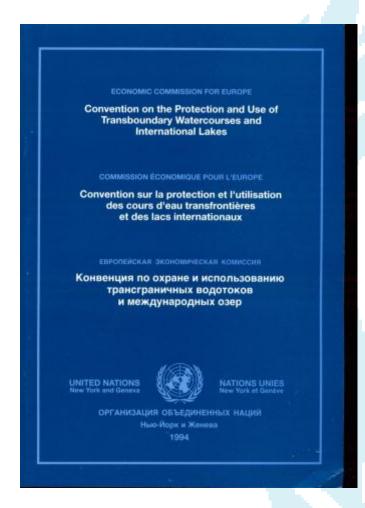


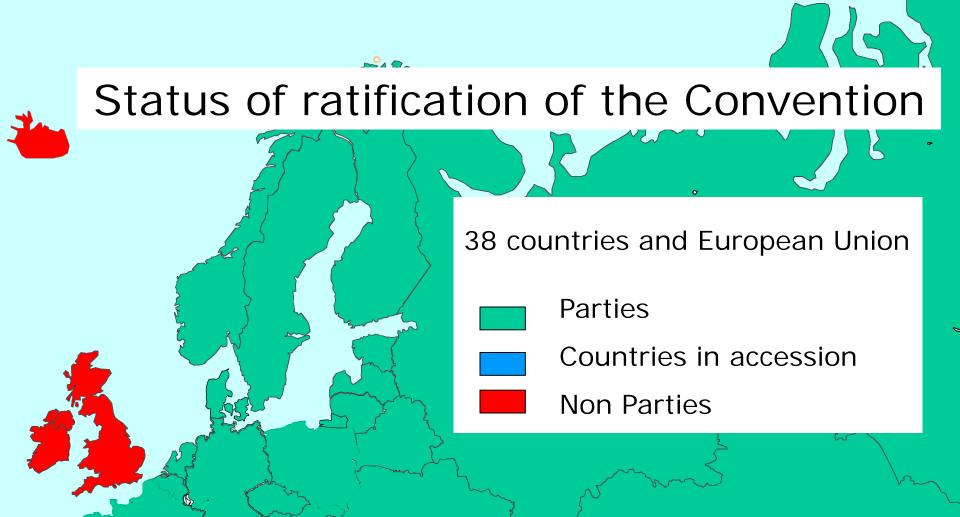
The global opening of Water Convention: how can it help adaptation to climate change in transboundary basins?

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

#### The UNECE Water Convention



- Signed on 17 March 1992
- Entered into force on 6 October 1996
- Protocol on Water and Health adopted in 1999, entered into force in 2005
- Protocol on Civil Liability adopted in 2003



#### Opening Convention to all United Nations Member States



- Amendment entered into force in February 2013, so all countries can likely join Convention as of end of 2013
- Governing body approved all future requests for accession
  - => Promote exchange/share experience
  - = > Raise awareness and build capacity
- => Work together

# Water Convention – negotiated in Europe, but relevant beyond

Supports great diversity of countries in terms of economic development, riparian relationships (upstream & downstream), challenges

- Convention developed progressively & accumulated experience in relation to many universal water problems (reflected e.g. guidelines)
- Provides forum & framework for bilateral & multilateral cooperation as well as for sharing of experience & good practices (soon more globally)
- Broad cooperation with numerous UN agencies, NGOs and other partners
- Participation in activities & interest expressed from outside UNECE region demonstrates the value

#### Main obligations



- Protection of transboundary waters by preventing, controlling and reducing transboundary impacts
- Reasonable and equitable use of transboundary waters
- Obligation to cooperate through agreements and joint institutions
- => Overall objective is sustainability

### Two categories of obligations

 Obligations for all Parties => also benefit for national legislation

II. Obligations for Riparian Parties => Convention does not replace basin agreements

# General obligations for all Parties

- Licensing of wastewater discharges by competent national authorities and monitoring of authorized discharges
- Best environmental practice for non-point pollution sources
- Minimization of risk of accidental pollution
- Application of environmental impact assessment

# Provisions relating to Riparian Parties

- Cooperate on basis of equality and reciprocity
- Conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements or revise existing ones
- Establish joint bodies (e.g. river commissions)
- Consult and exchange information
- Joint monitoring and assessment
- Elaborate joint objectives and concerted action programme for their shared waters

# Why transboundary cooperation in adaptation?

 Prevent negative impacts of unilateral adaptation measures in riparian States, so preventing possible conflict

Enable more effective & efficient adaptation through

Wider knowledge base

 Larger planning space: take measures in basin where they have optimum effect

Possibility to share costs and benefits

=>Cooperation reduces uncertainty and costs

# **UNECE** Water Convention and climate change

- Water Convention aims to protect and ensure the quantity, quality and sustainable use of transboundary water resources by facilitating and promoting cooperation
- Provisions relevant for climate change:
  - Prevent, control and reduce transboundary impacts including those related to adaptation to or mitigation measures
  - Use waters in a reasonable and equitable way
  - Cooperate on the basis of equality and reciprocity
  - Set joint water quality objectives, use best available technology, exchange information, follow the precautionary principle, develop joint monitoring and common research, assist each other...

## Looking ahead – new programme of work 2013-2015

- Support implementation and accession (projects on the ground, capacity building; Implementation Committee)
- EU Water Initiative: National Policy Dialogues
- Adapting to climate change in transboundary basins
- Water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus
- Quantifying benefits of transboundary water cooperation
- Opening of Convention

## Adapting to climate change in transboundary basins

- Programme of pilot projects and global network of transboundary basins working on adaptation to climate change – basins are welcome to join!
- Collection of good practices and lessons learned
- Global platform for exchanging experience: annual workshops
- Based on the Guidance on Water and Adaptation to Climate Change

# Water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus

 Thematic assessment examining water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus in selected transboundary basins from around the world

# Quantifying benefits of transboundary cooperation

- Development of an approach for quantifying benefits of cooperation and gathering of experience
  - clarification of definitions
  - development of benefit typology
  - review of methodologies
  - case studies, workshop
- Guidance note on benefits of cooperation

#### Planned activities for 2013-2015 related to opening

- Participation of countries in regular activities
- Build capacity on Convention and promote exchange of experience
- Synergies with 1997 Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses
- Cooperation with other partners to support implementation of Convention(s)
- Organization of two workshops on joint bodies

#### Advantages of the Convention

- Sound legal framework coupled with action to support implementation
- Catalyst for cooperation, balanced approach for both upstream and downstream countries
- Strong ownership by Parties
- Also non-Parties participate and contribute
- Convention's work is continuously evolving: climate change, ecosystem services
- Cooperation with numerous
   UN agencies, NGOs and other partners

### Thank you!

#### More information

including guidelines, publications and information on activities under the Convention can be found at

http://unece.org/env/water

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