

Cooperación Suiza en América Central

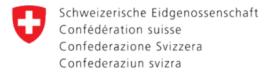




# Second Workshop River Basin Commissions and other Joint Bodies for Transboundary Water Cooperation: Technical Aspects







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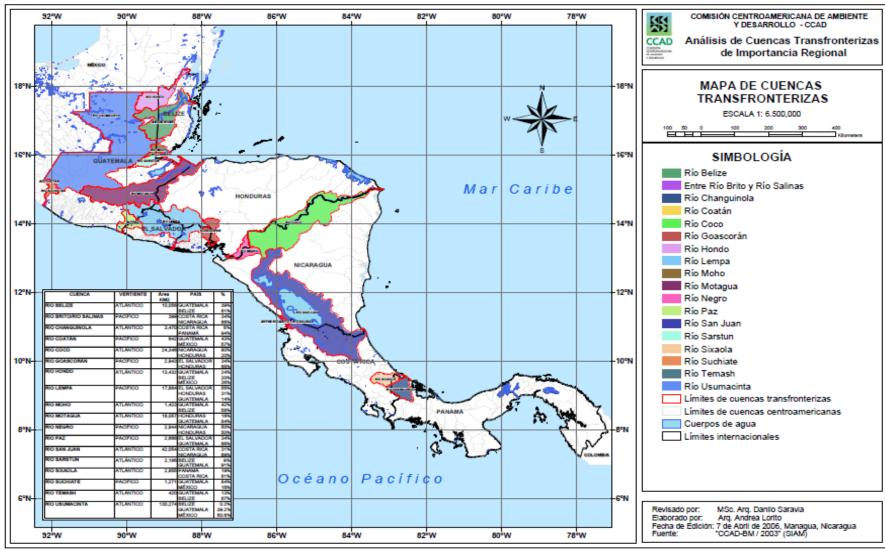
# Costa Rica - Panama Binational Commission for Integrated Management of the Sixaola River Basin

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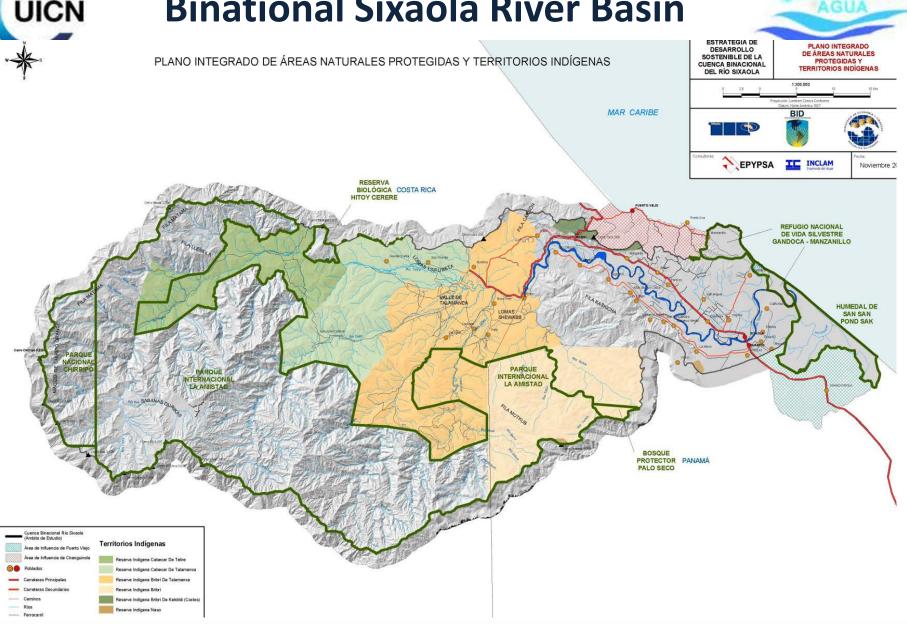
### **Geographic Location**







### **Binational Sixaola River Basin**





### The Binational Sixaola River Basin Commission

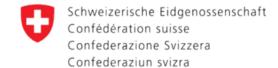


### • Background:

- Between 2003 and 2004, a participatory strategy for Sustainable Development of the Sixaloa River Basin was formulated.
- As a result, the "Integrated Management of Ecosystems in the Sixaola Binational River Basin" project was formulated in conjunction with the main contributors.
- In 2008, the project was approved by both governments and funded by GEF / IDB.
- In 2009, the Binational Sixaola River Basin Commission was founded.







