

Evaluation of the Transboundary Aquifer Agreements from the WEFE Nexus perspective

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Introdução

Groundwater, especially aquifers, is vital for meeting water demands and addressing water stress. It constitutes about one-third of the global water supply. Unsustainable extraction, at 1-2% annually, exceeds natural replenishment rates, depleting accessible groundwater resources. Roughly 20% of the world's aquifers are overexploited (Connor & Koncagül, 2014). Transboundary aquifer agreements are essential for cooperation, conflict prevention, responsible utilization, water quality, and ecosystem preservation. Integrating the WEFE Nexus into aquifer studies is a great opportunity to advance.

Problema de Pesquisa e Objetivo

Recognizing the holistic perspective that encompasses the interconnections between water, energy, food, and ecosystems, it becomes imperative to enrich the discussion on aquifer studies by integrating the concepts of the WEFE Nexus. Considering that the management of transboundary aquifers relies on agreements forged between countries, it is pertinent to investigate this topic by including it into the framework of the WEFE Nexus. Thus, the objective of this study is to understand how the water-energy-food-ecosystem Nexus context is considered in transboundary aquifer agreements.

Fundamentação Teórica

The concept of the Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystem Nexus emerged in response to the pressing need to address the complex interconnections among these essential resources for global sustainability (Zhang et al., 2018). The WEFE Nexus has gained widespread recognition as an essential tool for achieving sustainable development goals (SDG) and has been incorporated into the policies and strategies of many governments, international organizations, and other stakeholders worldwide (Giupponi & Gain, 2017). The Nexus approach recognizes that actions taken in one sector can significantly impact the others.

Metodologia

To achieve the objective, an exploratory and systematic analysis of the agreements was conducted, utilizing analytical perspectives derived from the concept of the WEFE Nexus. The study also sought to explore key issues, gaps, and opportunities related to transboundary aquifer agreements, while considering their alignment with the principles of the WEFE Nexus.

Análise dos Resultados

The perspectives developed were Integrated Approach, Synergies and Trade-offs, Monitoring, Stakeholders, and Governance. In this evaluation, it was observed that none of the agreements met all the created perspective. No agreement presented data demonstrating synergy among water, energy, food, and ecosystem resources, nor did they provide guidelines regarding trade-offs between these resources. About Monitoring, Stakeholders, and Governance perspectives, there are a gap of opportunities to improve the agreements and reach the WEFE Nexus objectives.

Conclusão

The WEFE Nexus approach seeks to achieve a better balance in the use of natural resources critical for human well-being. However, as demonstrated in this study, technical improvements are necessary within the agreements, considering the individual characteristics and needs of each aquifer within the context of the WEFE Nexus. The main contributions of this research are expected to offer a fresh perspective to the discussion on the management and governance of transboundary aquifers. It goes beyond the issue of water alone and considers the other resources intertwined within this context.

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Palavras Chave

WEFE Nexus, Transboundary Aquifer Agreements, Evaluation

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1. INTRODUCTION

The global population is on a trajectory to reach 9.1 billion people by the year 2050, according to projections by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). This rapid population growth is accompanied by a pressing issue: a severe shortage of finite natural resources, with particular emphasis on the scarcity of water resources. Recognizing this growing concern, the 2030 Water Resources Group (2030 WRG) was established in 2008, consisting of influential stakeholders from the food and beverage industry who identified water scarcity as a significant global challenge. Their primary objective is to ensure a future where safe water supply meets the needs of people, the environment, and the economy through effective water management practices (Leese & Meisch, 2015; Loucks & Gladwell, 1999).

However, despite advancements and efforts in recent years, water management remains one of the most complex public health challenges of the twenty-first century. Nearly one billion people worldwide lack access to clean and safe water, and over two billion lack proper sanitation facilities (Adams et al., 2016). Furthermore, issues surrounding the scarcity and contamination of freshwater are anticipated to intensify in the coming years, primarily due to a substantial rise in water demand coupled with a decrease in availability and deterioration in quality (Ercin & Hoekstra, 2014). According to Water Resources Group (2009), global water withdrawal is projected to increase from the current level of 4,500 billion cubic meters per year to 6,900 billion cubic meters per year by 2030.

Within this context, groundwater, especially aquifers, plays a vital role in meeting water demands and is considered a crucial reserve to address water stress. Currently, groundwater accounts for approximately one-third of the global water supply. However, the unsustainable extraction of groundwater worldwide is leading to an ongoing decline in reserves that surpasses the rate at which it naturally replenishes. This extraction is happening at a yearly rate of 1-2%, resulting in a gradual reduction in accessible groundwater resources. As a result, around 20% of the world's aquifers are being overexploited, with some reaching critical levels (Connor & Koncagül, 2014; Kemper et al., 2003; United Nations, 2012).

