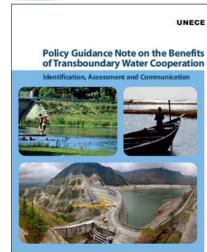
Identifying, assessing and communicating the benefits of transboundary water cooperation

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- Aim: To support governments and other actors in realizing the potential benefits of transboundary water cooperation
- * **Scope:** global, both surface and ground waters
- * Carrying out a benefit assessment exercise can:
- → Provide fact-based argument for starting up cooperation or developing stronger cooperation
- → Broaden the scope of cooperation by defining a broad range of benefits
- → Attract financial resources to implement water cooperation solutions

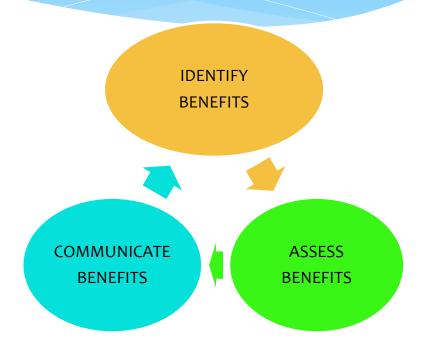






Structure of the Policy Guidance Note

- * Launching a benefit assessment exercise
- Identifying the benefits of TWC
- Assessing the benefits of TWC
- Communicating the benefits of TWC







Increase in cross-border investments

Development of transnational

infrastructure networks

TWC generates more benefits than generally thought.

A benefit
assessment
exercise can help
countries to fully
realize the broad
range of the
potential benefits
of cooperation.



Origin of benefits	Benefits for economic activities	Benefits beyond economic activities		
Improved water management	Economic benefits Expanded activity and productivity in economic sectors (aquaculture, irrigated agriculture, mining, energy generation, industrial production, nature-based tourism) Reduced cost of carrying out productive activities Reduced economic impacts of water-related hazards (floods, droughts) Increased value of property	Social and environmental benefits Health impacts from improved water quality and reduced risk of water-related disasters. Employment and reduced poverty impacts of the economic benefits Improved access to services (such as electricity and water supply) Improved satisfaction due to preservation of cultural resources or access to recreational opportunities. Increased ecological integrity and reduced habitat degradation and biodiversity loss Strengthened scientific knowledge on water status		
Enhanced trust	Regional economic cooperation benefits Development of regional markets for goods, services and labour	Peace and security benefits Strengthening of international law Increased geopolitical stability and strengthened diplomatic relations		

New opportunities from increased trust (joint

Reduced risk and avoided cost of conflict and

savings from reduced military spending Creation of a shared basin identity

initiatives and investments)

A benefit assessment exercise can be tailored to:

- characteristics of the basin
- needs and level
 of maturity of
 the TWC
 process

Stage of development of the transboundary water cooperation policy process	Needs of the transboundary water cooperation policy process	Focus of the benefit assessment exercise	Main focus of the assessment phase		
Pre-initial stage (e.g. basins characterized by political conflict)	Establish the conditions for launching a cooperation process	Identification of mutually beneficial opportunities from shared water resources	Rapid qualitative assessment of key benefits		
Initial stage (e.g. basins without international agreement or transboundary coordination body)	Launch of the cooperation process, supported by awareness raising on the need to cooperate	Identification of the full range of the benefits of cooperation	Rapid qualitative assessment of all identified benefits		
Medium stage (e.g. negotiations on an agreement ongoing or basins with international agreement, but without coordination body)	Consolidation of the cooperation process through negotiations, strategic planning and the implementation of basic cooperation initiatives (e.g. information sharing)	Broad assessment of the range of benefits of cooperation (including cost of non- cooperation)	In-depth qualitative assessment of all identified benefits Include easily available quantitative and monetary estimates		
Advanced stage (e.g. basins with international agreement and coordination body)	Realisation of the potential benefits of cooperation through the implementation of advanced cooperation	Assessment of the benefits of independent national projects, joint projects,	Carry out quantitative and monetary valuation, when justified given		

or a basin programme

of measures

available resources

initiatives (e.g. infrastructure

management instruments)

projects, coordinated



Progress and activities in this area of work in 2016

- Application of the Policy Guidance Note on benefits in several basins:
 - Okavongo-Cubango basin
 - * Drina basin
 - Basin in the IGAD region
- * Simulation of benefit assessment exercises in workshops National workshop in Tunis (Sept. 2016) & Regional workshop in Campeche (Oct. 2016)
- Promotion in international events (Stockholm World Water Week)





Lessons learned and recommendations

* A flexible methodology, which:

- * Can be tailored to the specificity of the basin
- * Facilitates the involvement of multiple stakeholders, incl. from different sectors
- Generates information for stakeholders and policy makers to help move from perceptions to facts
- Combines qualitative, quantitative and monetary assessments





Lessons learned and recommendations

Outcomes in the Okavongo-Cubango basin

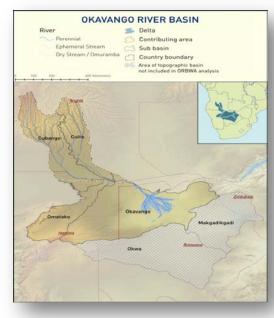
Useful exercise to engage non-water actors, stimulated interest among stakeholders

Willingness to invest in stronger cooperation

Looking at opportunities for generating and sharing benefits through cooperation vs. historical and status quo

Outputs of the BAE will feed in another exercise to identify investment opportunities (MSIOA)

Important to demonstrate the net-benefits, their current and future distribution; and the costs of non-cooperation







Planned future activities in this area in 2016-2018

- Support benefit assessment exercises in interested transboundary basins
- Experience between pilot exercises and other similar activities worldwide will be shared during a workshop early 2018



