

# User Guide for the “2Tool” for Implementing Benefit Sharing through the Transboundary Waters Opportunity Analysis



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# 1. Introduction

Through the ages, the distribution of humans has been defined by the proximity to water. The Roman Empire changed this in the 7th century BC, when they built aqueducts to move water to preferred settlement areas. This trend continued with massive infrastructure investments now moving water within and between countries. Water availability and sustainable development is now a hot topic among many water scarce countries. This as growing economies, population, and superimposed climate change makes it necessary for decision makers to have new tools to support societal development and maintain key services. The obvious solution is to conserve the available water and use it sparingly. However, a challenge is that in certain regional contexts, water source is shared by numerous countries.

A team of African and international researchers developed a contextual framework that can be used by stakeholders concerned by the development and management of shared freshwater resources. This framework is called the Transboundary Waters Opportunity (TWO) analysis (Phillips et al, 2008). It is this movement of water and the benefits associated with its use that is a critical driver to social and economic development. Transboundary usually refer relate to water or benefits that transcend national borders but can also include economic, policy, trade, social, cultural, environmental and knowledge boundaries (Claassen et al, 2008).

The objective of the TWO analysis is to promote the sustainable and equitable use of Transboundary water resources, and to clarify trade-offs relating to development. The framework outlines a concept for analysing potential benefits in a Transboundary river basin to optimise economic growth, political stability and regional integration. The conceptual framework is intended to be used by Basin Organisations, Basin State Governments, Regional Economic Communities, and financing entities. The TWO approach characterises the availability of water and then assesses the potential socio-economic activities that can be supported by the resource (Figure 1).