For this reason, transboundary aquifer agreements are crucial for fostering cooperation among neighboring countries in the sustainable and equitable management of these valuable water resources. They play a vital role in preventing conflicts, ensuring responsible utilization of aquifers, safeguarding water quality, and preserving associated ecosystems. Furthermore, these agreements facilitate the exchange of information and knowledge, leading to a better understanding of aquifers and the development of collaborative management strategies (Puri & Aureli, 2005).

In this context, recognizing the holistic perspective that encompasses the interconnections between water, energy, food, and ecosystems, it becomes imperative to enrich the discussion on aquifer studies by integrating the concepts of the water-energy-food-ecosystem (WEFE) Nexus. This integration aims to enhance the policies and management of these systems. Furthermore, considering that the management of transboundary aquifers relies on agreements forged between countries, it is pertinent to investigate this topic by including it into the framework of the WEFE Nexus. Thus, the objective of this study is to understand how the water-energy-food-ecosystem Nexus context is considered in transboundary aquifer agreements.

Hence, this research adopts a qualitative approach, drawing upon specialized literature concerning the water-energy-food-ecosystem Nexus and relevant documents pertaining to transboundary aquifers. These documents encompass agreements between

nations responsible for overseeing the six global aquifers. The study's findings allow for the examination of the alignment between these six transboundary aquifer agreements and the criteria set forth in the WEF E Nexus, thereby shedding light on discrepancies, notable aspects, and opportunities in a systematic manner to enhance the refinement of these documents.

This research carries significant value due to its originality, relevance, and feasibility, as underscored by Castro in 2006. It addresses a gap in existing scholarly work by investigating transboundary aquifer agreements in the context of the WEF E Nexus and identifying possibilities for harmonizing the management of these interconnected resources. No prior studies have been identified that explicitly outline opportunities for achieving alignment in the management of transboundary aquifers concerning the interrelated resources of water, energy, food, and ecosystems, as advocated in studies by Voulvoulis (2012), Lee et al. (2018), and Lawford et al. (2013).

Moreover, the relevance of this research is demonstrated by its emergence and current presence in the literature. Although the discussion integrating water management is not recent, it was only in 2011 that the first studies were published regarding the nexus between water, energy, food, and their relationship with the ecosystem. A more extensive volume of research is still needed to foster maturity on this topic in the literature, encompassing various perspectives (Batista et al., 2021). Thus, this research contributes to the ongoing discussion and enriches scientific understanding.

In terms of feasibility, this research has been made possible through the scientific resources provided by the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES), a Brazilian government institution that grants access to scientific databases and facilitates the bibliographic research necessary to acquire knowledge about the WEF E Nexus context. The availability of a repository containing the six cross-border aquifer agreements in English, accessible through the International Water Law portal, has also been instrumental in conducting this research, as it provides a common language for evaluation by the author. Consequently, data could be collected and analyzed to finalize the research and achieve its objectives.

The main contributions of this research are expected to offer a fresh perspective to the discussion on the management and governance of transboundary aquifers. It goes beyond the issue of water alone and considers the other resources intertwined within this context, thus enabling a more integrated and holistic approach to their management.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The concept of the Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystem (WEFE) Nexus emerged in response to the pressing need to address the complex interconnections among these essential resources for global sustainability (Zhang et al., 2018). While the first publications using the term Nexus date back to the 2010s, the discussions leading up to this point are not so recent.

As early as the 1970s, debates on environmental resource management primarily focused on water scarcity and its societal impacts, often treated individually with specific actions to address each issue. Nevertheless, these discussions evolved to focus on broader issues, including but not limited to water shortages, rising energy requirements, and worries about the production and accessibility of food. By the 1990s, discussions intensified, emphasizing the intrinsic interconnectedness of water, energy, and food resources, under the premise that effective management of one resource should consider its impact on the others.

During the early 21st century, discussions on resource interconnections gained further prominence, with international conferences and agendas taking up the cause. One notable conference was Bonn 2011, titled 'The Water, Energy and Food-Security Nexus - Solutions for the Green Economy.' Hosted by the German government in cooperation with

organizations such as the International Food Policy Research Institute, World Economic Forum, and World Wide Fund for Nature, this high-level event played a pivotal role. The conference resulted in the publication of the background paper 'Understanding the Nexus,' which remains a major reference point for Nexus debates (Leese & Meisch, 2015).

