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SLOVENSKÝ NÁRODNÝ VÝBOR PRE Medzivládny hydrologický program UNESCO

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Dear colleagues,

The Slovak NC IHP UNESCO would like to congratulate the Secretariat, the Task force and all who contributed to the preparation of the 3rd Order Draft Strategy. The document is well prepared and gives a very good starting position for the next phase of IHP.

Specific comments and proposals

Page 18

The two items (**Impact, Outcome**) listed in the **Theory of Change diagram** are not fully covered in the Mission statement, in particular the mission misses the strive for “adequate capacity”, “to build resilient societies”.

Page 14 and 15 Performance indicators

The performance indicators should include the possibility to compare these with a baseline in order to show improvement/degradation. In the case of P1, P2, P3, it is difficult to assign a baseline (almost all states may be considered at near 100 percent). Definition of P1 seems uncompleted.

In the case of P4 and P5 the term “degree” is practically undefinable-unmeasurable in numbers. Using categories instead would imply subjective judgements (e.g. high, satisfactory etc.) and may cause irritation among member states.

In the case of P6 (page 15) number of water family members is not comparable in countries with considerably different population.

Page 21

In the title of Outcome 1.2 explain NBS similar to IRWM (Nature Based Solutions?)

Page 26

In the title of Outcome 1.9 explain EO, AI and IoT (we did not find any notice of EO in the whole text)

Page 36

In the second paragraph of the Outcome 3.2 modify the first sentence as follows

“Thus, a chain of experimental basins, **including the pristine basins as baselines indicators**, should be managed and researched with the support of the UNESCO Water Family as hubs of knowledge creation all over the world.

In the last sentence of the second paragraph explain WHS (World Heritage Sites?).

Page 45

In the last paragraph of the Outcome 4.7 explain GLOF hazards (glacial lake outburst flood?)

Pages 54 – 56 Glossary

Modification of existing definitions is needed:

Citizen science is not a proper definition in the glossary, it should be aimed more towards the society of citizens.

Alternatively:

Citizen science can be described as the voluntary participation of non-professional scientists in research and innovation at different stages of the process and at different levels of engagement, from shaping research agendas and policies, to gathering, processing and analysing data, and assessing the outcomes of research.

<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/d1768147-f17a-11ea-991b-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-152465380>

Ecohydrology is a science and not a relationship.

Ecohydrology is a branch of hydrology, which studies relationships between hydrological and biological processes at different scales to improve water security, enhance biodiversity and further opportunities for sustainable development by lessening ecological threats and maximizing greater harmony within catchment processes.

Based on <https://en.unesco.org/themes/water-security/hydrology/ecohydrology>

Alternatively

Ecohydrology is the sub-discipline shared by the ecological and hydrological sciences that is concerned with the effects of hydrological processes on the distribution, structure, and function of ecosystems, and on the effects of biotic processes on elements of the water cycle.

WILLIAM K. NUTTLE (2002) Is ecohydrology one idea or many?, Hydrological Sciences Journal, 47:5, 805-807, DOI: 10.1080/02626660209492983

New term to be included into the glossary:

Climate governance means diplomacy, mechanisms and response measures "aimed at steering social systems towards preventing, mitigating or adapting to the risks posed by

climate change"

Jagers, S.C.; Stripple, J. (2003). "Climate Governance beyond the State". *Global Governance*. 9 (3): 385–400. doi:10.1163/19426720-00903009

Yours sincerely,

Bratislava, 15 February 2021

Pavol Miklánek
chairman