TRANSBOUNDARY WATERS – PRINCIPLES FOR COOPERATION

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Transboundary Waters: Key Messages and Facts

- Most rivers (276!) worldwide cross borders
- Joint management through agreements, and joint institutions (e.g. Danube Commission) is crucial for sustainable development.
- Generally, water cooperation prevails over conflicts
- Increasing water stress might increase water conflict
- Majority of transboundary basins outside of Europe do not have basin agreements or existing agreements lack crucial provisions
- Therefore: need for a global legal and intergovernmental framework for transboundary cooperation
- SDG 6 on water, target 6.5 states: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.



Albufeira Convention



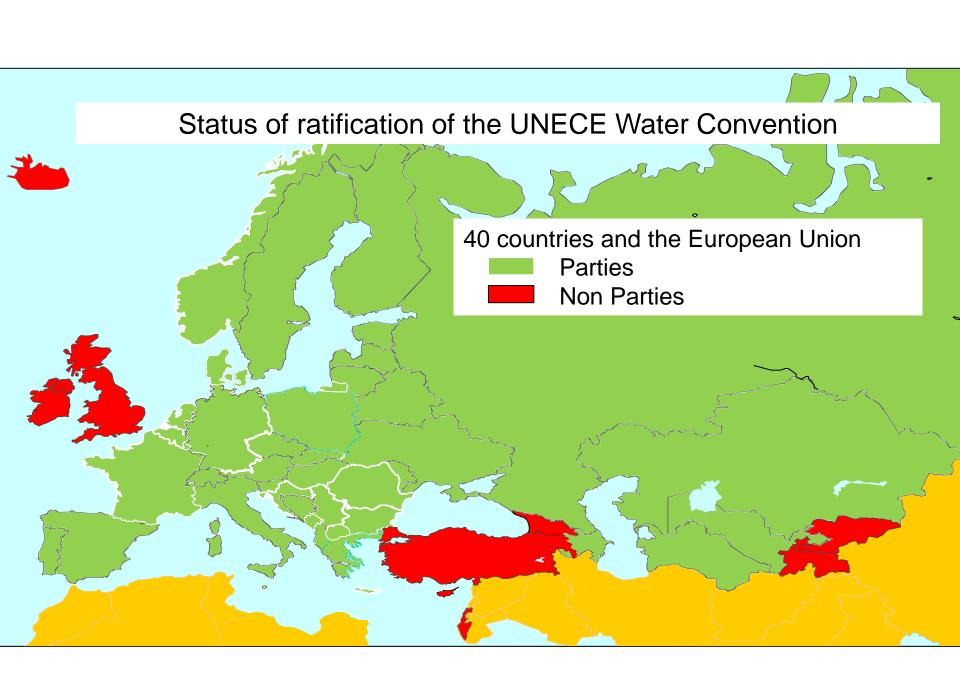
Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes

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

The Convention is based on three legal principles:

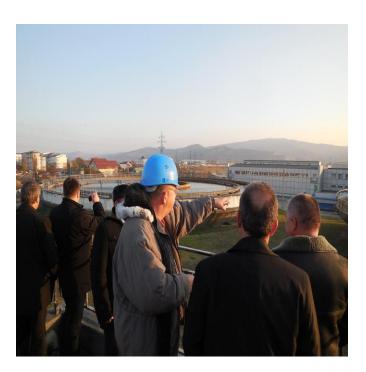
- The right to reasonable and equitable use
- To avoid causing significant transboundary harm
- To cooperate