It can be affirmed that the Water-Energy-Food Nexus (initially named) framework was formally introduced by the Bonn 2011 Conference, emphasizing the need for an integrated approach to managing water, energy, and food resources. The conference paper presented initial evidence of how a nexus approach could enhance water, energy, and food security by increasing efficiency, reducing trade-offs, building synergies, and improving governance across sectors (Hoff, 2011).

Since then, the Water-Energy-Food Nexus has gained widespread recognition as an essential tool for achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs) and has been incorporated into the policies and strategies of many governments, international organizations, and other stakeholders worldwide (Giupponi & Gain, 2017). The Nexus approach recognizes that actions taken in one sector can significantly impact the others, emphasizing the need to consider trade-offs and synergies carefully.

In this context, the ecosystem has been added to the Nexus relationships. Karabulut et al. (2016) argue that the ecosystem must be included in the Nexus relationships as the main component of the system, supporting the existence and maintenance of all other elements. To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources through sectoral cooperation in synergy with ecosystems and biodiversity, the Nexus approach requires the integration of life cycle thinking for each type of sectoral use to avoid burden shifting and assess trade-offs among different environmental pressures and impacts (Bidoglio et al., 2019).

Furthermore, the environmental impacts reduce the availability of resources, and as water, energy, and food are influenced by factors like climate change, land use, population growth, urbanization, globalization, institutional political aspects, and international economic relations, the fundamental idea behind the WEFN Nexus is to recognize that these elements can no longer be treated in isolation due to their intrinsic relationships' significant implications for sustainable development and water, energy, food, and environmental security.

In fact, Lazzaro et al. (2022) argue that the literature on the Nexus approach often revolves around three core themes: the nature of the relationships between water, energy, and food, impacting on the ecosystem; the consequences of changes in one sector for changes in the other sectors; and the implications for policy making. The last theme is relatively unexplored, with a lack of evidence and knowledge about governance, institutional, and political economy factors that determine the effectiveness of the Nexus approach.

Hence, there is an opportunity to advance the topic concerning the application of the WEFN Nexus context to analyze existing formal agreements among countries that share transboundary aquifers. These agreements play a crucial role in the sustainable management and preservation of existing resources, defining the public policies that must be observed by all parties involved. However, to enable the analysis process, a clear definition is needed about the lenses that should guide this process. Therefore, there was an attempt to uncover the core attributes of the WEFN Nexus approach within existing literature, with the aim of establishing a comprehensive framework that offers the essential perspectives for its examination and facilitates a holistic analysis (Salam et al., 2017; Srigiri & Dombrowsky, 2022).

Among the observed points, integration is a central characteristic of the WEFN Nexus, involving the simultaneous and coordinated consideration of water, energy, food, and ecosystem resources. Instead of addressing each separately, the Nexus seeks connections that

are synergistic, optimizing the use of these resources together (Batista et al., 2021; Voulvoulis, 2012).

However, the pursuit of synergy is often accompanied by the recognition of inevitable trade-offs. As decisions are made to optimize one resource, such as food production, challenges may arise concerning other aspects, such as ecosystem conservation, such as in the use of pesticides. These trade-offs require careful analysis to minimize negative impacts and maximize benefits in the context of the WEF Nexus (Petrariu et al., 2021; Rasul & Sharma, 2016).

To provide information that allows for an understanding of the interactions between resources and enables the management of all existing elements in the system, monitoring plays a crucial role in the WEF Nexus. This involves collecting accurate and comprehensive data on resource availability, use, and environmental impact. Effective monitoring helps guide informed decisions and assess progress toward sustainability goals, making it essential for process improvement and enhancement (Arcoverde et al., 2023; King & Carbajales-Dale, 2016).

Another significant point concerning the WEF Nexus context, advocated by authors in the field, is the active participation of multiple stakeholders, including governments, the private sector, civil society, and local communities. Each plays an important role in policy formulation, sustainable practice implementation, and support for effective governance of these shared resources. Collaboration among these actors is essential to achieve holistic solutions and meet resource sustainability goals (Bai & Sarkis, 2022; Harwood, 2018).

Finally, governance stands as a pivotal component within the WEF Nexus framework, shaping the systems and procedures that steer resource management and coordinating mechanisms that drive goal attainment. Successful governance necessitates the development of cohesive policies that account for the interplay between water, energy, food, and ecosystems. It also entails fostering transparency, accountability, and public involvement in decision-making processes to ensure that endeavors are suitably implemented.

Therefore, by synthesizing the knowledge acquired through the literature review, it was feasible to formulate a comprehensive concept of the WEF Nexus. This conceptual framework provides the necessary elements for evaluating agreements related to the nexus. The constructed WEF Nexus concept, as developed in this research, is presented in Frame 1.