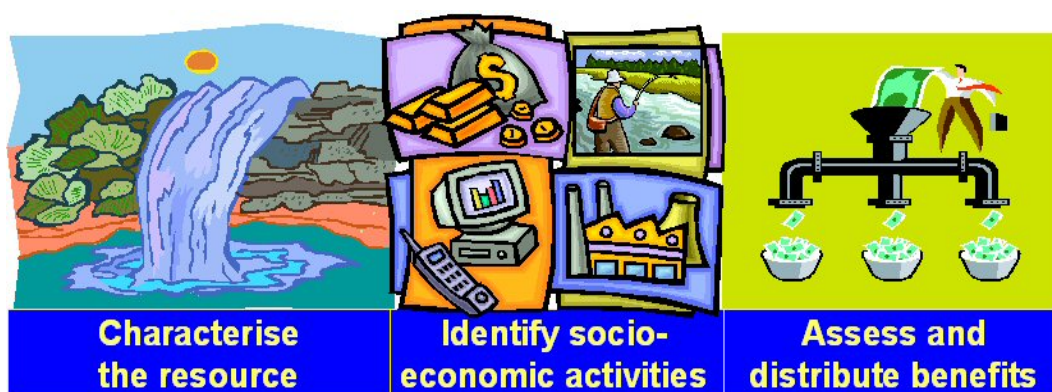


Figure 1: Benefit sharing approach

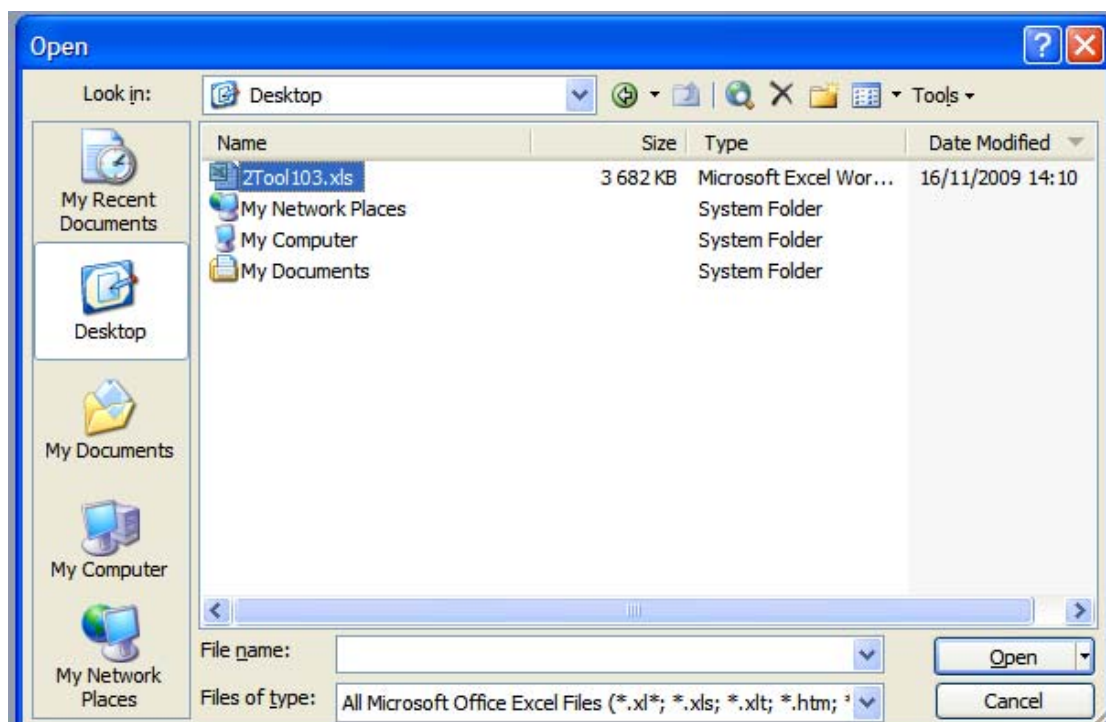
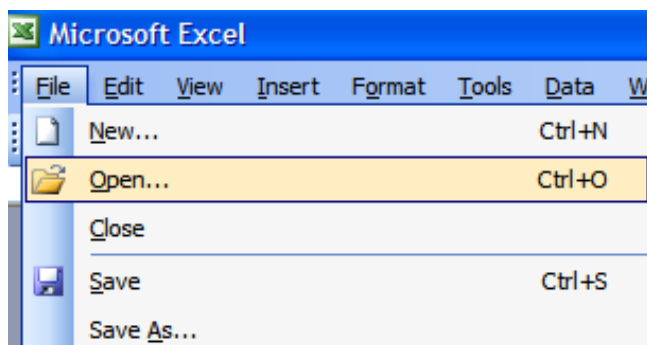
There are three potential sources of water to support development. “New water” can be introduced to a basin through desalination technologies, interbasin-transfers or other means of adding water to the inland water cycle. Water can also be made available through more efficient use of water. Thirdly, some basins have surplus water

that can be put to productive use. The assessment of socio-economic development options includes hydropower, primary production, urban and industrial use, tourism and aesthetic use. The different potential combinations of water sources and water uses are presented as development scenarios. The costs and benefits of these scenarios can be considered to select the options that will contribute most to regional social and economic development.

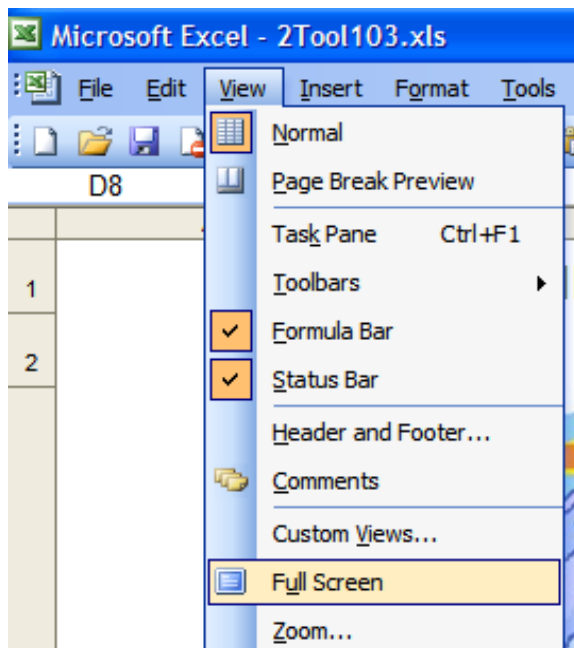
The 2Tool is a spreadsheet-based system that facilitates the implementation of a benefit sharing approach in a Transboundary basin context according to the TWO methodology proposed by Phillips et al (2008). The tool is particularly useful for facilitating group discussions related to water sources and water uses. This document provides guidance on the use of the tool.

