

WING STAKEHOLDER INITIATIVE

"MESA DE DIÁLOGO CUENCA DEL RECONQUISTA"
(Roundtable for a Dialogue on the Reconquista River Basin)

FINAL REPORT





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FACT SHEET

Stakeholder initiative: "MESA DE DIÁLOGO DE LA CUENCA DEL RECONQUISTA" (Roundtable for a a Dialogue on the Reconquista River Basin).

Organizers: Delta Alliance Argentinean Wing, Fundación Torcuato Di Tella, Delft University of Technology (TUDelft), Comité de Cuenca del Río Reconquista (COMIREC) Reconquista Basin Committee, a Government of the Province of Buenos Aires basin committee.

Funding: Delta Alliance International Stakeholder Initiative Fund.

Support for the organization of the meeting: COMIREC and INTA (National Institute of Agrarian Technology). The latter made available the premises.

Date of the meeting: May 31st, 2017. 14.30 hs.

Place of the meeting: Estación Experimental INTA AMBA (Experimental Station INTA AMBA, Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires). Avenida Gobernador Udaondo 1695, Ituzaingo, Province of Buenos Aires.

Coordinators of the activity: On behalf of the Delta Alliance Argentinean Wing, MSc. Arch. Verónica M.E. Zagare. On behalf of COMIREC, Mr. César Guerzoni.

Other participants on behalf of the organizers: Dr. Ángel Menendez (hydrology expert, Fundación Torcuato Di Tella); Dr. Diego Sepúlveda Carmona (observer, on behalf of Delft University of Technology).

Number of participants: 64





STAKEHOLDER INITIATIVE

"MESA DE DIÁLOGO CUENCA DEL RECONQUISTA" (Roundtable for a Dialogue on the Reconquista River Basin)

The "Roundtable for a Dialogue on the Reconquista River Basin" was organized by the Delta Alliance Argentinean Wing, Fundación Torcuato Di Tella, Delft University of Technology (TUDelft) and the Comité de Cuenca del Río Reconquista (COMIREC) -Reconquista Basin Committee, a basin committee established by the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires to pursue integrated water management strategies at the Reconquista river basin level.

1. Aims of the initiative

The initiative we have undertaken had dual purposes. On the one hand the overall objective shared with the other institutions that participated in the organization of the meeting was to contribute to seek inputs towards enhancing governance in the Reconquista basin by a more thorough understanding of the current problems and barriers, including of vulnerabilities to climate impacts, improving planning and management and working towards strengthening the resilience in areas that were under the effects of deteriorating socioeconomic conditions in the last years. The second objective was related to the specific expectations of the Delta Alliance Argentinean Wing itself, regarding sharing a wealth of knowledge and experiences on issues related to planning and implementing actions to improve living conditions of vulnerable groups in urban settlements located in the Reconquista river basin. In addition, through these activities the Delta Alliance Argentinean Wing aims to strengthen its own role as a key actor providing robust technical and scientific understanding of the issues at play, within the network of actors involved in the basin.



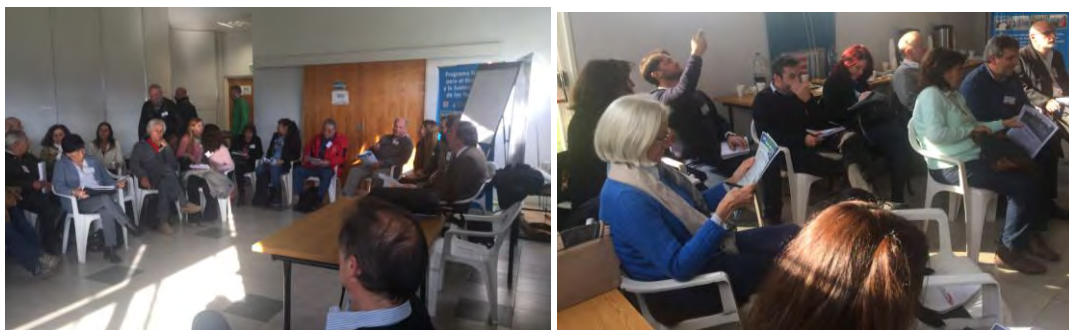


The overall objective of the initiative included the following specific aims:

- To generate a platform for dialogue in order to **identify problems and barriers related to the environmental management of the basin**, as well as flood risks, and **to build consensus on options to address those barriers**, as well as to **engage stakeholders towards future planning and implementation of actions**.
- To **enhance participation and benefit from the value added by the perceptions and knowledge of local actors** in the identification of major conflicts and potential solutions as well as in the promotion of transformations at different scales (municipal level up to basin level), contributing to reinforce the planning process in order to expand the co-benefits resulting from transformational actions.
- To **share knowledge and experiences** within the framework of Delta Alliance, other convening organizations and stakeholders from different sectors, including Government, Academia, Civil Society Organizations, private sector and individual citizens.

The second level of objectives of the initiative, regarding the Delta Alliance Argentinean Wing own specific purpose included:

- To **contribute to strengthening the role of the Delta Alliance Argentinean Wing in matters related to enhancing public participation and contributing to improve planning and policy design at the basin level**.
- To **reinforce** its participation as a part of the network of stakeholders engaged on the Parana Delta related issues in Argentina.
- To disseminate knowledge on the activities undertaken by **Delta Alliance International**, as well as enhancing the outreach of the initiatives by **Delta Alliance Argentinean Wing** amongst civil society and other relevant stakeholders.
- To provide a **technical contribution** to the overall process of understanding and enhancing governance at the Reconquista basin level facilitating initiatives and actions towards reinforcing **resilience** of the basin.





2. Description of the initiative

The activity consisted on a 3.5 hour-meeting where representatives of government institutions and agencies and relevant stakeholders explored major conflicts of the Reconquista river basin and discussed how to accomplish sustainable and collaborative solutions.

The meeting started with a brief presentation held by the organizers, followed by the introduction of each one of the participants. They briefly described their affiliation and institutional role in the basin, together with their main concerns about its recent evolution and about the projects that are being carried out by their institutions.

This activity extended approximately for the first 1.5 hour of the meeting since the number of participants was unusually large (around 64 participants attended the meeting and each one has his own view on the nature of problems and challenges in the area).

After that, a set of cards was delivered to the participants, who wrote down the main problems and conflicts that they identified within the basin at different jurisdictional levels (municipal, provincial or even regional), together with their suggested solutions. The different ideas were discussed extensively and then listed in order to synthesize all the comments made and cluster them into different lines of work. The outcome is expected to be delivered to the basin authority to be taken into consideration and eventually included into the short and medium-term agenda.





3. Description of the Reconquista River basin

The Reconquista River is an 82 km-long water course that flows into the Lower Parana Delta, more specifically into the *Luján* river through the rivers *Tigre* and *Reconquista Chico*, and also through an artificial channel, called *Canal Aliviador* (which is, in addition, the National Rowing course). The Reconquista basin has an extension of around 1670 km² covering 18 departments or municipalities of the Province of Buenos Aires: San Miguel, Hurlingham, Ituzaingó, Moreno, General Rodríguez, Morón, San Isidro, General San Martín, Merlo, Tres de Febrero, General Las Heras, Marcos Paz, Malvinas Argentinas, José C. Paz, Luján, Vicente López, Tigre and San Fernando (Fig.1).

The *upper basin* is delimited by the Ing. Carlos F. Roggero dam, where the so called *middle basin* begins. The middle basin runs up to the *Moron* stream, being that the start of the *lower basin*. The river is characterised by a low slope with low runoff rate, typical of a plain river. Due to that, the surrounding territories are vulnerable to floods, mainly as a consequence of strong storms with intense precipitations.

