz University Space Sciences and TechnologiesDepartment (External Lecturer)
-Hydropolitics Association (Expert)
Tel: +90 536 528 85 35
E-mail: fulya.aydin.edu@gmail.com

Hazal Ercengiz
-Secretaritat Coordinator of ANISF
-Akdeniz University Social Policy and Migration Studies Application and Research Centre (ASPAG)
Tel: +90 553 686 93 73
E-mail: hazalercengiz@gmail.com

CollabEO-Floods
Collaborative Analysis of Flooding Event

RESEARCH CALL for Collaborative Analysis of Flooding Events with Processing of Earth Observation Datasets

Dear Colleagues,

Our workshop supported by ISPRS aims to gather MSc and PhD students on general flood risk and assessment knowledge. Our goal is to provide both a guide and research reference for flooding events.

This workshop will provide a research platform to the reserachers from varying disciplines to analyse Bozkurt flood and aiming to provide an examplary flood risk and assessment work by evaluating varying determinants including meteorological, related to city planning, etc.

The workshop will include two sections

1. Short tutorials instructed by the experts and each focusing on the analysis of a specific related case :

- Earth observation (EO) tools, data processing, Geoinformatics science details are given to the Climatologist
- Climate, atmospheric science theory, and applications are given to EO experts
- Establishment of a collaboration among the participants through the organized workshop.

2. Presentations of the case study. Oral and poster sessions.

The event will be hybrid, and on-site (limited to 50 participants).

Participation is free.

Deadline for abstract submission * : 10/08/2023

Workshop date : 02/10/2023 09.00-18.00 (GMT+3)

Location : Ankara- Turkiye / Turkish Cadastre and Surveying Engineers Chamber Headquarters Training Center

- Submission link will be provided to the interested participants.

The study area of Bozkurt, Kastamonu-Turkiye is highly recommended, but any other location is welcome, too.

After the workshop, the presentations and abstracts will be publicly available online and published on the workshop website for probable interest.

Other outputs of this workshop: The studies of the workshop can be published as full texts in a special issue of a ULAKBIM (a Turkish Scientific Index)-based scientific journal. The results and preliminary studies of the workshop will be transformed into a national report and shared with relevant public institutions/organisations and stakeholders. An expert network will be formed with the workshop participants and will be included in the networking platform to be established.

Looking forward to receiving your valuable contributions and seeing you in **Ankara.-Türkiye**

Dr. Nusret Demir / Akdeniz University

Dr. Fulya Kandemir / Hydropolitics Association & Academy

Dr. Doğuşhan Kılıç / University of Manchester

Deadline of the survey (form) : 10/08/2023

Kind regards.

Fulya (Aydin) Kandemir PhD.

Hydropolitics Association (Expert)

Tel : +90 536 528 85 35

E-mail : fulya.aydin.edu@gmail.com

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News Coordinator: Dr. Nuran YILDIZ
Dr. Doğan YILDIZ
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We need to built a future,
Where people live in harmony with nature

HPA

Think Forward , Lead Forward