SESSION 6: Update on main content feedback from group work sessions and gaps to address



Transboundary Water Allocation Handbook
21 October 2019
Room IV, Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland





ENGINEERING & INFRASTRUCTURE

Recommendations:

- Prioritize drinking water needs.
- Use percentages rather than quantities.
- Introduce tradeoffs and offsets to optimize water allocation within and between basins.
- Determine allocations in a basin-integrated model: efficiency, availability of water, and reuse of water.
- Consider demands in different parts of the basin, including environmental demands.
- Take into account the needs of different sectors for benefit-sharing.



LAW & GOVERNANCE [1/2]

Recommendations:

- 1. Structure of the legal chapter: Include bottom-up + environmental, human rights and humanitarian law aspects and considerations.
- 2. Content of the Handbook:
- Should include a summary of existing allocation methodologies.
- Allocation should be based on the needs rather than rights-based approach (numbers vs. perceptions).
- Should make a distinction between consumptive vs non-consumptive uses of water, since the two have different legal consequences.
- Should be flexible: fixed percentages are too rigid.
- Should include emerging principles, such as environmental flows.



LAW & GOVERNANCE [2/2]

Recommendations:

- 3. Institutional and governance issues chapter, prerequisites for 'success':
- Robust institutions
- Strategy and planning
- Good governance principles

Suggested Case Studies

- Amu-Darya legal revamping of the system
- Syr-Darya flood protection system
- INCOMATI-MAPUTO basin
- Danube River Basin



HYDRO-DIPLOMACY & NEGOTIATIONS

Recommendations [1/2]

- 1. Questions to consider about inclusivity:
- Who's represented in negotiations and in management (interest groups)?
- What are the quantities (minimums during droughts, maximums during floods), quality (including temperature, for nuclear stations for example) and timing?
- How are the needs measured and negotiated? (For instance, can a country ask the neighbor to store more water/let more water flow?)
- 2. Governance and structure choosing between different models:
- Internal sovereignty vs. participation



HYDRO-DIPLOMACY & NEGOTIATIONS

Recommendations [2/2]

3. Importance of including unrepresented & marginalized views, including local and indigenous views.

Suggested Case Studies

• France and Switzerland; US and Canada (bilateral interests, rather than of each country); Danube river, Jordan (allocations and NGO participation), Nile (incorporating local and indigenous values). Hydro-diplomacy also concerns cooperation between different districts and regions within one country.



HYDROLOGY & GEOLOGY

Recommendations:

- 1. Water assessment is not a static phenomenon.
- 2. Difficulties associated with data scarcity: quality & communicating metadata.
- 3. Inclusion of future basin development plans in the Handbook.
- 4. Choice of Handbook format: either a comprehensive guide or a shorter and less detailed document that refers to other publications. It is important to ensure the Handbook consistency, so that some chapters are not more detailed than others.

SUGGESTED CASE STUDIES

- Senegal
- South America (La Plata river)



ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

Recommendations

- 1. The Handbook should include information on ecological flows, especially water quality and quantity aspects.
- 2. The Handbook might provide recommendations on the harmonization of laws and regulations in a given basin.
- 3. Important to identify transboundary ground waters protection zones and take into account their water needs, where flow is used for their recharge.
- 4. The Handbook may recommend developing an ecological status classification system based on bio, chemical and hydro-morphological quality data.

Suggested Case Studies

 Russia Azerbaijan Samur River agreement, Agreement on Joint Management of intergovernmental water sources in Central Asia, ICDPR



ECONOMICS & PUBLIC POLICY

Recommendations

- Demand management: efficiency, change use, demography
- Net benefit AND cost sharing
- % rather than fixed numbers.
- Policy objectives might differ between countries and change over time
- Beneficiary Pays Principle, not the Polluter Pays Principle. Cross sectoral benefits sharing: rural vs. urban, competing interests
- Approaches to data differ between countries
- Water accounting as a tool
- Limitations of water allocations: minimum ecological flows

Main feedback – Overall structure & flow



Recurring comments:

- Shift the focus from legal principles to practical issues
- Ensure that environmental, human rights, and humanitarian law aspects are included in the Handbook

Gaps to address & points to follow up on



Geographical representation

 LATIN AMERICA: No representatives present at meeting (OAS contributed via email), need to increase representation within next Expert Group.

Thematic areas

 GROUNDWATER: Need to enhance the prominence of groundwater in the Handbook and ensure inclusion of notable case studies on aquifer allocation.

Regional Workshops

 WORKSHOP 3: several countries have proposed options for workshops in their regions; Southern Africa one main proposal.

Timeline for development and publication



DRAFT OUTLINE DRAFT CHAPTER 2

DRAFT HANDBOOK

OCT 2019

FIRST EXPERT GROUP MEETING **MAR 2020**

SECOND EXPERT GROUP MEETING

CHAPTER

Q2 2020

FIRST REGIONAL WORKSHOP Q3 2020

SECOND REGIONAL WORKSHOP **OCT 2020**

THIRD EXPERT GROUP MEETING END 2020 (TBC)

THIRD REGIONAL WORKSHOP

CASE STUDIES: proposal, research, inputs, drafting, review, inclusion in Handbook

OUTLINE

2 MAIN
ELEMENTS
CHAPTERS

3-5

DRAFT HANDBOOK **APRIL 2021**

FINAL HANDBOOK

- CHAPTERS
- ANNEXES
- CASE STUDIES

Questions & Comments?