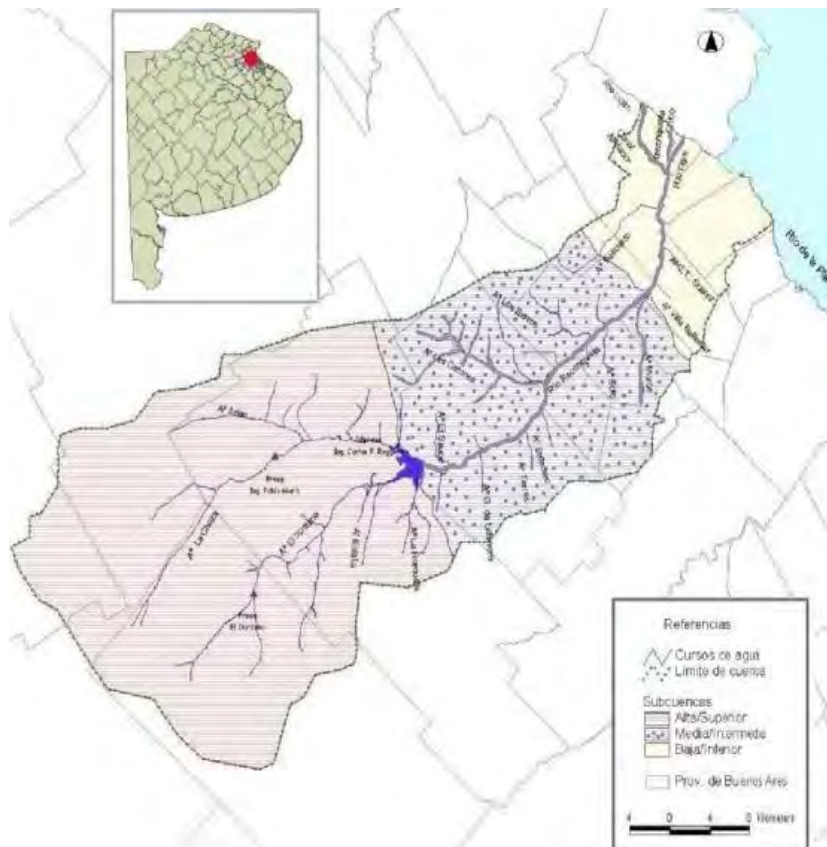


Fig.1. Reconquista river basin (upper, medium and lower basins)

Source: Defensor del Pueblo de la Nación et al. (2007)



Around 4 million inhabitants (13% of the country's population) live in this basin (Defensor del Pueblo de la Nación et al. 2007, p.17), in settlements of dissimilar densities, with a variety of land uses, including residential spaces, industrial areas, agricultural land, etc.

This basin, as the most of the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires, is characterised by acute imbalances between wealthy nuclei and large areas with high density, inhabited by low and very low income groups, usually with large deficits in social infrastructure and housing, poor and insufficient health and educational services, growing insecurity and typically large unemployment. In fact, about 17% of the inhabitants of the Reconquista basin are under the poverty level, in stark contrast with private residential developments for the higher income groups located in the lower basin, mainly in the municipalities of Tigre and San Fernando.

The lack of planning and/or planning deficiencies led to an unsustainable and irrational occupation of the territory. The concentration of the population, coupled with the extended lack of running water and sewage networks as well as the disorderly location of industries along the water course, which discharge their wastes along the river, have contributed to degrade the water quality of the Reconquista river (Defensor del Pueblo de la Nación et al. 2007).

The Reconquista Basin Committee (COMIREC), under the authority of the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires, was created through Law No.12.653/2001 with the purpose to coordinate the management of the basin, formulate environmental policies to preserve water resources, coordinate actions with national and provincial entities, have enforcement authority pursuant to the existing regulations, as well as towards the creation of the Honorary Advisory Council, as a space for public participation, among other functions (Gobierno de la Provincia de Buenos Aires 2001). In 2006, the provincial government approved the Environmental Sanitation Program of the Basin (Gobierno de la Provincia de Buenos Aires 2006).

In this context, the stakeholder initiative proposed by the Delta Alliance Argentinean Wing aimed to contribute from a technical perspective to the characterization of a set of conflicts and problems along the basin at different scales (municipal, basin) to be included in a short and medium-term agenda, and also to stimulate the sharing of solutions for the area.



4. The conflicts

The conflicts identified were mainly related to three types of issues: (i) territorial management and governance, (ii) degradation of natural resources, (iii) works and projects.

Territorial management and governance

The problems discussed within this component are mainly attributed to:

- Lack of an integral planning strategy that includes social and land use issues.
- Institutional weakness of the basin authorities to cope with pressures from provincial or even national sources.
- The non-binding character of the Honorary Advisory Council, which creates disagreement among the intervening actors and discourages participation.
- The lack of transparency in the information, and the lack of communication channels by which the scientific community may share information with the community at large.
- The lack of an adaptive planning scheme that considers uncertainty and future risks associated with flood hazard and climate variability.

Degradation of natural resources

The problems discussed within this component are mainly based on:

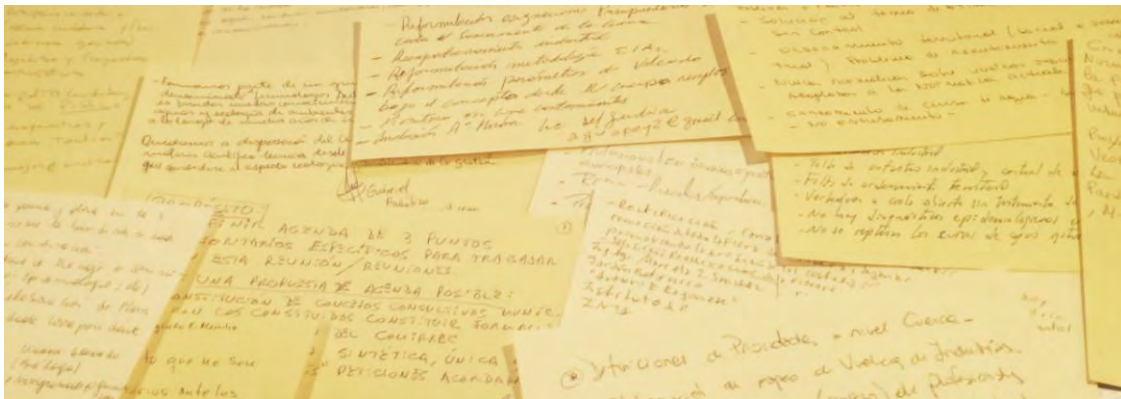
- Continuous loss of autochthonous flora and fauna (terrestrial and aquatic) due to the construction of channels, the rectification of water courses, the removal of the vegetal species of the stream bed, the unsustainable use of land, industrial pollution of water and soil, inadequate or non existent sewage, etc.
- Coastal erosion caused mainly by the removal of the vegetal species of the stream bed.
- Lost of the natural water course due to the rectification of some sections of the river.
- Lack and inaccuracy of data provided by official institutions.
- Water and soil pollution caused by industrial spillages and also due to domestic waste, given that the coverage of sewage services in the basin is insufficient and inadequate, as mentioned.
- Lack of data, monitoring, mapping and regulations on industrial spillages.
- Informal settlements located in polluted soils and flood risk areas.



Works and projects

The problems considered under this component are mainly those related to:

- The effects that already approved projects have on the municipalities where they are being developed, and the effects that they have on the neighbouring municipalities.
- The effects that the projects that are being developed have on the other areas of the basin which do not receive funding or where projects are delayed or do not have access to funding.
- The lack of avenues of participation by means of which civil society may intervene towards improving projects.
- The lack of information about the projects that are being developed along the basin and their consequences.



5. Perceived solutions

The proposed solutions to the problems identified were:

- To systematically define and establish priorities along the basin and in each of its areas (upper, medium and lower basin) taking into account a territorial management strategy.
- Reduce social and spatial polarization, produced inter alia by the lack of planning, through integral strategies with the participation of civil society.
- Develop a Sanitation Plan with the participation of civil society. That plan should take into consideration territorial management, natural resources conservation, water, waste, flood risk, sewage, and pollution.
- Establish participation processes for civil society in order to allow the different groups to voice their views and reveal their preferences.



- Consider reformulation of current budgetary allocations towards enhancing the sanitation infrastructure of the basin and its operational systems.
- Improve and update policy on industrial spillages, according to international regulations and standards on the matter.
- Map industries (and subsequently industrial spillages) and review and update industrial permits.
- Reformulate industrial spillages parameters taking into account the impacts on the basin and in particular on water quality.
- Develop a robust and comprehensive waste management programme, taken into account the specific conditions in different areas of the basin.
- Create a technical expert committee to deliver integrated environmental assessments on the entire basin.
- Develop an assessment on the flora and fauna species (terrestrial and aquatic) to establish a base line of biodiversity and allow further work on conservation.
- Reformulation of environmental impact evaluations.
- Promote soil remediation and environmental restoration plans and projects.
- Online monitoring of industrial spillages and water quality.
- Preservation of flora and fauna, environmental restoration, removal of invasive exotic species and plantation of native species.
- Elaborate an environmental education plan.

6. Results of the meeting.

The conclusions of this initiative are being submitted to the COMIREC as a technical report, in order to be used as a knowledge base for the elaboration of priorities within the political agenda and foster the consideration of solutions.

The document will also be eventually used in meetings within the scope of the COMIREC, such as the ones concerning integrated management of urban solid waste, meetings with Universities involved in projects within the area, etc.

7. Further activities.

During the meeting, the COMIREC and the stakeholders seemed to have a consensus on developing this type of initiatives regularly in order to embed them in the institutional framework.



The development of regular meetings could also help to empower citizens and legitimize decision making, having consensus and informed based decisions.

Delta Alliance was also invited to participate in another meeting with members of academia in order to be part of the debate on the projects for the area carried on by these institutions.

References

Defensor del Pueblo de la Nación et al., 2007. *Informe especial cuenca del rio Reconquista. Primera parte.*

Gobierno de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, 2006. Decreto 3002/2006.

