

# River Basin Management Cycle Training Series



## 06 - Assessment of Water Quality and Quantity



Implemented by

**giz** Deutsche Gesellschaft  
für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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# Outline

Unit	Topic
1	<b>Introduction to River Basin Management</b>
2	<b>Clear Governance and Coordination Structure</b>
	<i>Governance (legal aspects and framework)</i>
	<i>Basin Coordination Structures (basin institutions and stakeholder engagement)</i>
3	<b>Basin Characterisation</b>
	<i>DPSIR Assessment</i>
4	<b>Determining Basin Vision and Objectives</b>
5	<b>Design/ Adaptation of Monitoring Networks and Programmes</b>
6	<b>Assessment of Water Quality and Quantity</b>
7	<b>Implementation of RBM</b>
	<i>River Basin Plans and Programme of Measures (PoM), Financing and Review of PoM</i>
8	<b>Solutions through Exchange, Information Flow and Cooperation</b>

# 6 Assessment of Water Quality and Quantity



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# The River Basin Planning and Management Cycle

„Inner cycle“  
Technical/  
operational level“

„Outer cycle“  
Planning and  
decision making  
level



# The Overall Objective from Assessing Water Quality and Quantity

- Understanding the current status of water quantity and quality
- Delineate interventions by authorities
- Feed models
- Develop remediation programmes
- Verify the effectivity of the programme of measures directed to assure the adequacy of water quantity and quality
- Identification of unknown environmental pressures
- Establish a cost-effective monitoring programme

# Water Quality: A Combination of Three Quality Elements

Quality elements (QE) of ecological status as defined by the Water Framework Directive

Quality element	River	Lake	Transitional water	Coastal water
<b>Biological quality elements</b>				
Phytoplankton	X	X	X*	X
Large algae/angiosperms			X	X
Macrophytes/phytobenthos	X	X		
Macro-invertebrates	X	X	X	X
Fish	X	X	X	
<b>Hydromorphological quality elements</b>				
Continuity	X**			
Hydrology	X	X		
Morphology	X	X	X	X
Tidal regime			X	X
<b>Chemico-physical quality elements</b>				
General chemico-physical parameters	X	X	X	X
Specific pollutants	X	X	X	X

\* Not available; this parameter cannot be assessed in German transitional waters of the North Sea due to the high level of turbidity.

\*\* An assessment method for fish ladders, downstream fish passes and sediment continuity is currently under development.

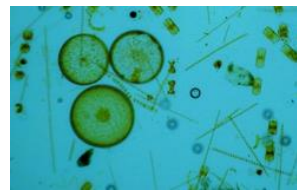
Source: German Environment Agency in accordance with the Ordinance on Surface Waters (OGewV)

Key:  Assessment not required;  Assessment method available;  Assessment method currently being trialled;  Assessment method not yet available

# Biological Quality Elements

- The “biological quality elements” included in the EU WFD are:
  - Phytoplankton
  - Large algae/ Angiosperms
  - Macrophytes/ Phytobenthos
  - Macroinvertebrates
  - Fish
- Prior to the EU WFD, Germany looked only at macroinvertebrates (index of sabrobia) to describe water quality

Source: Arle et al. (2015) Monitoring surface waters in Germany under the EU WFD





# Hydromorphological Quality Elements

Various river cross-sections showing disturbances of the river hydro-morphology (left-hand side) and a graphic outline of a hypothetical river flowing into a delta (right-hand side)



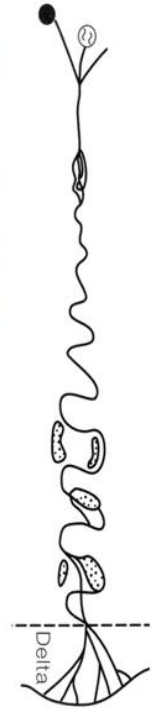
Hydromorphology – Barriers to Connectivity



Hydromorphology – Channelisation



Hydromorphology: stream in „ideal“ condition



Sources: REFORM Project: How to improve hydro-morphological assessments of rivers and streams? EPA Ireland, Hydro-morphology. Article by Quinnlan, E. and Ziegler June 2018



# Hydromorphological Quality Elements

- **Hydrology**

## Hydrologic water balance equation

→ Forms the backbone of water resource management and can be calculated for a basin or region

$$P = ET + R + \Delta S$$

P is Precipitation, ET is Evapotranspiration, R is Runoff,  $\Delta S$  is change in storage