## 2. File management

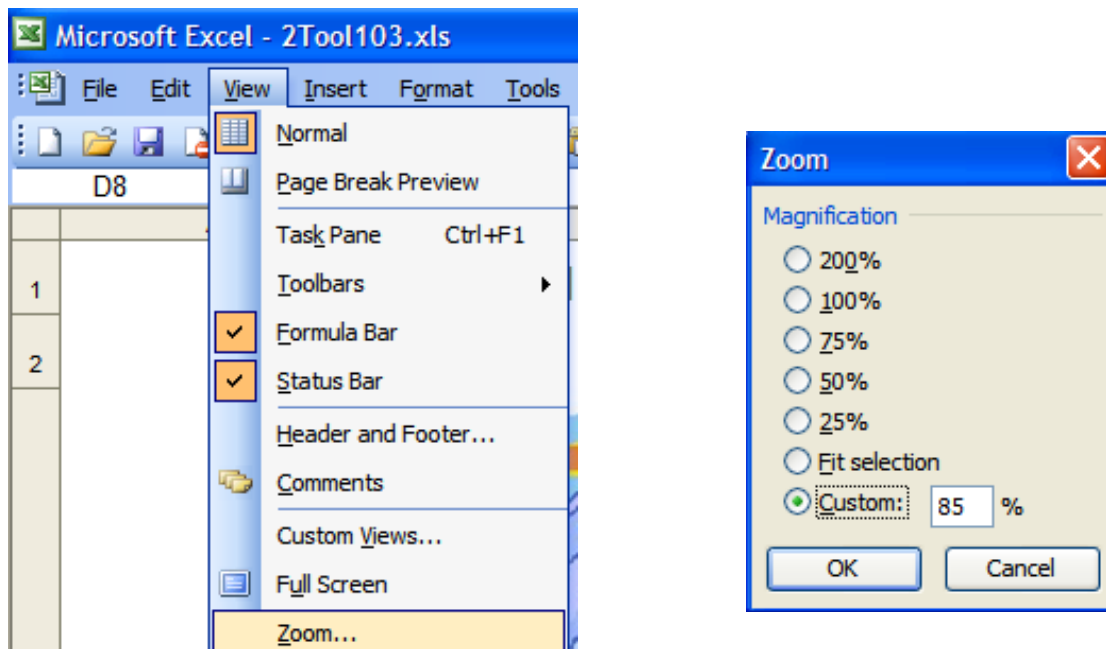
The 2Tool is available as an Excel file, *2Tool103.xls* (version 1.03, September 2009) and can be opened in Excel. It was created in Microsoft® Office Excel 2003 (11.8307.8221), but should work in earlier and more recent versions.



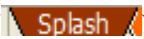
The file is best run in full screen mode to maximise the displayed information.



The Zoom function can be used to display more or less information (depending on screen resolution).



### 3. Splash screen

The first sheet in the file ( **Splash**) contains relevant information on the 2Tool and has fields for entering information on the specific application. The screen components, its functions and its application are described hereunder.

The screenshot displays the 2Tool application interface within an Excel spreadsheet. The title is "Transboundary Waters Opportunity Analysis (TWO) '2Tool'". The main graphic illustrates the principles of Sources, Uses, and Benefit sharing, divided into three stages: "Characterise the resource", "Identify socio-economic activities", and "Assess and distribute benefits". Below the graphic, there is a section for version information (2Tool version 1.03, Last modified - September 2009, Author: M Classen) and acknowledgements (D Phillips, I Jacobs, K Nortje, J Grant). To the right, there is a section for application description with fields for Geographic extent, Date, and Other. At the bottom, there are logos for SADC, GTZ, CSIR, SIWI, and PRA. The spreadsheet tabs at the bottom are labeled: Splash, Setup, Economic, Society, Political, Combined, Summary, Economic Q, Social Q, Political Q.

Title, including framework (TWO) and tool (2Tool)

Graphic showing principles of Sources, Uses and Benefit sharing

Statement of version, release date, author and acknowledgements

User area to capture information about particular application


Logos of beneficiary (SADC), sponsor (GTZ) and consultants (CSIR, SIWI and PRA)

Tabs for different sheets (discussed in subsequent sections)