Gobierno de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, 2001. Ley 12.653/2001.



STAKEHOLDER INITIATIVE

"MESA DE DIÁLOGO CUENCA DEL RECONQUISTA"
(Roundtable for a Dialogue on the Reconquista River Basin)

- IMAGES -



INTA AMBA - Place of the meeting







STAKEHOLDER INITIATIVE

"MESA DE DIÁLOGO CUENCA DEL RECONQUISTA"
(Roundtable for a Dialogue on the Reconquista River Basin)

- ANNEX -

Presentations by
MSc. Arch. Verónica M.E. Zagare , Dr. Diego Sepúlveda Carmona,
and Dr. Ángel Menendez.



Mesa de diálogo de la Cuenca del Reconquista

Identificando dificultades y logrando acuerdos y compromisos para jerarquizar y priorizar futuras intervenciones.

Pilares para la planificación en Cuencas

INSTITUCIONAL

Organización, desarrollo y aplicación de planes y programas...
(coordinación vertical y horizontal)

TÉCNICO

Conocimiento y experiencias en distintos campos



RELACIONAL

Planificación colaborativa;
Participación pública en los procesos de toma de decisión;
Generación colectiva del conocimiento, cultura.

ESTRATEGIAS DE INTERVENCIÓN

Infraestructura verde; Lugar para el río;
Construyendo con la naturaleza; etc.

**Diferentes estrategias y resultados para diferentes problemas,
con el mismo espíritu de participación que guía al proceso de desarrollo.**

OBJETIVOS DE LA MESA DE TRABAJO

Identificar en el plano de la ingeniería de gestión, las **dificultades** que retrasan las acciones conjuntas, para lograr **acuerdos** y **compromisos** entre las partes, jerarquizar y priorizar **futuras intervenciones**.

Búsqueda de una **representatividad** de los diferentes actores a través del desarrollo de plataformas de diálogo en las cuales se genere conocimiento acerca de:

- Cuáles son los **problemas** de la cuenca a solucionar...
- Cuáles son las **soluciones** posibles para esos problemas...

A su vez, con el objeto de pensar esas soluciones dentro de una perspectiva que **trascienda** nuestro horizonte temporal:

- Presentar una **visión de futuro**...

OBJETIVOS DE LA MESA DE TRABAJO

Lograr a través del **apoyo institucional**, que estas plataformas de diálogo sigan manteniendo **reuniones periódicas** a los fines de:

- Lograr una sinergia entre los actores, los técnicos y las instituciones para **trabajar en conjunto**;
- **Valorar la contribución de todos los actores**, en base a sus experiencias y conocimientos;
- Hacer que estos “espacios de discusión” **se conviertan en parte del proceso** de planificación, convirtiéndose en una instancia más del proceso de toma de decisiones.

EJEMPLOS

A continuación se presentarán dos ejemplos muy diferentes, en los cuales la población participó de la definición tanto de las problemáticas como de las soluciones.

Las **problemáticas** y **soluciones** son **muy distintas** al contexto del Río Reconquista, pero los **procedimientos** llevados a cabo para integrar los tres pilares (institucional, técnico y relacional) pueden servir de ejemplo para la actividad que estamos desarrollando hoy, aquí.

Si este proceso de definición de conflictos y soluciones se mantiene en el tiempo, puede derivar en acciones concretas que mejoren la situación actual y nos lleven a acercarnos a esa visión del territorio que tenemos.

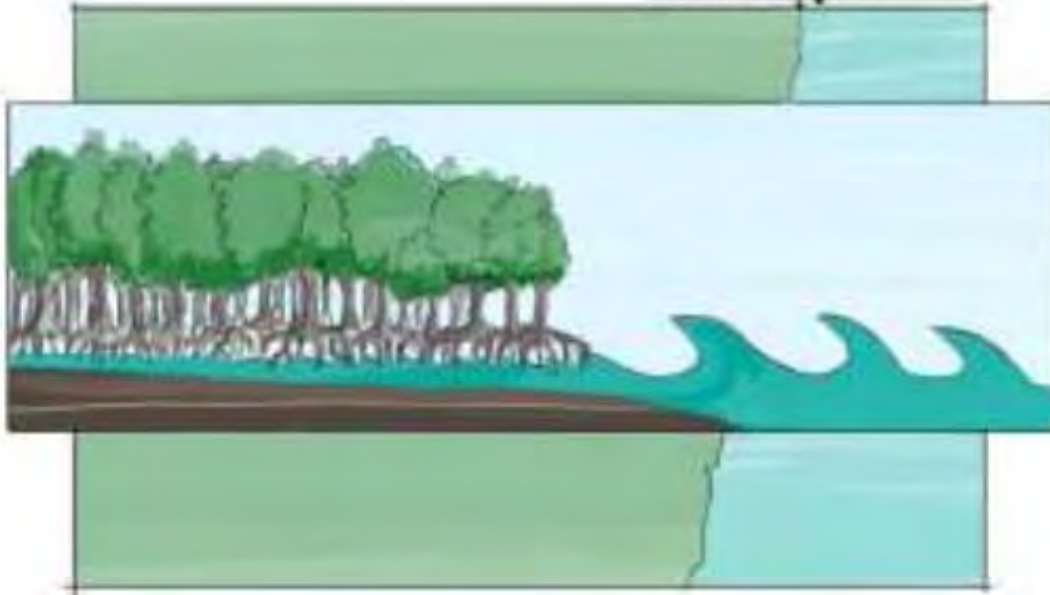
Ejemplo 1: Construyendo con la naturaleza Recuperación de manglares (Java)



Ejemplo 1: Construyendo con la naturaleza

Recuperación de manglares (Java)

Decades ago...



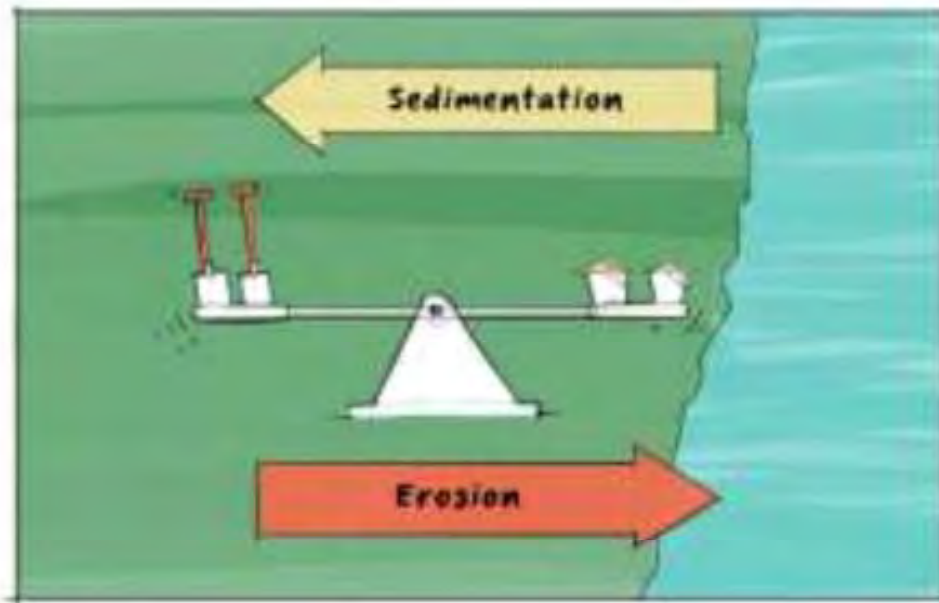
En el pasado, los manglares protegían la costa de Java.

Años después, la acuicultura se convirtió en una forma más rentable de producción, por lo que la gente comenzó a cultivar en pequeños estanques, ejecutados a nivel familiar y sin ninguna planificación integral.

Esto generó una gran erosión costera y los manglares desaparecieron.

La erosión era más rápida que el proceso de acumulación de sedimentos en la costa, lo cual hizo imposible que crezcan los manglares y convirtió a la zona en altamente inundable.

Esto generó la despoblación de la zona.