The WEF Nexus represents an integrated approach to managing natural resources, built upon understanding the interconnections and interdependencies among water, energy, food, and ecosystems (1). It necessitates a comprehensive analysis of the system, accounting for the intricacies of the specific context in which it is applied. This entails identifying synergies and trade-offs between different sectors, fostering actions that yield mutual benefits, and mitigating or avoiding actions that generate negative impacts on other sectors (2). It requires the establishment of measurement and monitoring mechanisms to ensure the sustainable and efficient utilization of natural resources. Relevant indicators are employed to assess system performance and identify opportunities for improvement (3). It should recognize the essential role of stakeholder participation and collaboration, the implementation of the WEF Nexus promotes co-creation and participatory governance (4). Ensure the importance of having appropriate norms, policies, and/or regulations in place to govern for its full governance (5).

Frame 1 - Constructed WEF Nexus concept

3. METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

Seeking to address the research question and achieve the defined objective, this study employs a qualitative approach (Gray, 2021) by consulting specialized literature on the water-energy-food-ecosystem Nexus context and relevant documents concerning transboundary aquifers. These documents encompass the agreements between countries that bear the responsibility of managing the six transboundary aquifers presently established on a global

scale. The research findings make it possible to determine how well the six transboundary aquifer agreements align with the criteria specified in the WEFE Nexus, shedding light on areas that need improvement, emphasizing strengths, and pinpointing opportunities in a structured manner to enhance the enhancement of these agreements (Rodrigues et al., 2023).

The process of data collection begins with the construction of the research's theoretical framework, which encompasses information related to the WEFE Nexus. This includes formulating the conceptual framework and delineating the characteristics of its constituent elements, as well as exploring the aquifers, particularly those associated with cross-border agreements. The theoretical framework plays a vital role in developing the necessary knowledge to establish a comprehensive understanding of the WEFE Nexus, which serves as a guiding concept throughout the research analysis.

The SCOPUS and Web of Science databases were used to select a list of references to understand the topic. Using a targeted search command composed of keywords aligned to the subject, relevant references were sought to acquire the knowledge necessary to approach WEFE Nexus. Thus, through the selected references, it was possible to build a comprehensive concept for the WEFE Nexus, composed of five lenses, which allow evaluating the set of agreements on transboundary aquifers that are the subject of this research.

Regarding the transboundary aquifers agreements, firstly, we identify all the existing agreements worldwide. Therefore, were selected six documents related to: (a) Genevese Aquifer (France and Switzerland); (b) NSAS - Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System (Chad, Egypt, Libya, and Sudan); (c) IAS - Iullemeden Aquifer System (Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, and Guinea); (d) NWSAS - North-Western Sahara Aquifer System (Algeria, Libya, and Tunisia); (e) GAS - Guarani Aquifer System (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay); (f) Al-Sag/Al Disi Aquifer (Jordan and Saudi Arabia).

These agreements are often written in various languages such as Arabic, Spanish, Portuguese, French, among others, which the researcher does not fully understand. To facilitate the analysis of these agreements, the International Water Law Project database was utilized, as it provides a compilation of agreements in English, enabling a consistent and uniform analysis.

Once the concept of WEFE Nexus has been established and documents relating to transboundary aquifer agreements have been collected, the analysis process begins. A systemic analysis is proposed, utilizing a holistic understanding of the WEFE Nexus, to assess the alignment between the content of transboundary aquifer agreements and the conceptual framework that emphasizes the interconnectedness and interdependence of water, energy, food, and environmental resources. The aim is to examine the extent to which these agreements reflect the need for integrated management of these resources.

The results are presented separated by the criteria identified in the WEFE Nexus concept. For each criterion, reference levels were developed, in an ordinal scale, to facilitate the assessment of the adequacy of each agreement with the aspect studied. These reference levels provide a structured framework for evaluating the alignment between the transboundary aquifer agreements and the WEFE Nexus criteria, enhancing the comprehensiveness of our analysis.

4. RESULTS

The collective analysis of the agreements provides insight into the current status of the agreements from a WEFE Nexus perspective. According to the basic concept presented previously, five perspectives guide the analysis of agreements: (i) integrated approach; (ii) Synergy and Trade-offs; (iii) Monitoring; (iv) Stakeholders; and (v) Governance.

The initial perspective, the integrated approach, pertains to the agreement's need to promote comprehensive natural resource management, as proposed by Voulvoulis (2012) in

his publication. This entails recognizing the interconnectedness between water, energy, agriculture, and ecosystem conservation. Consequently, for the agreement to be regarded as an integrated approach, it must encompass elements of water security, energy security, food security, and ecosystem protection concurrently. Therefore, we first analyze the consideration of each of the elements separately.

