The UNECE Water Convention 20 years of experience in supporting transboundary water cooperation on the ground

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The Water Convention: making a difference on the ground...

A great number of transboundary water agreements in both East ...



The Water Convention: making a difference on the ground...

...and West



... in various contexts

Significant diversity within UNECE region:

Water challenges ✓ Growing problem of water scarcity ✓ Extreme events

Political landscape

Economic and social conditions

How?

A strong institutional framework and a comprehensive programme of work supporting...

→ The development of soft-law tools: Guidelines..

→ Projects on the ground: NPDs, capacity building...

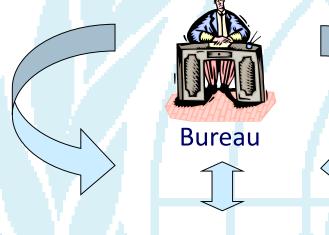
- → Advisory services: new agreements, establishing joint bodies
- → Exchange of experience

Institutional framework

Meeting of the Parties



Legal Board



Working Group on Integrated Water Resources Management



Task Force on Water and Climate

Task Force on Water-Food-Ecosystems-Energy Nexus

A permanent institutional platform ensures sustained progress and long-term results

Secretariat

Soft law development to support implementation

- Water pollution by hazardous substances (1994)
- Water pollution from fertilizers (1995)
- Licensing of wastewater discharges (1996)
- Monitoring & assessment of rivers & lakes (1996), transboundary groundwaters
- Sustainable flood prevention (2000)
- Safety of pipelines (2006)
- Payments for ecosystem services (2007)
- Transboundary flood management (2007)
- Tailing management facilities (2009)
- Water and adaptation to climate change (2009)
- Guide to Implementing the Water Convention (2009)
- Transboundary groundwaters (2012)...
- Assessing benefits of cooperation (2015)
- Nexus assessment methodology (2015)



Comprehensive work programmes

Work programme 2010-2012: 100% implemented

Work programme 2013-2015:

Area 1: Support to implementation

- Area 2: EU Water Initiative National Policy Dialogues
- Area 3: Quantifying the benefits of transboundary cooperation
- Area 4: Adapting to climate change in transboundary basins
- Area 5: Water- food-energy-ecosystems nexus
- Area 6: Opening of the Convention
- Area 7: Promotion of the Convention and establishment of strategic partnerships

Work on benefits of cooperation under the Water Convention

Objective: To support Governments to estimate the broad range of potential benefits of TWC to encourage cooperation

 \rightarrow A Policy Guidance Note on identifying, assessing and communicating the benefits of TWC

	On economic activities	Beyond economic activities
From improved water management	 Economic benefits Activity and productivity in economic sectors Economic impacts of water-related hazards 	 Social and environmental benefits Health impacts Employment and poverty Cultural value, recreation
From enhanced trust	Regional economic integration benefits • Goods, services, labour • Cross-border investments • Infrastructure networks	 Peace and security benefits Peace and security Avoided cost of military conflict, military spending

Responding to the needs example of water and adaptation to climate change

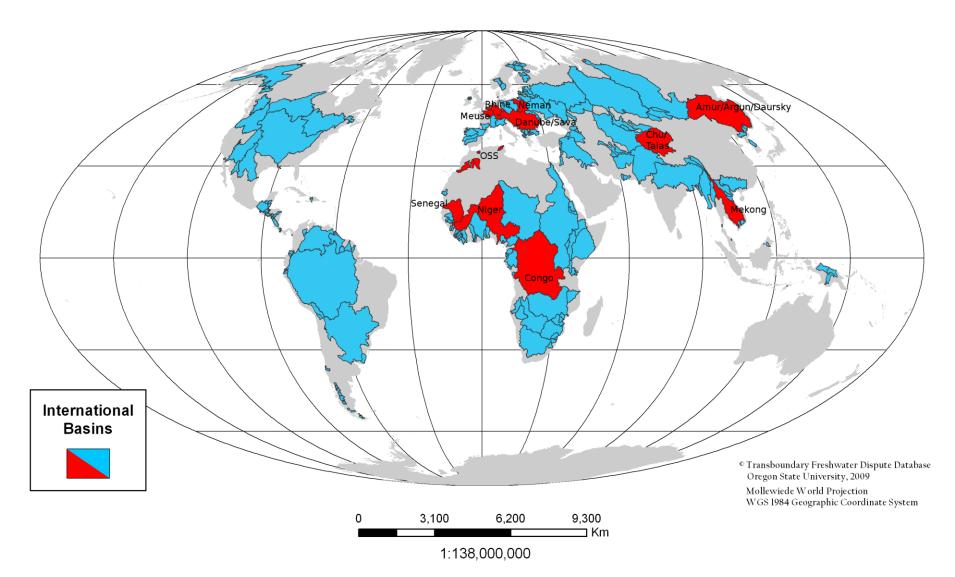


Impacts of climate change on water -> needs for transboundary cooperation -> Task Force on Water and Climate