- **River hydromorphology** considers:

- The physical character of surface waters

- Their connectivity

- Status of riverbanks and sediments

- Information about flow regimes and water quantities

→ Good hydro-morphological conditions support aquatic ecosystems; thus, it also considers structures and substrates of riverbeds and riverbanks and riparian zones

# Chemico-Physical Quality Elements

## ▪ Water Quality

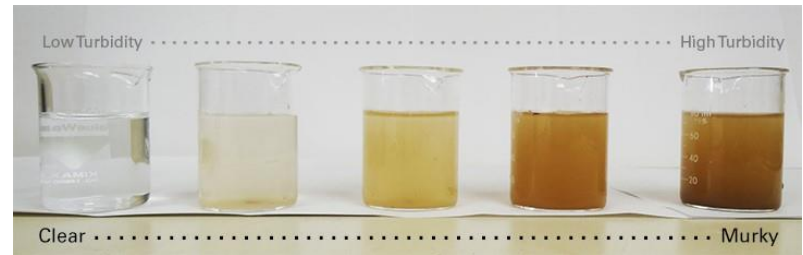
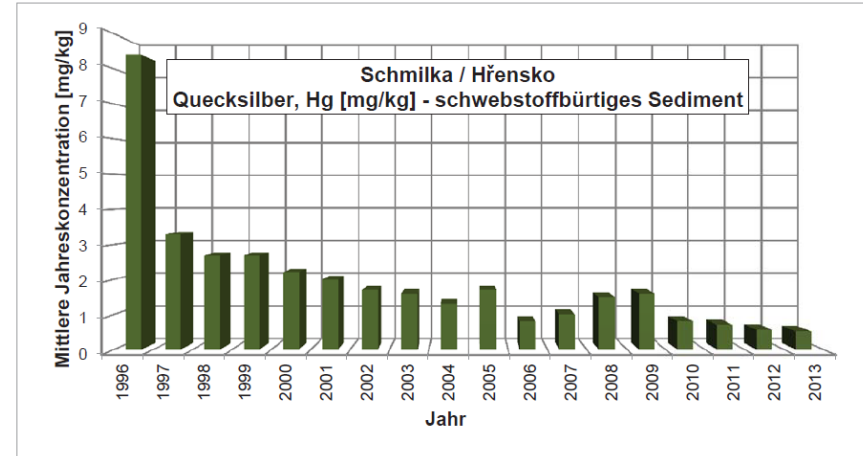
Includes:

### — Physical characteristics

e.g. temperature, turbidity






### — Chemical characteristics

e.g. pH, EC, salt content and ions such as  $K^+$ ,  $Na^+$ ,  $Ca^{+2}$ ,  $Mg^{+2}$ ,  $Cl^-$ ,  $SO_4^{-2}$ ,  $HCO_3^-$ , fluoride, silica, Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP) such as pesticides, heavy metals, or micropollutants such as pharmaceuticals or hormones



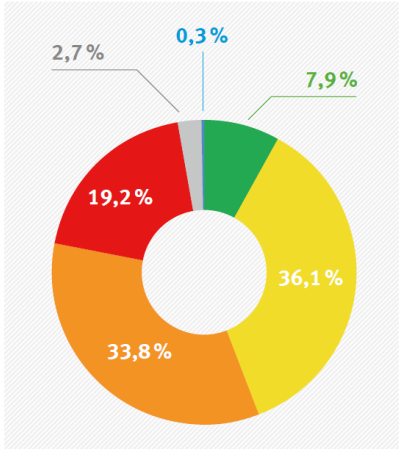
<https://blogs.worldbank.org/water/how-test-water-quality-here-are-some-low-cost-low-tech-options>

# EU Water Assessment: Colour Codes

	High status or reference conditions (RC)
	Good status (slight deviation from RC)
	Moderate status (moderate deviation)
	Poor status
	Bad status

## Ecological status:

- Biology
- Hydromorphology
- Physico-chemical status  
**red** (bad) and **blue** (high quality)



## Example: Germany in 2015

89% of Germany's water bodies are in a moderate, poor or bad ecological status

Source: UBA (2017) Waters in Germany

## Continued engagement pre and post webinar

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2. E-Learning platform - <http://78.46.247.119/>

( Temporarily hosted on AHT servers and will be transferred to the servers of training institutes.)

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