The research data, presented in the Frame 2, reveals that NWSAS, GAS and Al-Sag/Al Disi agreements mention aquifers as significant sources of drinking water, they only touch upon certain key elements pertaining to combating water scarcity. On the other hand, the Nubian Sandstone and IAS agreements exhibit a higher level of focus on the issue, as they include standards and guidelines that facilitate access to water. Among all the aquifers, the Genevese aquifer stands out with the most comprehensive measures outlined in the agreement, such as monitoring water extraction volumes, analyzing water quality, setting extraction limits, and implementing artificial water recharge systems. However, this aquifer does not prioritize the matter with a specific ranking or list.

Integrated Approach - Water security assessment		
	Reference level	Aquifer agreement
↑	Identifies elements related to water security and defines rules for the management of elements, with accountability, standards and monitoring and prioritization of actions	
	Identifies elements related to water security and defines rules for the management of elements, with accountability, standards and monitoring, without prioritization of actions	Genevese
	Identifies elements related to water security, defines standards and guidelines for monitoring	NSAS, IAS
	Identifies elements related to water security and establishes standards	
	Only cite the elements related to water security which needed to be observed	NWSAS, GAS, Al-Sag/Al Disi
	Does not consider elements related to water security	

Frame 2 - Water security assessment

Regarding energy and food security, a similar pattern emerges across all agreements, with none of them addressing or even acknowledging the need to consider the interplay between these aspects. This can be understood considering that the concept of the WEF Nexus is relatively new, and the objective is to use this analysis to develop an agreement that encompasses concerns related to water, energy, food, and ecosystems collectively. All studied agreements fall short in overlooking the importance of resource conservation, particularly considering that several of the examined aquifers have experienced the detrimental consequences of overexploitation of water resources, leading to adverse impacts on food production, among other factors.

The situation remains largely unchanged when it comes to ecosystem security, as illustrates de Frame 3. However, in two particular cases, IAS agreement takes a different approach by including several points pertaining to ecosystems in its agreement. While it may not define specific standards, guidelines, or a priority list, it stands out as the agreement that demonstrates the greatest commitment to addressing ecosystem concerns in this analysis. Although not as comprehensive as the IAS, the GAS agreement shows a degree of environmental concern in a broader and more limited manner. The remaining agreements do not specifically address or mention the issue of ecosystems, as their focus is primarily on water resources.

Integrated Approach - Ecosystem security assessment		
↑	Reference level	Aquifer agreement
	Identifies elements related to ecosystems security and defines rules for the management of elements, with accountability, standards and monitoring and prioritization of actions	
	Identifies elements related to water security and defines rules for the management of elements, with accountability, standards and monitoring, without prioritization of actions	
	Identifies elements related to water security, defines standards and guidelines for monitoring	
	Identifies elements related to water security and establishes standards	
	Only cite the elements related to water security which needed to be observed	IAS
	Does not consider elements related to water security	Genevese, NSAS, NWSAS, GAS, Al-Sag/Al Disi

Frame 3 - Ecosystem security assessment

The assessment of the six agreements reveals that none of them fully satisfies the integrated approach proposed in the initial analysis perspective. Similarly, when examining synergies and trade-offs, it was observed that the agreements do not promote the integration of water, energy, food, and ecosystem resources, nor do it address the mitigation of interdependencies among these elements.

Regarding the second perspective, which addresses synergy and trade-offs, it needs to be examined from two aspects. First, it is essential for agreements to include mechanisms that promote synergies among water, energy, food production, and ecosystem concerns, leading to mutual benefits. The second aspect pertains to actions that promote the reduction of trade-offs, aiming to prevent one sector from benefiting at the expense of another (Rasul & Sharma, 2016).

In terms of synergy, none of the agreements studied demonstrated concern with the potentialization of resources when interrelated, as shown in Frame 4.

Synergy		
↑	Reference level	Aquifer agreement
	It promotes synergy between water, energy, food and ecosystems safety/protection	
	Does not promotes synergy between water, energy, food and ecosystems safety/protection	Genevese, NSAS, IAS, NWSAS, GAS, Al-Sag/Al Disi

Frame 4 - Synergy assessment

The second aspect pertains to actions that promote the reduction of trade-offs, aiming to prevent one sector from benefiting at the expense of another (Rasul & Sharma, 2016). However, the agreements are not concerned about the impacts and conflicts that may occur on resources. Frame 5 demonstrates the evaluated data regarding trade-offs.