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### Binational Sixaloa River Basin Comission Costa Rica – Panama





### **BRIDGE Project: Building River Dialogue and Governance**



- **Objective:** Improving governance in nine transboundary basins using as an approach capacity building, momentum of leadership, establishment of a consensus and demonstration of the results.
- Global Project implemented by IUCN in nine transboundary basins, located in three areas:
  - Mekong region (Asia).
  - South America.
  - MESOAMERICA. (Sixaola River Costa Rica-Panamá)
- Funded by the "Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation" -SDC:
  - First phase 2011-2013.
  - Second phase 2013-2015.



### Binational Sixaola Commission 2012



- Background:
  - Unconsolidated Commission.
  - Fully dependent on the Binational Sixaloa Project.
  - Inadequate functioning regulations
- Membership (21)
  - 14 public institutions.
  - 6 civil society representatives,
  - 1 project coordinator.



 STRATEGIC ALLIANCE between IUCN's BRIDGE Project, the Binational Sixaola Project and Executive Secretaries from the transboundary agreement.



# Basic Principles of the Convention on Co-operation in Transboundary Development



- a. The basin as a shared resource j. Environmental Impact
- b. Good neighbourliness:
- c. Sustainable development
- d. Ethnic and cultural diversity
- e. Cooperation
- f. Equitative use
- g. Prevention, reduction and
- control of pollution
- h. Social Participation
- i. Subsidiarity:

**Assessments:** 

- k. Exchange of information
- I. Good faith negotiation process
- m. Recovery
- n. Environmentally-friendly
- productive activities



## Binational Sixaola River Basin Commission Agreement





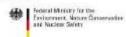






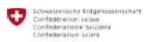


Supported by:



based on a decision of the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germeny





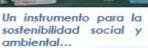
Agencie Suiza para el Deserrollo v la Cooperación COSUDE.

### REGLAMENTO de la Comisión Binacional de la Cuenca del Río Sixaola













### **New Regulations**



- In 2013, preparatory meetings were held in order to summon new contributors.
- Elections of civil society representatives (October-November): native territories (6), producers (2), business associations (2), local development associations (2).
- First General Assembly on November the 18<sup>th</sup> 2013: the Binational Commission of the Sixaola River Basin restructured, with the ratification of 28 members and the designation of a Coordinating Unit.
- In January 2014, the Binational Sixaola Commission established eight special task groups and they are currently working on their plans of action:
  - Agriculture, Environment, Risk Management,
     Health, Infrastructure, Enhancement,
     Trade and Tourism.





### **New Regulations**



#### What is the Binational Sixaola Commission?

 Binational and Transboundary Governance Unit for Integrated Management in the Sixaola Binational River Basin

#### **Functions:**

- Coordination and development of the necessary measures for the Integrated River Basin Management.
- Preservation of natural resources and biodiversity.
- Promotion of sustainable production.
- Strengthening the binational institutional framework under the transboundary agreement and the current legislation of both countries.





### **Challenges**



- (Financial) Sustainability:
  - Roadmap and clear objectives.
  - Maintaining the interest of local contributors/ incentives / food and water safety.
  - Training to submit proposals.
  - Institutional budgets ??
- Institutional and legal arrangements: facilitation of processes.
- Empowerment (local contributors) and active participation.
- Political will for transboundary cooperation and implementation of principles of International Water Law.
- Appropriation of local contributors demanding cooperation to the binational structure.
- Grassroots empowerment makes cooperation possible.
- Without grassroots participation = no hydro-diplomacy = no peace



### For further information:



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