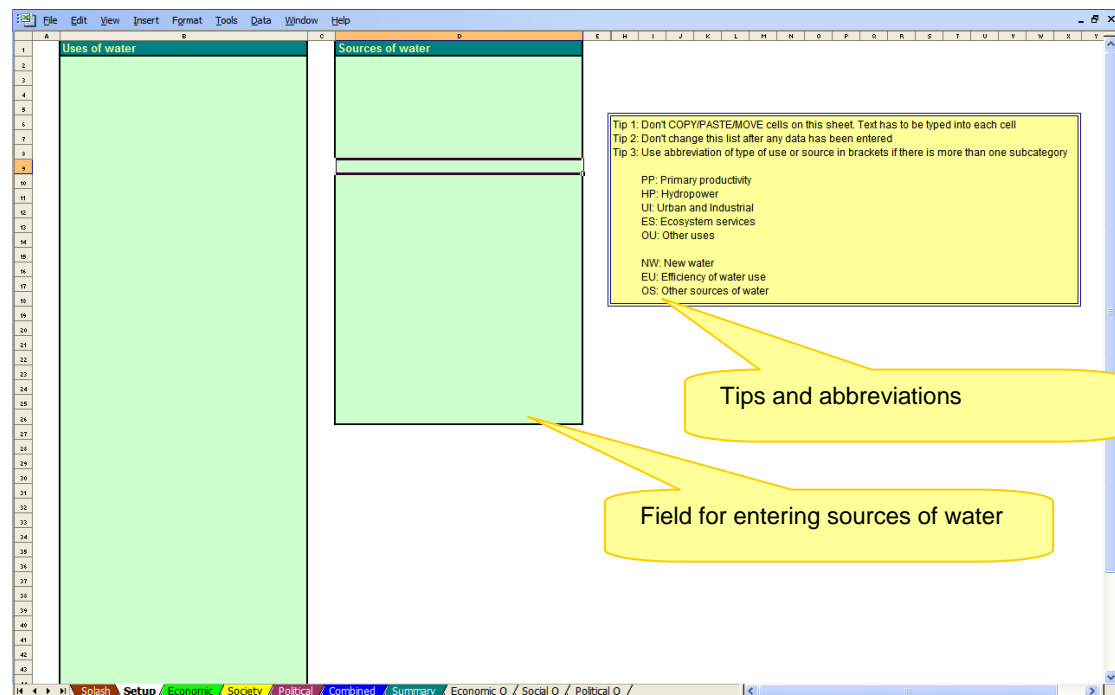
The tool allows entry only in certain fields. Other fields contain formulas and can't be edited. Navigation beyond these fields can be achieved by using the scroll bar on the right and bottom of each sheet.

Once the specific application information is entered into the light green fields, the file can be saved with a new name, which should uniquely identify the application (such as "2Tool Orange-Senqu July 2009.xls").

## 4. Setup screen

The second screen () contains two blocks, which allows users to specify (potential) sources of water and (potential) users of water. It also contains tips on how to enter text into the fields and abbreviations for categories and sources according to the TWO method (Phillips et al, 2008). "Tip 1" and "Tip 2" are important since COPY/PASTE/MOVE functions, or changes to this list after data has been entered in subsequent fields, will cause inconsistent references. It is recommended that the abbreviations be added in brackets after each source or use (e.g. Fisheries (PP) or Transfer Scheme (OS)). The process of identifying these sources and uses should be a facilitated discussion with a group, or sub-groups if the group is too big. The sources and uses can be aggregated if too much detail is provided, or broken down further if too generic. It is recommended that an experienced facilitator guide these discussions and inputs, preferably someone with some experience in benefit sharing approaches. 25 Sources and 50 uses are considered the maximum that can be reasonably assessed, since the combined options then amount to 1250 (25x50). 12 Sources and 20 users

should however provide a reasonable analysis of most cases, resulting in 240 development options. Annotations to this screen are provided hereunder.



## 5. Economic screen

The third screen (**Economic**) provides the interface to enter the assessment of different economic development options. Questions are automatically generated on this screen for each combination of Source of Water and Use of Water. The Questions are phrased as: *"Does the use of [specific source of water] as a source of water for [specific use of water] represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?"*

This question can be changed by using the Search and Replace function in Excel. The two text strings in [ ] are fixed, whereas the text before, between and after these fields can be replaced. For instance, if the question is to be changed to: *"Based on economic analyses, does the use of [specific source of water] as a source of water for [specific use of water] represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?"*, search for the string *"Does the use of"* and replace with *"Based on economic analyses, does the use of"*, and replace all instances. New questions may not fit into the text field, but Saving, Closing and (re)Opening the file will reset the row height.

The response to the question for each option is entered as a text field (**Answer**), where the rationale for a specific option is provided, as well as a numeric field (**Opportunity**), where a numeric value is entered. The numeric value is assigned according to a scale of -100 to 100.