In terms of monitoring, the WEF Nexus concept emphasizes the importance of measuring and tracking the utilization of natural resources. This enables the evaluation of performance across various aspects, facilitating the enhancement of necessary actions and enabling effective management of the entire system (World Health Organization, 2010). To accomplish this, the use of indicators is essential for visualizing the level of performance in actions and the progress of activities aligned with WEF Nexus resources. Therefore, within these perspectives, it is anticipated that the agreement may exhibit certain characteristics that demonstrate compliance with monitoring requirements.

Trade-offs		
↑	Reference level	Aquifer agreement
	Consider that conflicts maybe happen among water, energy, food security and/or ecosystem protection and set guidelines to reduce them	
	Just consider that conflicts maybe happen among water, energy, food security and/or ecosystem protection	
	Does not concern about reducing trade-offs between water, energy, food security and/or ecosystem protection	Genevese, NSAS, IAS, NWSAS, GAS, Al-Sag/Al Disi

Frame 5 - Trade-offs assessment

The Monitoring perspective was divided into two aspects, and in both cases, none of the agreements achieved the highest score. At the first aspect, the agreements failed to establish monitoring standards and ensure responsible monitoring. The agreements of Genevese, NSAS and IAS were relatively better positioned as they not only defined the parameters to be monitored, but also provided guidelines for their evaluation. Among them, the Genevese agreement stands out as the most comprehensive, as it specifies the maximum annual volume allowed for water extraction, for instance. However, despite acknowledging the importance of monitoring in other aspects, the agreement does not identify specific standards for this purpose.

The Frame 6 presents the assessment about indicators.

Monitoring (1) - Indicators		
↑	Reference level	Aquifer agreement
	Establishes monitoring indicators, guidelines for evaluation, with reference standards, and establishes guidelines for ensuring accountability in its implementation	
	Identifies the elements that must be monitored and establishes guidelines for its indicators, with reference standards	
	Identifies the elements that must be monitored and establishes guidelines for its indicators	Genevese, NSAS, IAS
	Just comment that must exist indicators to monitoring resources	NWSAS, GAS, Al-Sag/Al Disi
	Does not concern about tracking and monitoring data	

Frame 6 - Monitoring resources assessment - Indicators

Regarding the publication and sharing of monitored data, referring to the second aspect of monitoring, the majority of agreements include provisions for sharing data. However, it's noteworthy that only the Genevese agreement goes a step further by explicitly committing to making this data publicly accessible. In contrast, the remaining agreements primarily focus on establishing guidelines for data sharing among the signatory parts, yet they do not progress toward the practical implementation of these provisions, as depicted in Frame 7.

Monitoring (2) – Publishing data		
↑	Reference level	Aquifer agreement
	Establishes the requirement about the publishing and transparency of monitored data, in public way	Genevese
	Defines guidelines to data sharing among signatory parts	NSAS, IAS, NWSAS, GAS, Al-Sag/Al Disi
	Does not concern about the publishing or sharing data	

Frame 7 - Monitoring resources assessment - Publishing data

In the fourth perspective, its emphasis on involving all stakeholders in the context of aquifers. This encompasses those directly involved in aquifer management and responsible for achieving the objectives outlined in the agreements, as well as those affected by the decisions made. Various actors such as politicians, farmers, ranchers, government officials, industry representatives, civil society organizations, local communities, researchers, and others can be considered in this analysis (Medema, Furber, Adamowski, Zhou, & Mayer, 2016; Schreiner, Mtsweni, & Pegram, 2011).

The results obtained from the stakeholder perspective are presented in Frame 8. It can be observed that none of the agreements achieved the best or worst position on the scale. The Genevese agreement, along with agreements IAS and Al-Sag/Al Disi, occupied a median position as they identified the parts involved in the agreement. Agreements Nubian Sandstone, NWSAS and GAS only identified the directly related signatory countries. None of the agreements showed explicit concern for the population affected by changes in the aquifer area.

Stakeholders		
	Reference level	Aquifer agreement
↑	Identifies the parts directly related to the agreement, defines intervening actors in aquifer management and includes affected people in the aquifer management process	
	Identifies the parts directly related to the agreement, defines intervening actors in aquifer management and demonstrates concern about affected people	
	Identifies the parts directly related to the agreement and defines intervening actors in aquifer management	Genevese, IAS, Al-Sag/Al Disi
	Just identifies the parts directly related to the agreement	NSAS, NWSAS, GAS
	Does not identify the stakeholders	

Frame 8 - Stakeholders assessment

It is a significant deficiency that people's central role in water resources management is overlooked in the agreements. People are directly impacted by water availability and quality, and their active participation is crucial for identifying and tackling water-related issues. Engaging communities promotes a sense of ownership and responsibility for sustainable water management practices. Embracing diverse perspectives and empowering marginalized groups is essential for ensuring equitable access to water resources. Ultimately, the engagement and participation of people are vital in achieving effective and inclusive water management for both current and future generations.