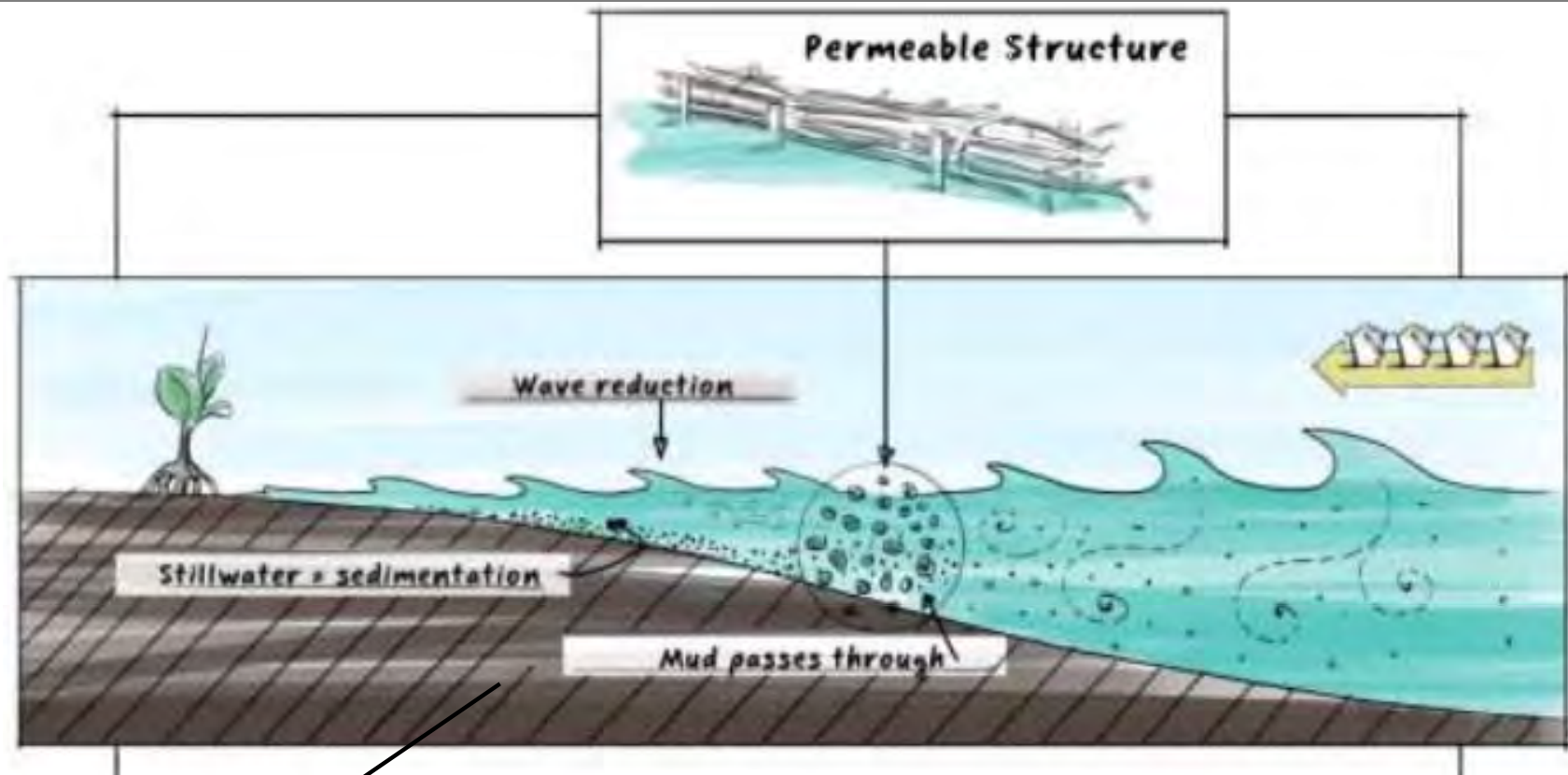
Ejemplo 1: Construyendo con la naturaleza Recuperación de manglares (Java)



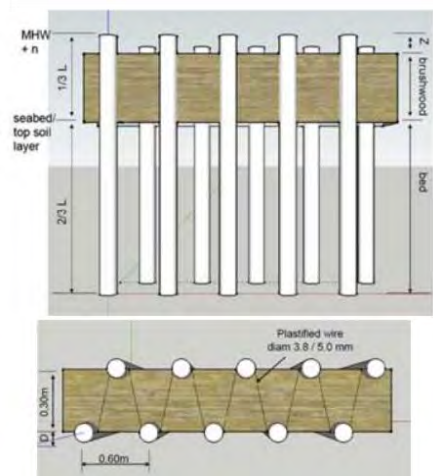
Frente a este conflicto o problema, se desarrolló una estrategia con los actores de la zona, para recuperar la costa perdida y favorecer el crecimiento de los manglares nuevamente.

Ejemplo 1: Construyendo con la naturaleza

Recuperación de manglares (Java)



La solución: construcción de estructuras permeables que permitían que el sedimento ingrese y se acumule en la costa, y que a su vez reducía el efecto de las olas, que causaba la erosión. Todo hecho, con el **conocimiento de la gente y el apoyo técnico e institucional.**



Ejemplo 1: Construyendo con la naturaleza

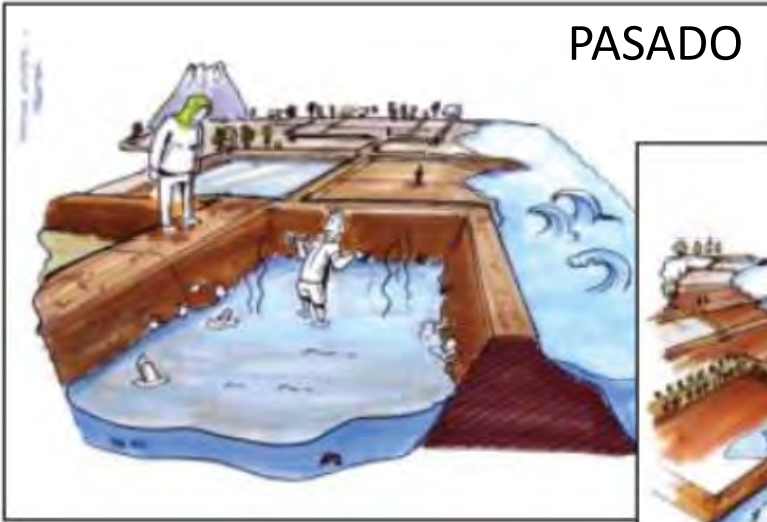
Recuperación de manglares (Java)



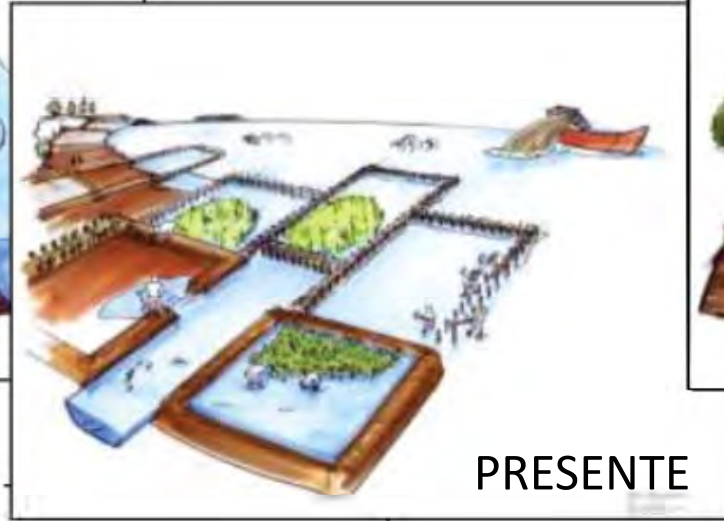
Ejemplo 1: Construyendo con la naturaleza

Recuperación de manglares (Java)

PASADO



PRESENTE



FUTURO



El resultado: la recuperación del manglar, de la función protectora, la re-población de la zona, y la continuidad de la acuicultura, practicada sustentablemente.

Ejemplo 2: Rotterdam – La plaza del agua - © De Urbanisten





El problema: inundaciones recurrentes por agua de lluvia. **La solución:** una estrategia de **desarrollo colaborativo** de un proyecto que solucione el problema y que a la vez aporte **espacios públicos de calidad a la ciudadanía, pensados por la ciudadanía.**