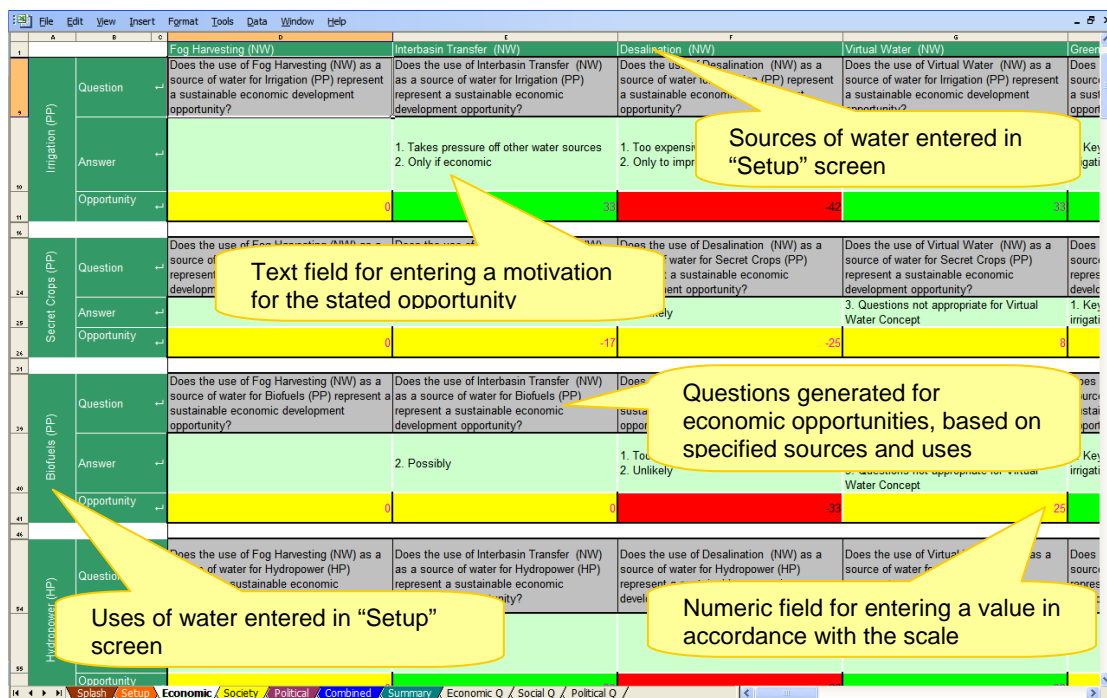
Where economic values are available, the highest absolute value of all the development options is used as the benchmark 100.

- If the highest absolute value is a positive,  $option_{max}$  is assigned 100, whereas all other options are assigned proportionate values. The

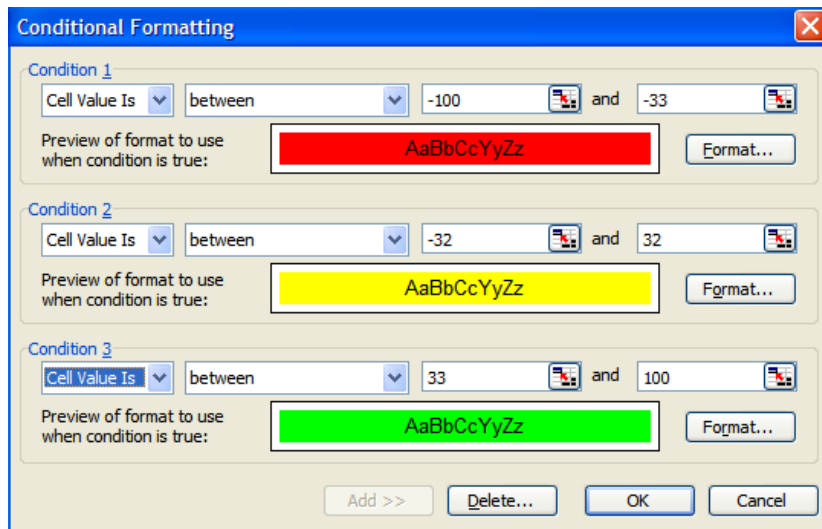
- proportionate value for each option (option<sub>n</sub>) is calculated as [economic value of option<sub>n</sub>]/[economic value of option<sub>max</sub>]\*100.
- If the highest absolute value is a negative, option<sub>min</sub> is assigned -100, whereas all other options are assigned proportionate values. The proportionate value for each option (option<sub>n</sub>) is then calculated as [economic value of option<sub>n</sub>]/-[economic value of option<sub>min</sub>]\*100.

A semi-quantitative approach can also be followed, where the maximum value of 100 is described as “huge benefit” in the assessment. The minimum value of -100 is described as huge negative impact. Other benchmark values are -75 (extensive negative impact), -50 (clear negative impact), -25 (slight negative impact), 0 (no net benefit or negative impact), 25 (little benefit), 50 (clear benefit), 75 (extensive benefit). It is important to note that this is a ratio scale, which means that the numeric increments should correspond to similar differences (e.g. The difference between 25 and 50 should be the same as the difference between 75 and 100).