Finally, the governance perspective emphasizes the importance of having a set of mechanisms that ensure or enhance the level of engagement in achieving defined objectives. When evaluating the agreements, all the mechanisms used to ensure the fulfillment of objectives outlined in the agreements are taken into consideration.

Several governance mechanisms can contribute to strengthening the scope of objectives in transboundary aquifer agreements. These include: existence of committees, councils, or strategic groups that facilitate discussions and have a deliberative and decision-making role in aquifer management, particularly involving all the countries concerned; mechanisms for conflict resolution that mediate issues that may arise and find equitable and fair solutions, considering the interests of all involved parts; inclusion of strategic plans with defined timeframes that outline specific and operational actions, assign responsibilities for task execution, and monitor activities; demand for transparency in sharing information of mutual interest related to aquifer management, establishing forums with the participation of all relevant parts; establishment of clear norms, policies, and regulations that provide

guidelines for the desired conditions outlined in the agreements and enable the achievement of objectives (Burchi, 2018; Linton & Brooks, 2011; UNECE, 2010).

Within this perspective, robust regulations can be established in agreements regarding the use of pesticides and agrochemicals in agriculture. Joint policies can be implemented to invest in technologies that diversify the energy mix, reducing the impact on water resources. Collective and local goals can be defined for water resource conservation and ecosystem restoration. Data audits can be conducted to ensure the accuracy and reliability of disclosed information, among other measures (Press & Arnould, 2014).

The first assessment of the governance perspective, as shown in Frame 9, comprises two levels, and it is worth mentioning that all agreements feature established management structures, thus meeting the criteria of this scale. It is important to highlight that while most countries have well-structured committees and consultation mechanisms, the Nubian Sandstone and GAS agreements lack specific provisions for a technical group and clear delineation of the functions of these structures.

Governance (1) – Council/Committee		
↑	Reference level	Aquifer agreement
	Establish a council, committee or instance for resolving problems among the signatory parts and promotes joint aquifer management	Genevese, NSAS, IAS, NWSAS, GAS, Al-Sag/Al Disi
	Just establish a council, committee or instance for resolving problems among the signatory parts	
	Presumes the existence of a council, committee or instance for resolving problems, but does not establish them	
	There is no council, committee or instances foreseen for the aquifer’s deliberation or management	

Frame 9 - Governance resources assessment - Council/Committee

While each of the examined agreements includes a management structure for the aquifer, none of them incorporate sanctions for non-compliance, revealing a significant deficiency. Thus, none of the agreements fulfill the criteria of the second assessment in the governance perspective, as shown in Frame 10.

Governance (2) – Compliance		
↑	Reference level	Aquifer agreement
	Defines sanctions and fines for signature parts that fail to comply the agreement’s clauses, assuring the right of defence	
	Defines sanctions for signature parts that fail to comply the agreement’s clauses	
	There are no sanctions provided in the agreement related to non-compliance of the rules	Genevese, NSAS, IAS, NWSAS, GAS, Al-Sag/Al Disi

Frame 10 - Governance resources assessment - Compliance

In terms of Regulations, notably, the Genevese agreement distinguishes itself by outlining measures in its third chapter to restrict water extraction and implement fees for surpassing predetermined limits. These provisions safeguard the aquifer against excessive exploitation and ensure penalties and charges for exceeding the established withdrawal thresholds.

On the other hand, it is worth noting the absence of any additional sanctions mentioned in this agreement, which is particularly concerning when it comes to critical situations like contamination. In contrast, the other agreements primarily prioritize the involvement of relevant actors in resolving conflicts between countries.

None of the agreements reached the maximum level, as they did not tolerate non-compliance with the specified clauses. The Genevese and IAS agreements stood out as they provided guidelines for adhering to the prescribed regulations. On the other hand, the GAS and Al-Sag/Al Disi agreements only offered general guidelines in their documents, while the Nubian Sandstone and NWSAS agreements lacked mandatory rules within their agreements.

The absence of clauses for non-compliance in an agreement can pose several problems. It creates a lack of accountability and enforcement mechanisms, making it challenging to ensure adherence to the agreed-upon rules. In the absence of repercussions for failing to comply, there is limited motivation for parties to meet their commitments, potentially eroding the agreement's efficacy and credibility. Additionally, it may foster mistrust among the involved parties and impede the resolution of potential disputes or conflicts. In such a scenario, the omission of non-compliance clauses diminishes the agreement's capacity to accomplish its intended objectives and safeguard shared resources.

Frame 12 provides an assessment of the third aspect within governance perspective.