Ejemplo 2: Rotterdam – La plaza del agua - © De Urbanisten

WORKSHOP 1



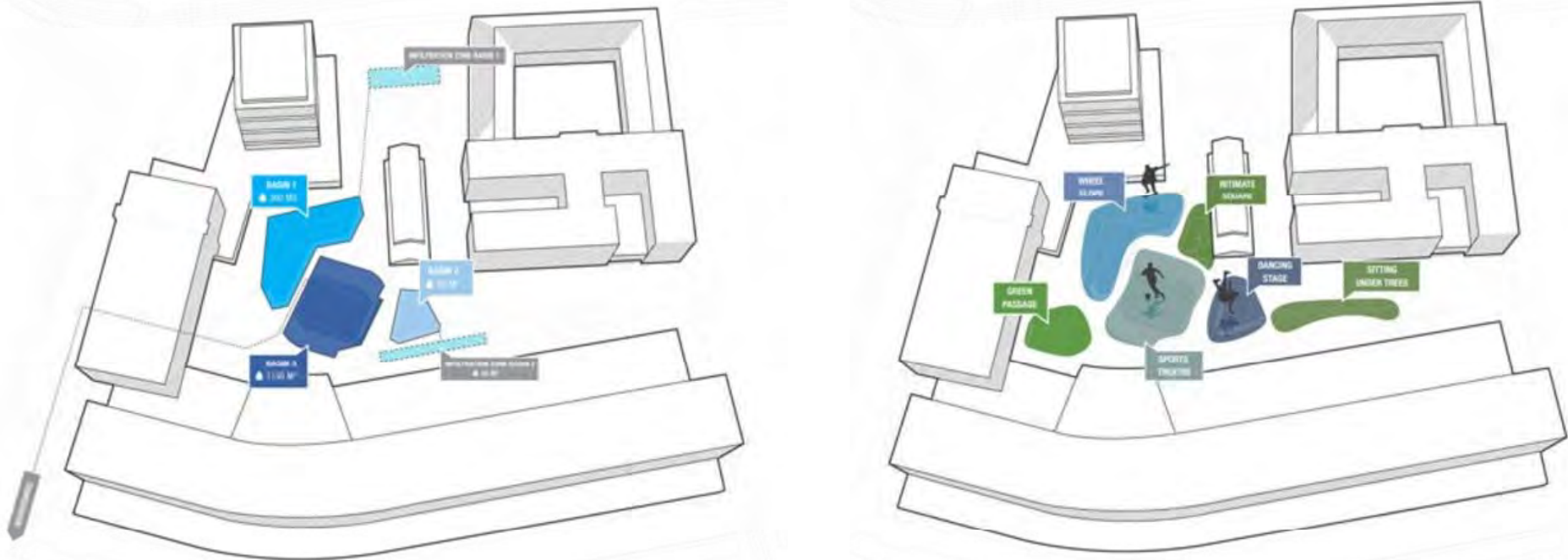
WORKSHOP 2



WORKSHOP 3



Ejemplo 2: Rotterdam – La plaza del agua - © De Urbanisten



A través de un proceso participativo en el cual intervinieron las instituciones gubernamentales, técnicos y ciudadanos, se desarrolló mediante una **serie de talleres**, un proyecto para la construcción de una plaza. Esa plaza serviría de **reservorio de agua** durante eventos de grandes lluvias, sirviendo para **retrasar el escurrimiento** no sólo del volumen de agua recibido en la plaza sino también en los **edificios circundantes**.

Ejemplo 2: Rotterdam – La plaza del agua - © De Urbanisten



Ejemplo 2: Rotterdam – La plaza del agua - © De Urbanisten



El resultado: una comunidad que ha participado de un proceso de toma de decisión, y un espacio público adaptivo que responde tanto a las necesidades como a las expectativas.



ALGUNAS CONSIDERACIONES...

Los modelos de **planificación colaborativa** producen acuerdos significantes al construir capacidad para la autogestión y como estrategias de comunicación, **tornando los problemas intratables en tratables** e incentivando el desarrollo de nuevos objetivos en común para la construcción de capital político, social e intelectual que puede ser usado no solo para lidiar con un problema específico sino también a través del tiempo.

En los sistemas complejos, como ser la Cuenca del Reconquista, las estrategias o cambios aplicados a nivel local tienen un valor muy grande, ya que **generan impactos** no sólo a ese nivel, sino también en los niveles superiores. Esto produce un aumento de la resiliencia **o capacidad de adaptación** del sistema completo, a la vez que **fortalece los procesos de representatividad**.

Es importante que estos espacios de diálogo se mantengan en el tiempo y se conviertan en parte de todos los procesos de toma de decisiones.



Muchas gracias!

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TUDelft

Mesa de dialogo de la Cuenca del Reconquista

Castelar, 31 de mayo de 2017

**EL RIESGO EN LA GESTIÓN
DE LOS RECURSOS
HÍDRICOS**

Angel N. Menéndez

FTDT, INA, FIUBA, UTN

PRESENTACIÓN

- **El riesgo en la gestión**
- **Problemas hídricos**
- **Inundaciones**
- **Provisión de agua**
- **Contaminación del agua**

PRESENTACIÓN

- **El riesgo en la gestión**
- **Problemas hídricos**
- **Inundaciones**
- **Provisión de agua**
- **Contaminación del agua**

EL RIESGO EN LA GESTIÓN

- Reclamo desde lo técnico a lo político
- Eliminar las expresiones del tipo *‘se acabaron o acabarán los problemas de inundación o contaminación’*
- Reemplazar por *‘se ha disminuido o se disminuirá el riesgo de inundación o de afectación por contaminación’*

PRESENTACIÓN

- El riesgo en la gestión
- Problemas hídricos
- Inundaciones
- Provisión de agua
- Contaminación del agua

PROBLEMAS HÍDRICOS

- Hay que gestionar la cantidad y calidad del agua
- Problemáticas hídricas significativas en una cuenca altamente urbanizada (Reconquista):
 - Inundaciones
 - Provisión de agua para industrias
 - Contaminación del agua

PRESENTACIÓN

- El riesgo en la gestión
- Problemas hídricos
- **Inundaciones**
- Provisión de agua
- Contaminación del agua

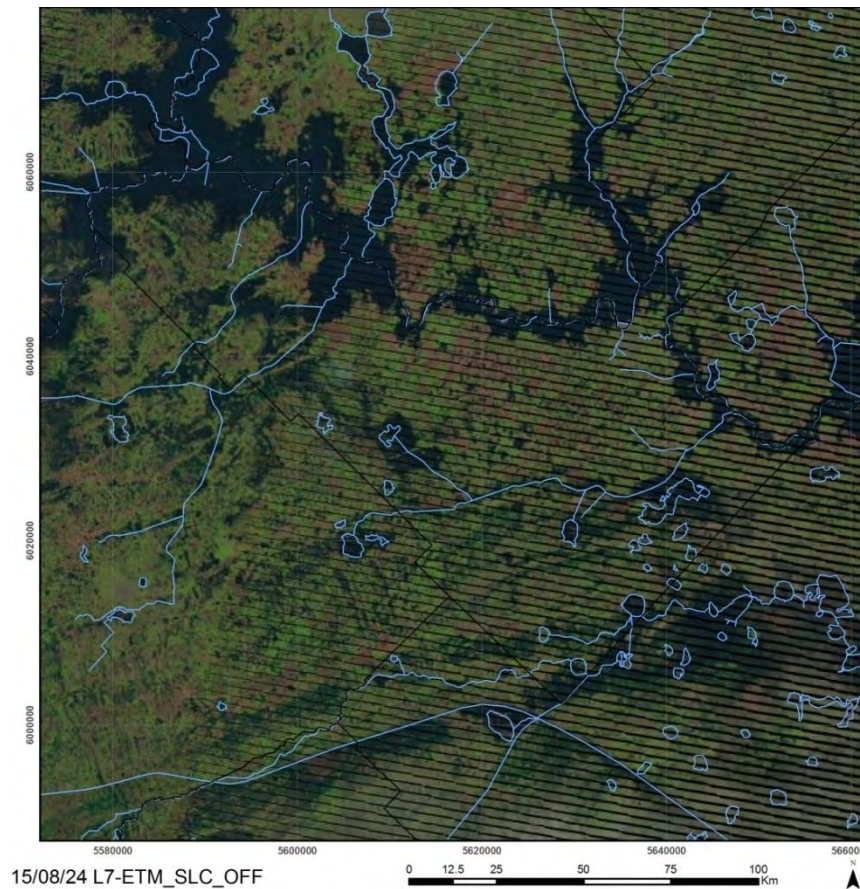
INUNDACIONES

- **Por desborde (río Reconquista):
insuficiencia del cauce principal de curso
de agua adyacente**
- **Por precipitaciones locales (inundaciones
urbanas): insuficiencia del sistema de
colectores pluviales**
- **Siempre existe un nivel de riesgo de
inundación. Afectado por variabilidad y
cambio climáticos**