- Guidance on water and adaptation to climate change (2009)
- Collection of lessons learned and good practices (2015)
- Annual global workshops
- Pilot projects to apply the Guidance a global network of basins
- Global platform for sharing of experience

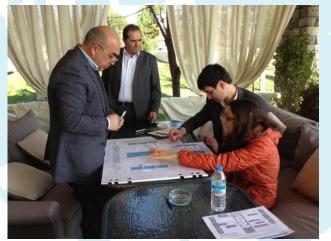
Basins in the global network of basins working on climate change

International River Basins



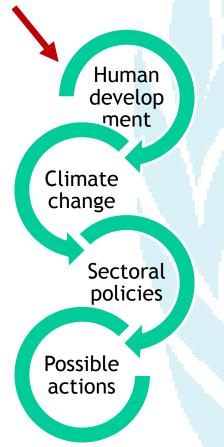
Assessment of the water-food-energyecosystems nexus under the Water Convention in selected basins

- Work overseen and guided by the nexus Task Force
- Several basins assessed pan-Europe, Africa, Asia; different nexus settings, climate, resource scarcity etc.
- Key partners: Finland (lead)/Finnish Environment Institute SYKE, FAO, Royal Institute of Technology (Stockholm)
- Generic methodology developed & piloted; basins assessed: the Alazani/Ganikh, Sava, Syr Darya
- Participatory process supports an Intersectoral dialogue for sustainable development
- Proposed to be replicated on the NW
 Sahara Aquifer & Niger Basin



Why a Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus in transboundary river basins?

Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus



Need to integrate/coordinate:

 A better understanding of inter-sector and inter-resources dynamics allows accounting for impacts & more effective resource management

2. To make policies and actions more coherent across sectors and countries

Country 1: policies and actions Country 2: policies and actions

Communication, collaboration and joint action!

Convention is supporting agreements: Intergovernmental bilateral Dniester Basin Treaty of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine supported by UNECE and OSCE



Practical support to establish cooperation - example of the Drin

- Drin river basin (Albania, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Kosovo (under UN SC resolution 1244))
- Launch of "Drin Dialogue" in 2009, in partnership with GWP-Mediterranean and Petersberg Process
- MOU "Shared Vision for the management of the Drin Basin" - 2011
- Support by the GEF

Working with non-Parties in difficult conflictprone regions: Tajik-Afghan example Establishing cooperation on hydrology and environment in upper Amudarya between Tajikistan and Afghanistan (2012-2013): -bilateral working group -exchange of hydrological data -visits to hydrological monitoring stations -cooperation with border guards -first steps: cooperation in flood management and emergency situations, agreeing on compatible hydrological monitoring equipment, methods and models -vision for the future: integrating Afghanistan in the Aral Sea cooperation (IFAS)

Some lessons learnt

- Agreements, joint bodies (commissions etc.) are key to establishment of sustainable transboundary water cooperation
- A constructive **dialogue** and **identification of common interest** among riparians and with partners is necessary
- Establishment of contacts and a necessary basis through technical cooperation for building trust among riparian countries - potential for a more political dimension
- Developing effective transboundary cooperation takes time - long-term engagement and patience important
- Sharing / solidarity/political willingness essential for progress, and identification of windows of opportunity!



Why is the Convention relevant for Africa?

- Sound legal framework coupled with action to support implementation and implementation committee
- Catalyst for cooperation, balanced approach for both upstream and downstream countries
- Several African countries already participated in the Convention's activities, some showed some interest - the Convention can support such requests
- Cooperation with partners such as ECA, GWP, SADC, IGAD, ANBO, and many others
- Continuously evolve and address emerging issues that involve conflict potential (dam failure, climate change)
- BUT: It is up to each country to decide

Upcoming events and opportunities

- Meeting of the Parties: 17-19 November, Budapest: invitation to all, new work programme to be adopted:
 - Benefits: invitation to use the Guidance developped
 - Nexus: Invitation to use the methodology developed
 - Climate change: Invitation to join the global network of basins: next workshop in April 2016
 - Opening: national and subregional events
 - New work on water allocation in transboundary basins

Thank you!

More information

including guidelines, publications and information on activities under the Convention can be found at

http://unece.org/env/water

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River basin commissions and other institutions for transboundary

Capacity for Water Cooperation

water cooperation

