



The Water Convention: a living instrument

Objective: to protect and ensure the quantity, quality and sustainable use of transboundary water resources by facilitating cooperation

The Convention is based on three main pillars:

- Principle of prevention
- Principle of reasonable and equitable utilization
- Principle of cooperation
- Sustainability of resources is the overarching objective

Support to transboundary water cooperation thanks to:



A sound legal framework



An active institutional framework



Acitivities and projects on the ground

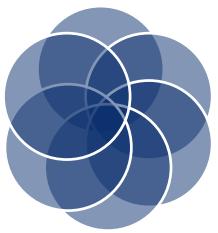


Programme of work for 2016-2018

Support to implementation and application

Opening, promotion and partnerships

European Union Water Initiative and National Policy Dialogues



Water-food-energyecosystems nexus in transboundary basins Identifying, assessing and communicating the benefits of transboundary water cooperation

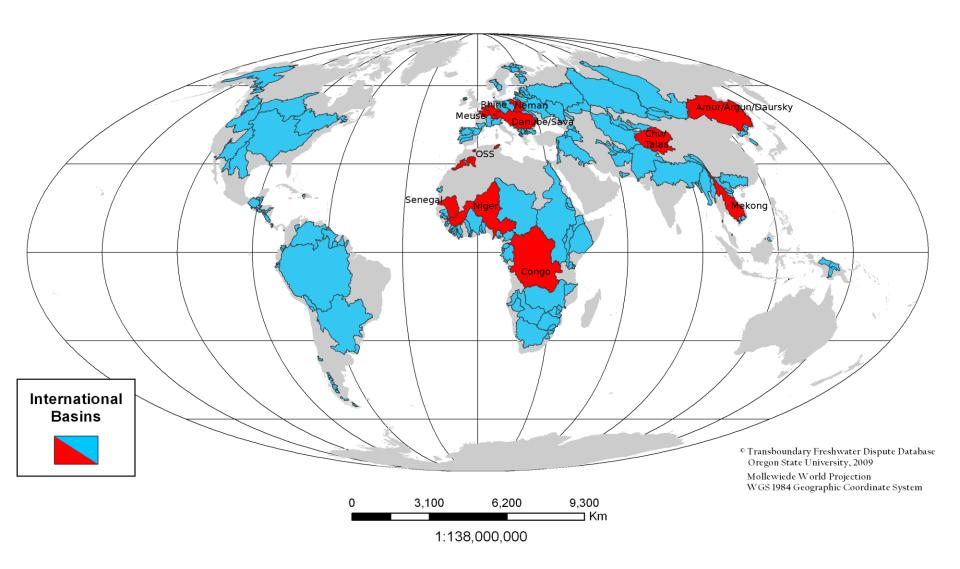
Adapting to climate change in transboundary basins

Climate change activities under the Convention

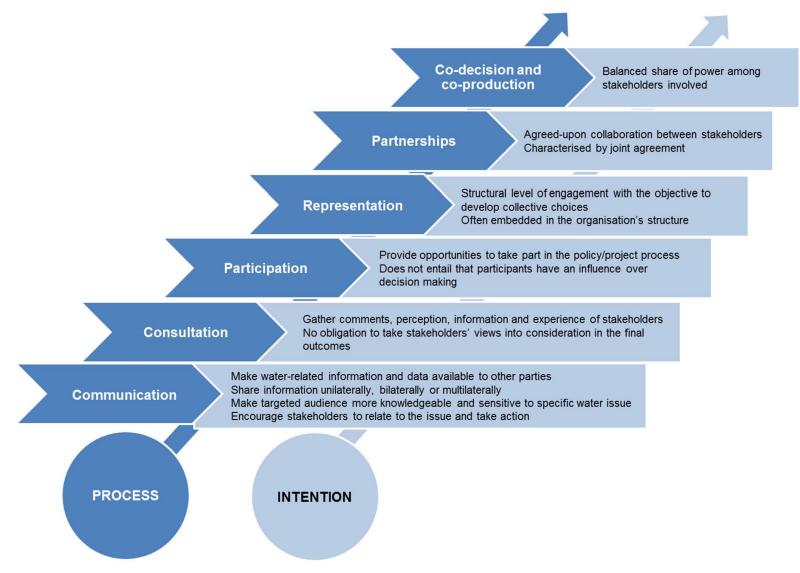
- Task Force on Water and Climate created in 2006
- Guidance on Water and Adaptation to Climate Change adopted in 2009
- Programme of pilot projects on climate change adaptation in transboundary basins (Chu Talas, Neman, Dniester, Sava rivers)
- (Global) Platform for exchanging experience on this: regular workshops and web platform
 Workshop on water scarcity and Task Force on Water and Climate on 11-13 December in Geneva
- Global network of 14 basins working on climate change
- Collection of good practices and lessons learned published in 2015 together with INBO
- Policy work in global processes, such as UNFCCC, ISDR: Development of a Words into Action on "water/river basins management and transboundary cooperation"

Basins in the global network of basins Working on climate change

International River Basins



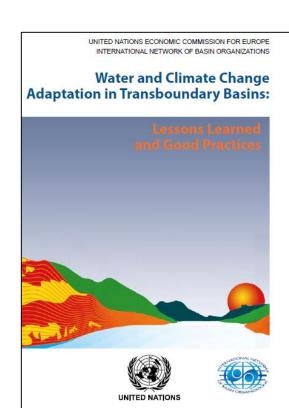
What is stakeholder involvement?



OECD. Stakeholder Engagement for Effective Water Governance; OECD Publishing: Paris, France, 2015.

Lessons regarding stakeholder involvement

- Start climate change project with a thorough baseline study and stakeholder analysis e.g. Neman project
- Build transboundary teams of experts, authorities, NGOs, etc.
- Involve relevant stakeholders in all steps of the adaptation strategy development to ensure acceptance:
 - Impact assessment: Citizens science, make data available to public
 - Vulnerability assessment and scenario development: partipatory workshops, e.g. Garonne
 - Strategy development: open consultation, workshops
- Combine adaptation strategy development with concrete measures implementation (eg in Dniester project 12 measures were implemented)



Stakeholders to involve

- Use existing consultation mechanisms such as basin councils
- Consult and involve affected communities
- Involve also water-related sectors as relevant e.g. energy, hydropower, agriculture, climate - by identify their relevant interests
- NGOs can play a crucial role: to push governments, to provide expertise, as a convening power
- For implementation of measures, consider also the private sector as financing source



Communication and capacity-building

- Assess capacities and try to bring diverging capacities in basin countries to similar level through trainings etc.: develop capacity building plan
- Ensure exchange of knowledge between technical experts and decision-makers, eg through working group
- Develop communication plan and tailor messages and communication means to audiences: e.g. film in AMICE
- Organize stakeholder conferences, e.g. Mekong
- Involve young people- example of the Dniester: Art basin contest «Dniester aquarelles», Dniester expedition, Afforestation

Conclusions

- Stakeholder involvement is crucial for acceptance of adaptation and mitigation measures; can lead to better more sustainable outcomes
- Measures carried out at basin level can improve transboundary cooperation at local level, and vice-versa, increasing trust and common understanding
- Basin wide cooperation on climate change adaptation can foster transboundary cooperation more broadly
- But it is challenging:
 - RBOs are not anymore «only» supposed to manage water (communication specialists, process specialists, intersectoriality)
 - How to «institutionalize» involvement?

Water connects – be the connector

Thank you for your attention!

More information

http://unece.org/env/water

www.unece.org/env/water/water climate activ

https://www2.unece.org/ehlm/platform/display/ ClimateChange

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