INUNDACIONES POR DESBORDE

Río Salado en el Partido de Gral Belgrano

24-Ago-15

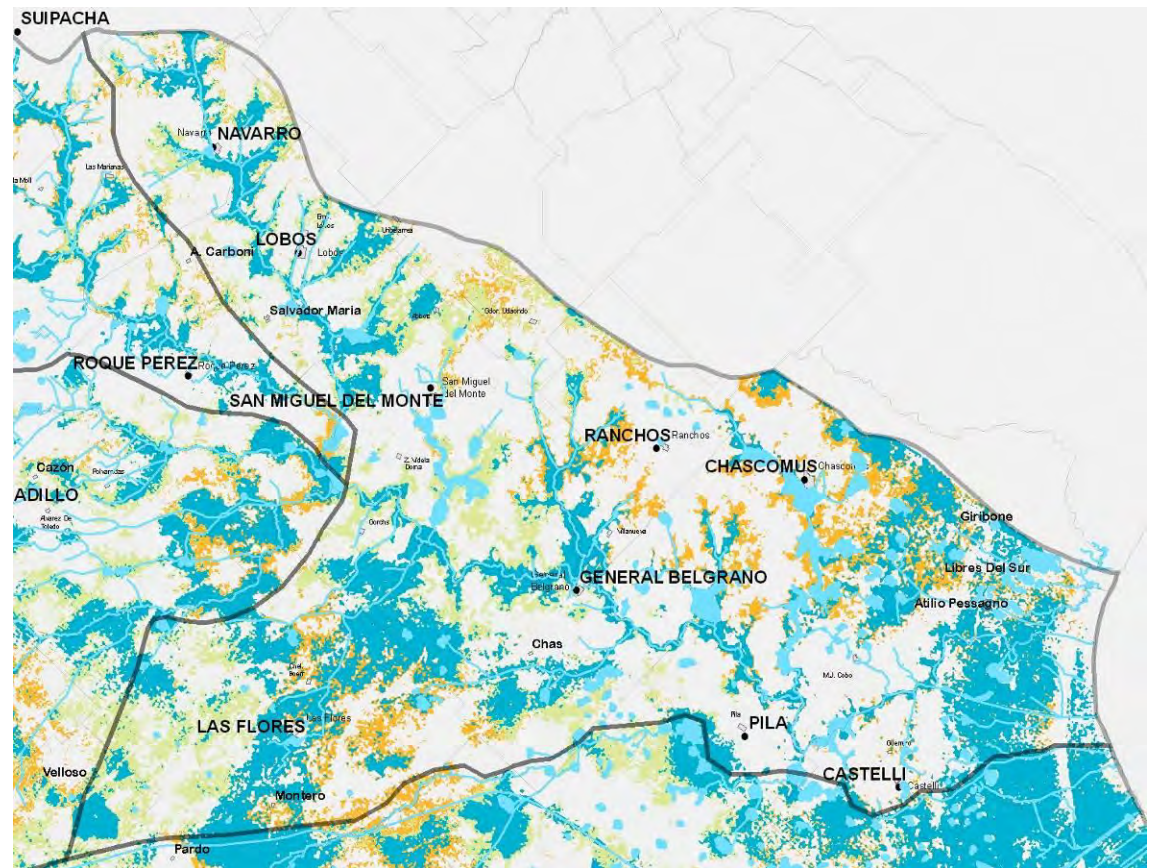


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INUNDACIONES POR DESBORDE

Río Salado en torno a Partido de Gral Belgrano

Mapa de peligro de inundación:
recurrencias de 2 (azul), 5 (verde) y 10 (anaranjado) años

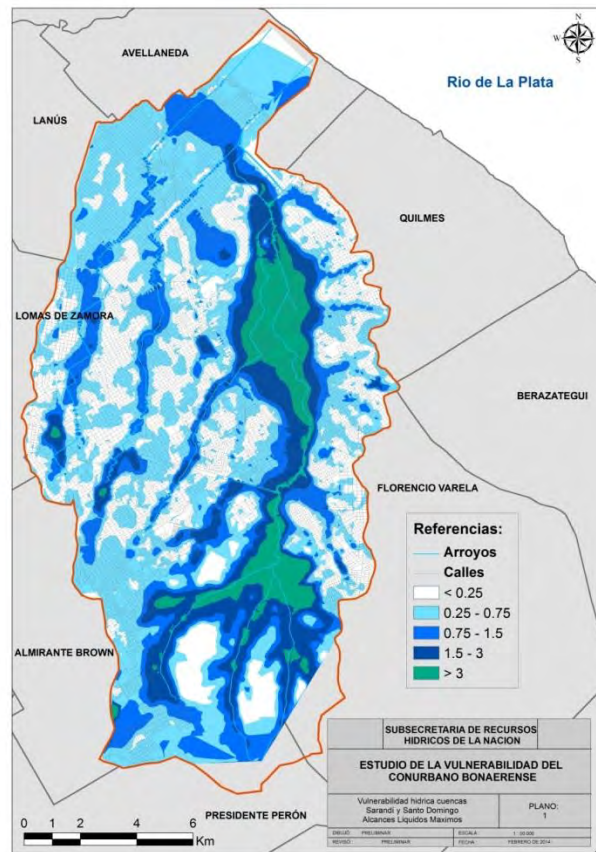
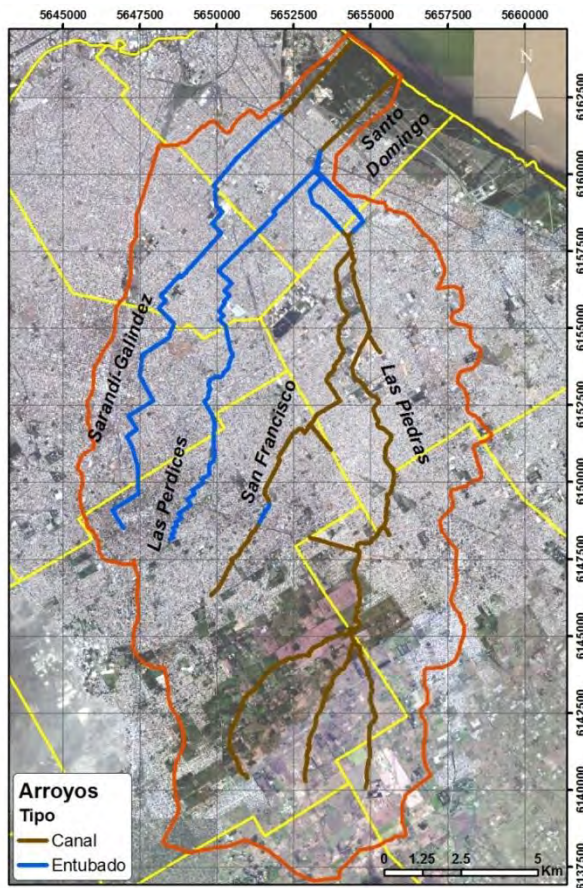


INUNDACIONES POR DESBORDE

- **La cuenca del río Reconquista ya cuenta con un proyecto implementado para el control de inundaciones**
- **Enfatizar el mantenimiento. Actualmente hay plan de limpieza y desobstrucción.**
- **Eventualmente, actualización del plan teniendo en cuenta deficiencias observadas, desarrollo urbano y condiciones climáticas actuales y previstas.**