The numeric and text entries should be made for all columns and rows that have water sources and uses specified. Where multiple entries are received, these can be described in the text (**Answer**) field, whereas a consolidated value should be entered into the numeric (**Opportunity**) field. This could be entered as a formula, such as =AVERAGE(25,50,50,25), to capture a range of inputs. If more text is entered than can be displayed in the **Answer** field, the row height will automatically adjust to display all text when the file is SAVED, CLOSED and (re)Opened.



The numeric cells will change colour according to the values entered, as indicated hereunder. Empty cells will also show as **yellow**, whereas non-numeric entries (such as N/A), or values outside the -100 to 100 range will show as **Brown**.




## 6. Society screen

The fourth screen (  Society  ) provides the interface to enter the assessment of different development options from a societal perspective. The text and value fields are assessed and populated in the same way as the previous screen. The default questions here refer to the belief of an individual as to the benefit that a particular option will bring about. The question can be changed for different circumstances in the same way as the previous screen.

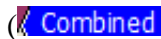
		Interbasin Transfer (NW)	Desalination (NW)	Virtual Water (NW)	Green Water (NW)	Reuse
90 Other Industrial* (UI)	Question	Do you believe that the use of Interbasin Transfer (NW) as a source of water for Other Industrial* (UI) will benefit you?	Do you believe that the use of Desalination (NW) as a source of water for Other Industrial* (UI) will benefit you?	Do you believe that the use of Virtual Water (NW) as a source of water for Other Industrial* (UI) will benefit you?	Do you believe that the use of Green Water (NW) as a source of water for Other Industrial* (UI) will benefit you?	Do you believe that the use of Reuse as a source of water for Other Industrial* (UI) will benefit you?
	Answer				2. No	2. Yes
	Opportunity	30	30	30	30	30
94 EcoTourism* (ES)	Question	Do you believe that the use of Interbasin Transfer (NW) as a source of water for EcoTourism* (ES) will benefit you?	Do you believe that the use of Desalination (NW) as a source of water for EcoTourism* (ES) will benefit you?	Do you believe that the use of Virtual Water (NW) as a source of water for EcoTourism* (ES) will benefit you?	Do you believe that the use of Green Water (NW) as a source of water for EcoTourism* (ES) will benefit you?	Do you believe that the use of Reuse as a source of water for EcoTourism* (ES) will benefit you?
	Answer	1. If done carefully	1. Often the natural landscape		2. Maybe	2. Yes critica
	Opportunity	20	20	20	20	20
98 Fisheries (ES)	Question	Do you believe that the use of Interbasin Transfer (NW) as a source of water for Fisheries (ES) will benefit you?	Do you believe that the use of Desalination (NW) as a source of water for Fisheries (ES) will benefit you?	Do you believe that the use of Virtual Water (NW) as a source of water for Fisheries (ES) will benefit you?	Do you believe that the use of Green Water (NW) as a source of water for Fisheries (ES) will benefit you?	Do you believe that the use of Reuse as a source of water for Fisheries (ES) will benefit you?
	Answer				2. No	2. No
	Opportunity	20	20	20	20	20
99 EcoSystem Functioning (ES)	Question	Do you believe that the use of Interbasin Transfer (NW) as a source of water for EcoSystem Functioning (ES) will benefit you?	Do you believe that the use of Desalination (NW) as a source of water for EcoSystem Functioning (ES) will benefit you?	Do you believe that the use of Virtual Water (NW) as a source of water for EcoSystem Functioning (ES) will benefit you?	Do you believe that the use of Green Water (NW) as a source of water for EcoSystem Functioning (ES) will benefit you?	Do you believe that the use of Reuse as a source of water for EcoSystem Functioning (ES) will benefit you?
	Answer				2. Yes	2. No
	Opportunity	-50	20	20	20	20

## 7. Political screen

The fifth screen () provides the interface to enter the assessment of different development options from a political perspective. The text and value fields are assessed and populated in the same way as the previous two screens. The default questions here refer to the political preference regarding a particular option, but can be changed for different circumstances in the same way as the previous two screens.