Governance (3) – Regulations		
	Reference level	Aquifer agreement
↑	The agreement provides well-structured regulations, with the existence of well-established instances and with provisions for sanctions and fines for non-compliance of agreed parameters	
	The agreement provides rules and guidelines for the parameters definition that must be observed by the signatory parts	Genevese, IAS
	The agreement provides only basic guidelines about the document	GAS, Al-Sag/Al Disi
	The agreement clauses do not provide rules that must be complied by signatory parts	NSAS, NWSAS

Frame 11 - Governance resources assessment - Regulations

About the veracity aspect, the Frame 13 depicts the assessment of the governance perspective, where only the Genevese agreement achieved the highest level. Within the Genevese agreement, there is a provision for auditing the investments made in the artificial recharge of the aquifer, which implies an audit of the aquifer level data as well. On the other hand, the other agreements do not address any specific mechanism for rigorous data verification, although the NWSAS aquifer agreement holds potential in this regard, as it emphasizes the validation of collected data.

Finally, the absence of data veracity check undermines decision-making, transparency, accountability, and monitoring. Without reliable data, decisions are flawed, stakeholders mistrust information, and evaluations become ineffective. Lack of data veracity hinders problem-solving and evidence-based solutions, so can be considered another challenge in transboundary agreements worldwide.

Governance (4) – Veracity		
	Reference level	Aquifer agreement
↑	The agreement defines the audits performance on monitored data to increase security in informed data	Genevese
	The signatory parts are responsible for verifying the veracity of their own monitored data	
	Does nor concern about the veracity of the monitored data	NSAS, IAS, NWSAS, GAS, Al-Sag/Al Disi

Frame 12 - Governance resources assessment - Veracity

5. CONCLUSIONS

The exponential growth of the global population has exerted excessive pressure on natural resources, and this pressure is expected to increase in the coming years. Among the affected resources, water stands out as one of the most extensively studied, with recognized levels of stress and scarcity worldwide. Furthermore, studies indicate that this situation is likely to worsen in the future as aquifers, the underground water reserves, are being overexploited and degraded, compromising access to this vital resource. Managing aquifers is highly complex, and the complexity is amplified when dealing with transboundary aquifers. While a few countries have established agreements with neighboring countries to manage shared aquifers, these agreements are still limited in scope and require further refinement, considering other resources and the unique characteristics of each country.

In this context, the WEFE nexus emerges as a promising approach, advocating for the integrated management of natural resources to reduce trade-offs and optimize resource use efficiency.

The aim of this study was to analyze the six existing transboundary aquifer agreements, examining their existing gaps within the context of the WEFE Nexus. To achieve this objective, an exploratory and systematic analysis of the agreements was conducted, utilizing analytical perspectives derived from the concept of the WEFE Nexus. The study also sought to explore key issues, gaps, and opportunities related to transboundary aquifer agreements, while considering their alignment with the principles of the WEFE Nexus.

Despite encountering challenges in accessing and analyzing all the agreements, especially in the case of the North-Western Sahara agreement, which was only available as a compilation by the United Nations, the analysis provided valuable insights. Certain agreements, such as the Genevese agreement, performed relatively well in various analytical perspectives, albeit with room for improvement. On the other hand, the North-Western Sahara agreement exhibited significant weaknesses across most of the analytical perspective, indicating the need for substantial enhancements. The Iullemeden and Al-Sag/Al Disi agreements showed promise but also identified areas for improvement in terms of monitoring elements.

Both the Guarani and Nubian Sandstone agreements demonstrated similar performance, scoring low in six out of the nine analytical perspectives. These agreements require attention to enhance monitoring, stakeholder engagement, and governance practices.

The WEFE Nexus approach seeks to achieve a better balance in the use of natural resources critical for human well-being. However, as demonstrated in this study, technical improvements are necessary within the agreements, considering the individual characteristics and needs of each aquifer within the context of the WEFE Nexus. This entails addressing socioeconomic and environmental aspects specific to each aquifer.

By identifying areas for improvement within the agreements, this study contributes to the ongoing efforts to enhance the effectiveness of transboundary aquifer management. For instance, the analysis highlights the need to address synergies and trade-offs. In many cases, these synergies already exist between water, energy, food, and ecosystems within the aquifers but are not adequately considered. This lack of consideration is also reflected in the absence of trade-offs in the agreements. It is crucial to establish responsibilities, goals, and sanctions among the signatory parts to ensure the long-term sustainability of resources.

Given the amount of differences observed among the studied aquifers, this research was unable to extensively explore the unique characteristics of each aquifer. Subsequent studies should concentrate on individual aquifers to formulate more targeted and efficient plans that cater to their specific local requirements. This line of inquiry has the potential to bring about significant advances in the field.

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