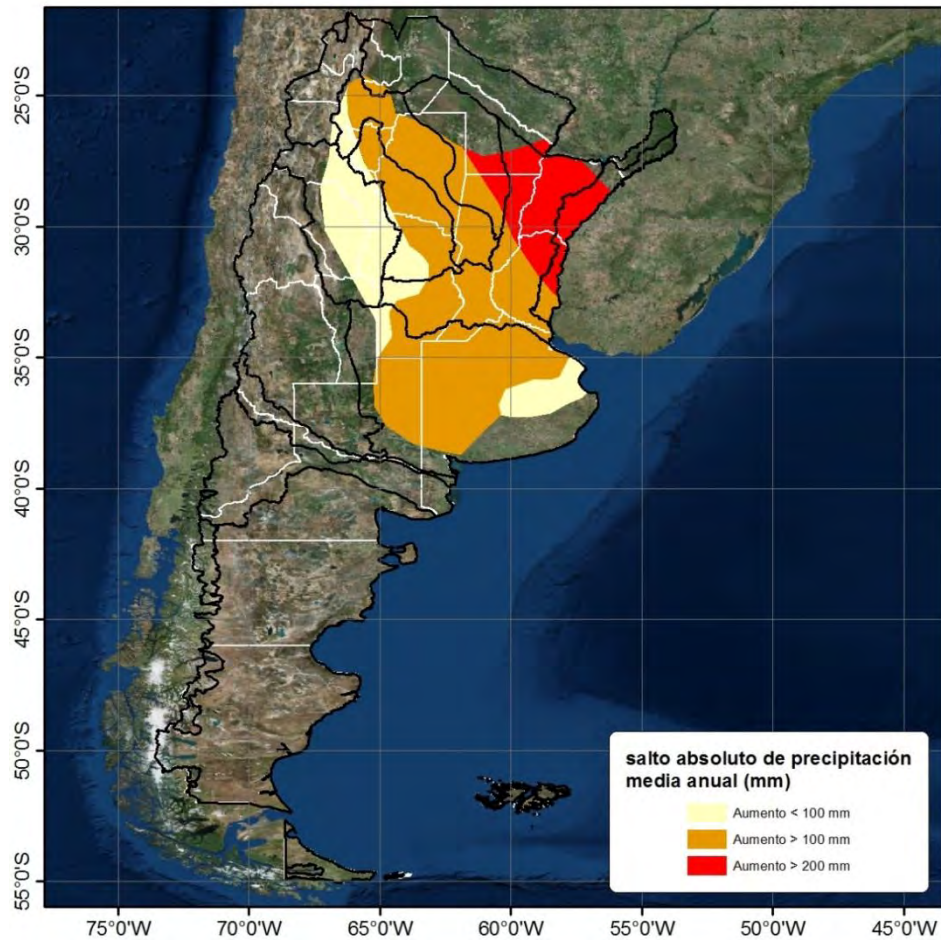
INUNDACIONES URBANAS

Cuenca Sarandí-Santo Domingo

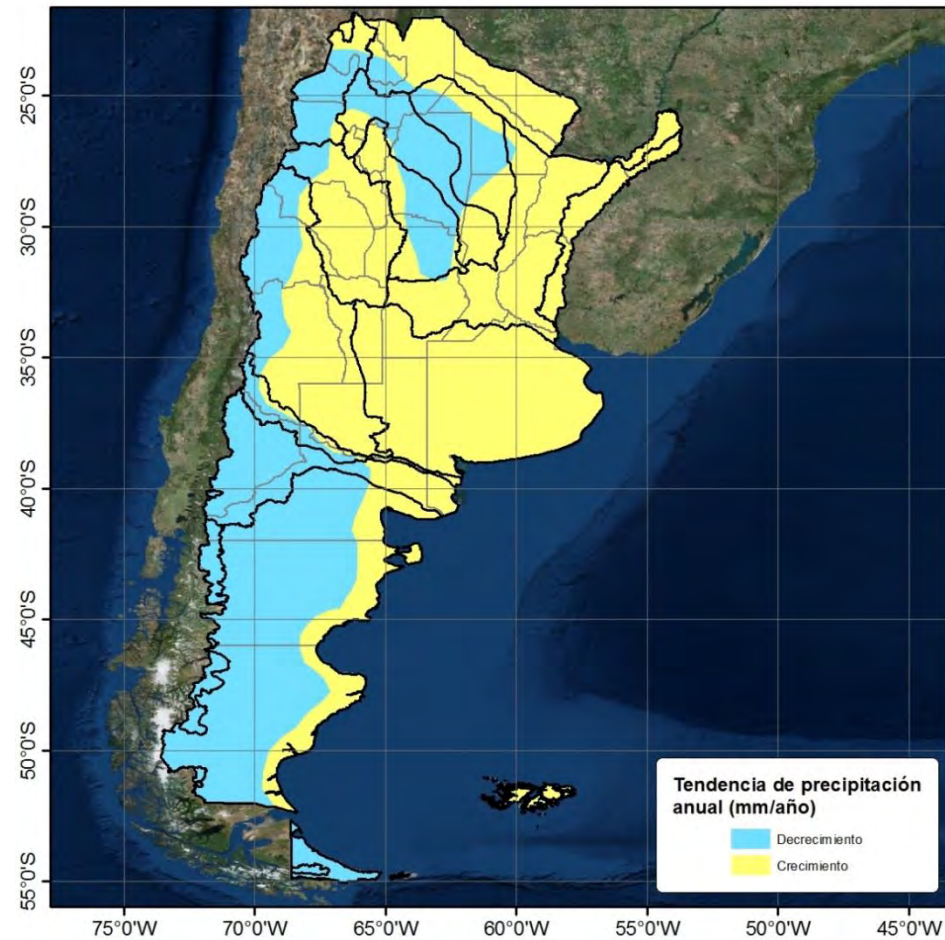


Predicción para
tormenta de
abril de 2013
(riesgo de vida)

CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO



Riesgo en gestión de recursos hídricos



Angel Menéndez – FTDT

PRESENTACIÓN

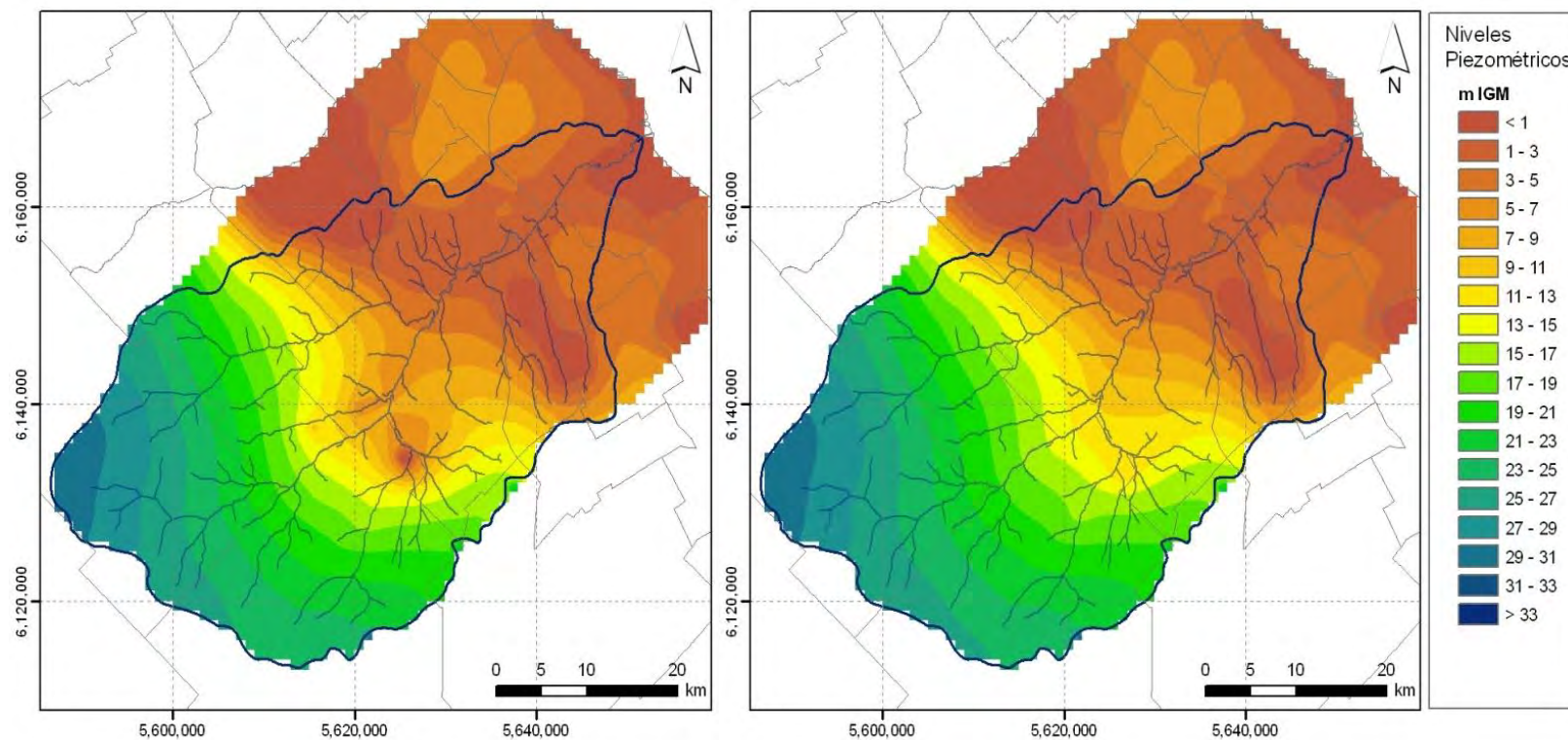
- El riesgo en la gestión
- Problemas hídricos
- Inundaciones
- **Provisión de agua**
- Contaminación del agua

PROVISIÓN AGUA INDUSTRIAS

- **La provisión de agua para grandes industrias se efectúa desde las aguas subterráneas.**
- **Es necesario cuantificar el efecto de extracción sobre el nivel o presión para garantizar sustentabilidad ante expansiones industriales o desarrollo de nuevos polos industriales**
- **Riesgo de no disponer de agua suficiente para todos los usos**