		Green Water (NW)	Reused Mine Effluent (EU)	Reused Sewage (EU)	Efficient Irrigation (EU)	Curbside (EU)
Other Industrial* (UI)	Question	Is the use of Green Water (NW) as a source of water for Other Industrial* (UI) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Reused Mine Effluent (EU) as a source of water for Other Industrial* (UI) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Reused Sewage (EU) as a source of water for Other Industrial* (UI) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Efficient Irrigation (EU) as a source of water for Other Industrial* (UI) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Curbside (EU) as a source of water for Other Industrial* (UI) a preferred political opportunity?
	Answer	2. Water cannot be quantified	2. Can happen	2. To save clean water		
	Opportunity	20	50	10	0	
EcoTourism* (ES)	Question	Is the use of Green Water (NW) as a source of water for EcoTourism* (ES) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Reused Mine Effluent (EU) as a source of water for EcoTourism* (ES) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Reused Sewage (EU) as a source of water for EcoTourism* (ES) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Efficient Irrigation (EU) as a source of water for EcoTourism* (ES) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Curbside (EU) as a source of water for EcoTourism* (ES) a preferred political opportunity?
	Answer	2. Water can indeed be used to promote ecotourism	2. Can actually happen	2. Can happen		
	Opportunity	50	50	75	100	
Fisheries (ES)	Question	Is the use of Green Water (NW) as a source of water for Fisheries (ES) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Reused Mine Effluent (EU) as a source of water for Fisheries (ES) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Reused Sewage (EU) as a source of water for Fisheries (ES) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Efficient Irrigation (EU) as a source of water for Fisheries (ES) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Curbside (EU) as a source of water for Fisheries (ES) a preferred political opportunity?
	Answer	2. Not yet explored	2. May be fixed	2. May happen	2. Not yet tried	
	Opportunity	20	50	50	20	
EcoSystem Functioning (ES)	Question	Is the use of Green Water (NW) as a source of water for EcoSystem Functioning (ES) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Reused Mine Effluent (EU) as a source of water for EcoSystem Functioning (ES) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Reused Sewage (EU) as a source of water for EcoSystem Functioning (ES) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Efficient Irrigation (EU) as a source of water for EcoSystem Functioning (ES) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Curbside (EU) as a source of water for EcoSystem Functioning (ES) a preferred political opportunity?
	Answer	2. Green Water is naturally meant to do this	2. This can happen	2. Sounds feasible	2. Can happen	
	Opportunity	75	50	75	100	
Religious Use (OU)	Question	Is the use of Green Water (NW) as a source of water for Religious Use (OU) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Reused Mine Effluent (EU) as a source of water for Religious Use (OU) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Reused Sewage (EU) as a source of water for Religious Use (OU) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Efficient Irrigation (EU) as a source of water for Religious Use (OU) a preferred political opportunity?	Is the use of Curbside (EU) as a source of water for Religious Use (OU) a preferred political opportunity?
	Answer	2. Not yet explored	2. Yet to be explored	2. Perception of being baptised with their shit water	2. May happen	
	Opportunity	20	20	-75	50	

## 8. Combined screen

The sixth screen () provides a summary of the numeric values for the economic, societal and political assessment, while it adds a “combined” value, which is the average value for each combination of Sources of Water and Uses of Water. The screen has no options for entering data and should be used to get an overview of development options.