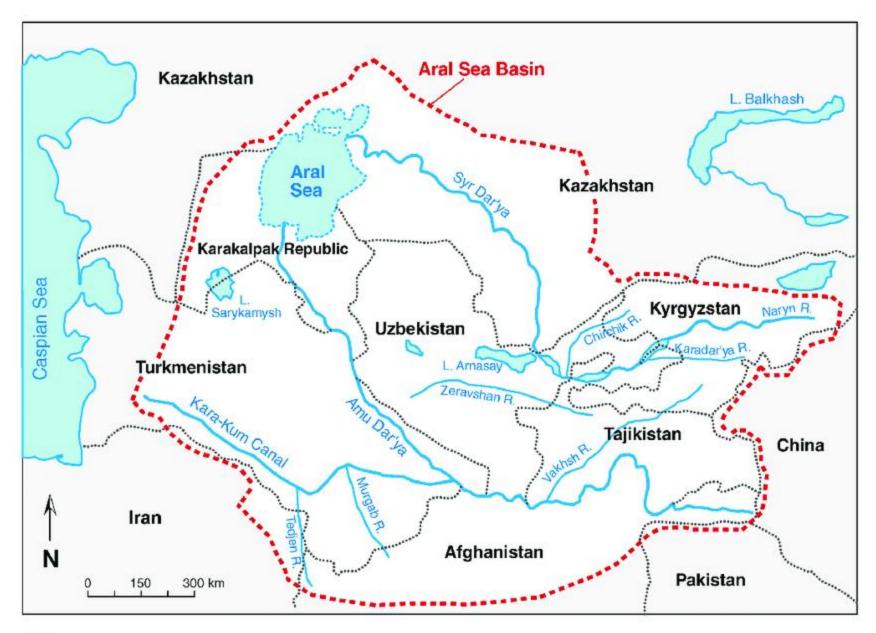




Obligations under the Convention – Riparian Parties (Part 2)

- Obligation to conclude specific agreements and establish joint bodies
- Consultation
- Joint monitoring and assessment
- Exchange of information
- Warning and alarm systems
- Mutual assistance



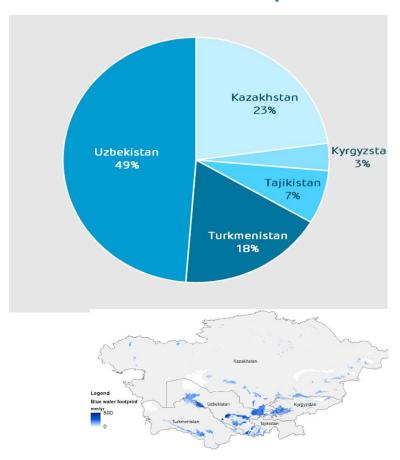


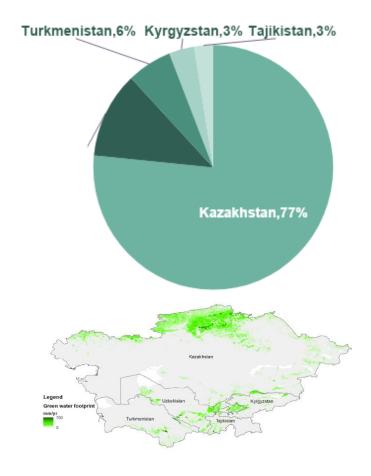
Micklin P. 2007.
Annu. Rev. Earth Planet. Sci. 35:47–72



Irrigation (downstream) and hydropower (upstream) are competing priorities – need to be better coordinated between sectors and countries

Blue & Green water footprint of production





https://www.bluepeacecentralasia.ch/materials/water-footprintanalysis-of-central-asia/ 1992 Agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Tajikistan and Turkmenistan on Cooperation in Joint Management of Use and Protection of Water Resources of Interstate Sources

Water cooperation in Central Asia-Present situation

- IFAS (International Fund for the Saving of the Aral Sea), ICWC (Interstate Commission for Water Coordination), ICSD (Interstate Commission for Sustainable Development)
- Kyrgyzstan is presently not participating, Afghanistan was never part of these organizations
- Bilateral cooperation (Chu-Talas rivers, Kazakh-Uzbek, Turkmen-Uzbek, Kyrgyz-Uzbek etc)

The costs of inaction on water cooperation add up to more than US\$ 4.5 billion per annum for Central Asia

https://www.adelphi.de/en/publication/rethinking-water-central-asia

Info about slides 13-16:

- 13. The Kirov dam in Kyrgyzstan as a reminder of the need to cooperate better between countries in Central Asia on dam safety
- 14. Map of the Chu and Talas basins shared by Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. A good bilateral cooperation on water sharing and water infrastructure is demonstrated in these basins.
- 15. Pyanj river where bilateral water cooperation was initiated between Tajikistan and Afghanistan. This cooperation is now discontinued.
- 16. The regional working group on water quality in the Aral Sea basin. There is a need for better cooperation on water quality between countries along the rivers of Syr Darya and Amu Darya.









Study questions

- 1. Which sector uses most water in the Aral Sea basin?
- Describe the conflict between the hydropower and irrigation in Central Asia.
- 3. Which are the countries sharing the Aral Sea basin?
- 4. What it the North Aral Sea?
- 5. Which are the three basic principles of the UNECE Water Convention?
- 6. What is the name of the regional water cooperation organization in the Aral Sea basin?
- 7. Name water-related areas where transboundary cooperation needs to be further developed in the region.

