

Center of Water Studies and Arab Water Security

INTERNATIONAL ROUNDTABLE ON TRANSBOUNDARY WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THE SOUTHERN MEDITERRANEAN

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The 22 Arab Countries, members of the League of Arab States, recognizing the essential role of water in sustainable development and the impacts of water scarcity at the local, national and regional levels.

Decided to establish the Arab Ministerial Council for Water (2008), this reflects a regional political will to elevate water issues from the traditional technical level to the political and especially regional level.

The Ministerial Council adopted: the Strategy for Water Security in the Arab region in 2011

One of the main regional priority action plan of the strategy for ensuring water security across the region is to reinforce

cooperation on transboundary water resources since the most important challenge in the region is that large surface water resources as well as ground water systems between Arab countries are of transboundary nature.

Arab Countries have also the highest dependency on external water resources more than 80% of the annually renewable resources originate outside the boundaries of the Arab region .

The Nile River is shared between eleven riparian countries.

The Euphrates and Tigris rivers are shared between Turkey, Syria, and Iraq

Somalia and Mauritania also share international water courses with other countries from outside the Arab region.

This situation creates a complicated hydropolitical problem facing many Arab countries.

Shared water resources in the region in particular with upstream neighboring countries are usually a source of political tension and depend mostly on the political and economic relationships between countries.

The Arab Leaders give great importance to the water rights of the people in the Arab Occupied Territories in Palestine, Syria, and Lebanon.

Israel, the Occupying Authority is dominating and exploiting all the surface and ground water recourses (Jordan River) in these territories in violence of International law and Human law.

The Arab Ministerial Council recognizing all these challenges, and the lack of human and institutional capacity to deal with these challenges realized that action is urgently required:

The Arab Leaders urged the Center of Water Studies and Arab Water Security to develop programs for capacity building on water diplomacy and negotiation skills of Arab officials in cooperation with regional and international organizations.

The Center in partnership with the Arab Water Academy which was newly established in the Arab region, decided on a program for water diplomacy.

Water Diplomacy Program

Water diplomacy is at the heart of any successful response to a water scarce future, and provides the ability to maximize the benefits from shared water resources.

Capacity in the region needs to be raised through the development of :

- negotiation and communication skills
- increased knowledge about international water law
- forms of benefit and sharing
- diplomatic instruments .

The Arab Water Academy with the cooperation of the Center of Arab Water Security designed a capacity building program that brought together the world of water (water Ministries) and the world of Diplomacy (Foreign Affairs Ministries) through 3modules:

1. Context of water Diplomacy

The first module was centered on the Analysis of the international trends and the institutional and legal framework in which a diplomat operates participants have learned to:

- Understand water stress in the region
- Use international water law effectively , evaluate how law can stimulate cooperation
- Analyze existing transboundary water sharing mechanisms, internationally and regionally in order to identify possibilities for increased shared benefits.

2. Sharing the benefits, development of skills and practices

The second module did address skills development through pro-active and engaging forms of education , so participants have learned how to :

- Make a strategic analysis of a transboundary water case
- Develop effective negotiation skills focusing on team building
- Identify and apply effective inter-cultural communication skills

3. Water Diplomacy beyond water

The third module has brought together the insights and skills of the first 2 modules, using them in real life situations by developing scenarios for national and regional cases:

- to increase the benefits from shared resources
- Understand and use multi-level decision making on shared water resources
- Develop a long term perspective on regional cases
- Identify and communicate ideas of benefit sharing in the management of shared water resources in the Arab region

The water Diplomacy program was implemented with the famous **Clingendael Institute** (Netherlands) and with the cooperation of politicians (Ministers) , regional and international water and law experts , specialists in diplomacy .

After completing the program we were all satisfied, the Center, the Academy and the participants who became **Water Diplomats**.

The Arab Leaders encourage such training programs with the Academy and with other regional or international organizations

Water Diplomats have acquired the knowledge and the training and were prepared:

- To operate in a complex political economy as facilitators of reform, of change and transformation
- To understand the principles of international water law and other legal mechanisms and apply strategies that lead to successful agreements on shared water resources
- To enhance their skills through the mastering of techniques of negotiation, mediation, facilitation and international communication.
- To learn and apply diplomatic methods as a means to transform the potential risk of conflict over water into forms of cooperation that will lead to Peace and Stability in the Region.

Thank you