## 10. Question screens

The next three screens, [Economic Q](#) / [Social Q](#) / [Political Q](#) / lists the questions in a format that can easily be printed for use in workshops or interviews. Participants have however expressed a preference to enter the data directly into the spreadsheet.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Does the use of Fog Harvesting (NV) as a source of water for Irrigation (PP) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Interbasin Transfer (NI) as a source of water for Irrigation (PP) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Desalination (NV) as a source of water for Irrigation (PP) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?
2	Motivation:			Motivation:			Motivation:
3							
4	Does the use of Fog Harvesting (NV) as a source of water for Secret Crops (PP) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Interbasin Transfer (NI) as a source of water for Secret Crops (PP) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Desalination (NV) as a source of water for Secret Crops (PP) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?
5	Motivation:			Motivation:			Motivation:
6							
7	Does the use of Fog Harvesting (NV) as a source of water for Biofuels (PP) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Interbasin Transfer (NI) as a source of water for Biofuels (PP) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Desalination (NV) as a source of water for Biofuels (PP) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?
8	Motivation:			Motivation:			Motivation:
9							
10	Does the use of Fog Harvesting (NV) as a source of water for Hydropower (HP) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Interbasin Transfer (NI) as a source of water for Hydropower (HP) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Desalination (NV) as a source of water for Hydropower (HP) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?
11	Motivation:			Motivation:			Motivation:
12							
13	Does the use of Fog Harvesting (NV) as a source of water for Coal-fue Power Generation (HP) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Interbasin Transfer (NI) as a source of water for Coal-fue Power Generation (HP) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Desalination (NV) as a source of water for Coal-fue Power Generation (HP) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?
14	Motivation:			Motivation:			Motivation:
15							
16	Does the use of Fog Harvesting (NV) as a source of water for Mining (UI) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Interbasin Transfer (NI) as a source of water for Mining (UI) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Desalination (NV) as a source of water for Mining (UI) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?
17	Motivation:			Motivation:			Motivation:
18							
19	Does the use of Fog Harvesting (NV) as a source of water for Bottled Water (UI) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Interbasin Transfer (NI) as a source of water for Bottled Water (UI) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Desalination (NV) as a source of water for Bottled Water (UI) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?
20	Motivation:			Motivation:			Motivation:
21							
22	Does the use of Fog Harvesting (NV) as a source of water for Urban Supply (UI) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Interbasin Transfer (NI) as a source of water for Urban Supply (UI) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Desalination (NV) as a source of water for Urban Supply (UI) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?
23	Motivation:			Motivation:			Motivation:
24							
25	Does the use of Fog Harvesting (NV) as a source of water for Other Industrial* (UI) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Interbasin Transfer (NI) as a source of water for Other Industrial* (UI) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Desalination (NV) as a source of water for Other Industrial* (UI) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?
26	Motivation:			Motivation:			Motivation:
27							
28	Does the use of Fog Harvesting (NV) as a source of water for EcoTourism* (ES) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Interbasin Transfer (NI) as a source of water for EcoTourism* (ES) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Desalination (NV) as a source of water for EcoTourism* (ES) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?
29	Motivation:			Motivation:			Motivation:
30							
31	Does the use of Fog Harvesting (NV) as a source of water for Fisheries (ES) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Interbasin Transfer (NI) as a source of water for Fisheries (ES) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Desalination (NV) as a source of water for Fisheries (ES) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?
32	Motivation:			Motivation:			Motivation:
33							
34	Does the use of Fog Harvesting (NV) as a source of water for EcoSystem Functioning (ES) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Interbasin Transfer (NI) as a source of water for EcoSystem Functioning (ES) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Desalination (NV) as a source of water for EcoSystem Functioning (ES) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?
35	Motivation:			Motivation:			Motivation:
36							
37	Does the use of Fog Harvesting (NV) as a source of water for Religious Use (DU) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Interbasin Transfer (NI) as a source of water for Religious Use (DU) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Desalination (NV) as a source of water for Religious Use (DU) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?
38	Motivation:			Motivation:			Motivation:
39							
40	Does the use of Fog Harvesting (NV) as a source of water for Water Products - Reeds (DU) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Interbasin Transfer (NI) as a source of water for Water Products - Reeds (DU) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Desalination (NV) as a source of water for Water Products - Reeds (DU) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?
41	Motivation:			Motivation:			Motivation:
42							
43	Does the use of Fog Harvesting (NV) as a source of water for Navigation (DU) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Interbasin Transfer (NI) as a source of water for Navigation (DU) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Desalination (NV) as a source of water for Navigation (DU) represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?
44	Motivation:			Motivation:			Motivation:
45							
46	Does the use of Fog Harvesting (NV) as a source of water for 0 represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Interbasin Transfer (NI) as a source of water for 0 represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?	Score:		Does the use of Desalination (NV) as a source of water for 0 represent a sustainable economic development opportunity?
47	Motivation:			Motivation:			Motivation:

## 11. Applications

The primary application of the 2Tool is to facilitate discussions about development options in a Transboundary water resources context. This is typically done in “scenario mode” where future options are discussed. This often allows participants to think beyond present day issues and come up with innovative development options. Such options can then be brought back to current reality in more detailed feasibility studies.

The 2Tool can also be used to keep track of water-related developments and the associated benefits (and costs). This provides a monitoring system, which can be used to adjust or redirect development options if the desired benefits are not met.

The 2Tool can also be used to look at development options beyond water quantity. Other services that Transboundary waters provide include assimilation of waste (such as urban, industrial, mining and agriculture discharges) and ecosystem services.

## 12. References

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Phillips DJH, Allan JA, Claassen M, Granit J, Jägerskog A, Kistin E, Patrick M, and Turton A (2008). The TWO Analysis: Introducing a Methodology for the Transboundary Waters Opportunity Analysis. Report Nr. 23. SIWI, Stockholm.