PROVISIÓN AGUA INDUSTRIAS

Cuenca Matanza-Riachuelo



Puelche

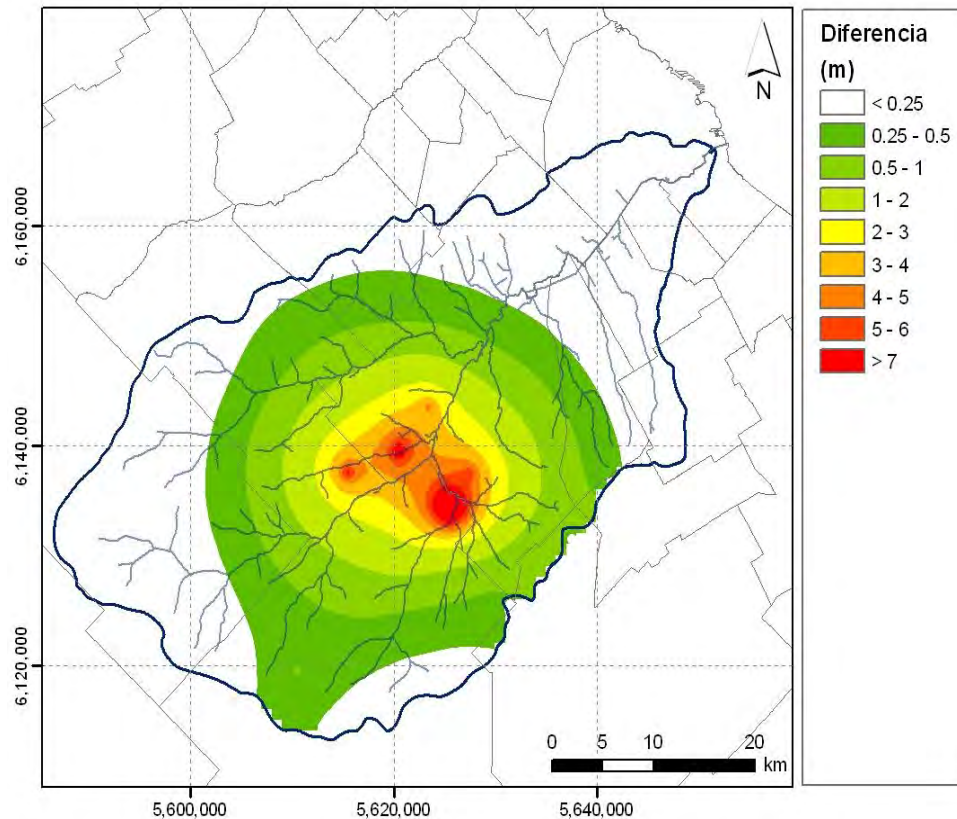
Situación actual

Sin extracción de grandes industrias

PROVISIÓN AGUA INDUSTRIAS

Cuenca Matanza-Riachuelo

*Situación actual -
Sin extracción de
grandes industrias*



Puelche

PRESENTACIÓN

- El riesgo en la gestión
- Problemas hídricos
- Inundaciones
- Provisión de agua
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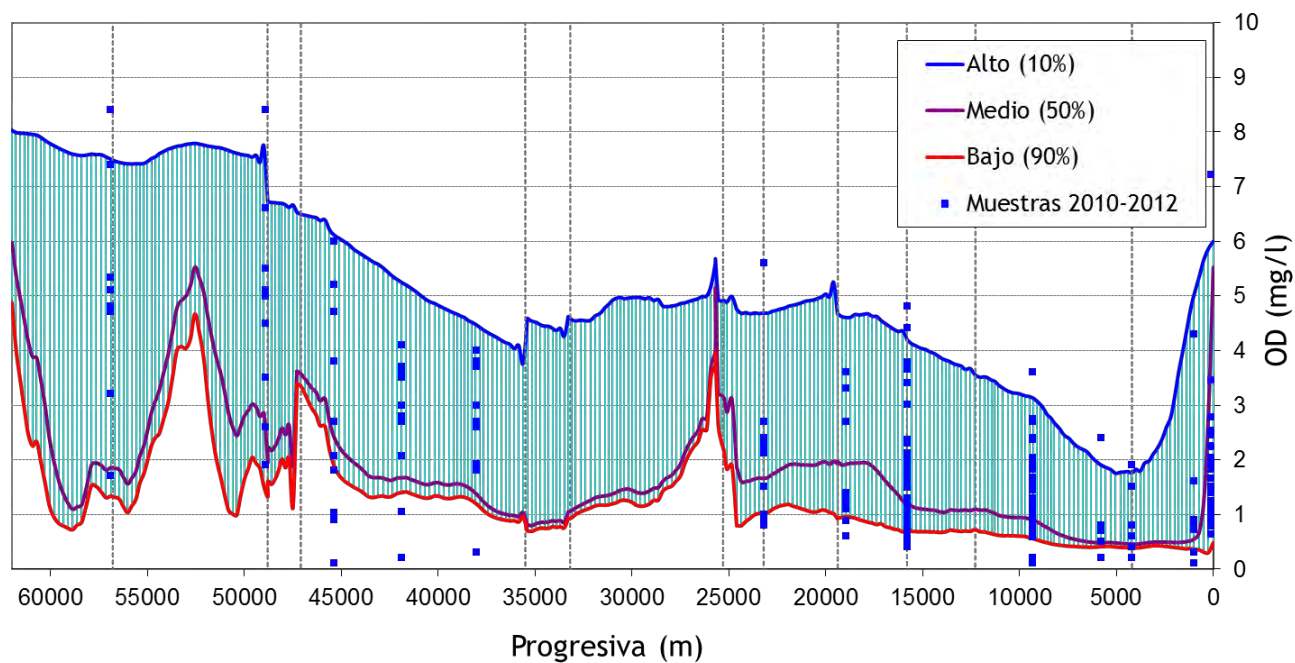
CONTAMINACIÓN DEL AGUA

- **La contaminación de las aguas está generada por las descargas desde fuentes domésticas, industriales y difusas**
- **Riesgo para consumo, recreación y preservación de biota**
- **La cuenca del río Reconquista necesita un plan de remediación de la contaminación similar al de la cuenca del Matanza-Riachuelo**

CONTAMINACIÓN DEL AGUA

Cuenca Matanza-Riachuelo

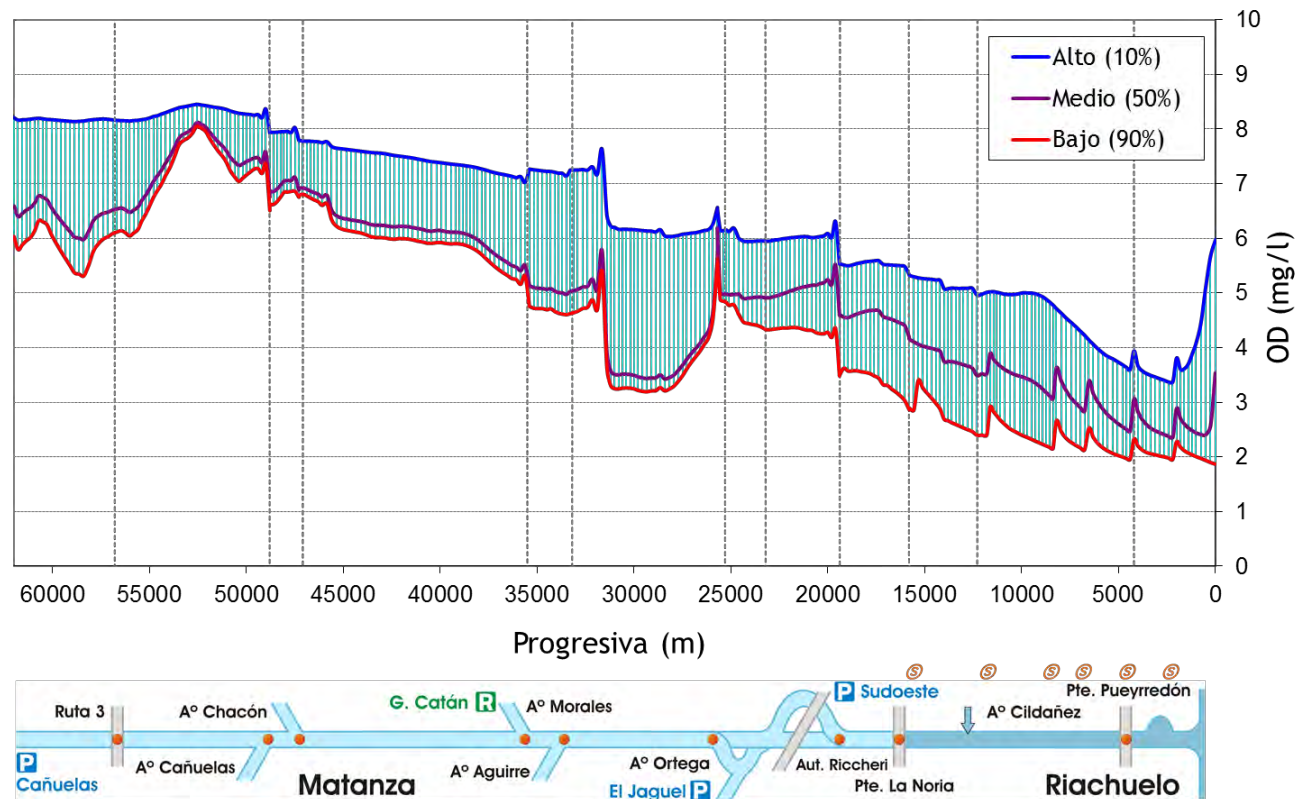
Escenario de base



CONTAMINACIÓN DEL AGUA

Cuenca Matanza-Riachuelo

Escenario de proyecto



A photograph showing a flooded area with a bridge in the background. A white car is visible on the bridge. The water is murky and reflects the overcast sky. There are trees and bushes in the foreground and background.

Gracias...

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