

## Marketplace of tools and approaches Guide

<b>Example Nr 1</b>	Presenter: <b>Mr. Abdul Karim Seid, Head, Water Resources Management; Nile Basin Initiative Secretariat</b>	Round 1: English Round 2: English (with Russian interpretation)
<p><b>Capacity building tools applied in the framework of the Nile Basin Initiative</b> <i>The Nile Basin Decision Support System</i></p> <p>NB DSS is a software framework designed to meet the requirements of water resources planning. It comprises of information management system with integrated database that offers toolset for processing of spatial and non-spatial data (such as time series). It has a suite of models that cater for rainfall-runoff, river network and hydrodynamic modeling; a scenario analysis toolset that offers users the tools needed for creating, editing, simulating and analyzing water resources scenarios (or alternatives). NB DSS has a dedicated toolset for evaluating socio-economic and environmental indicators and thereby integrating them in water resources decision making process. Its economic and multi-criteria analysis tools can be used for decision making in a multi-stakeholder setting. The DSS is generic and can be applied at various scales and also outside the Nile Basin.</p>		

<b>Example Nr 2</b>	Presenter: <b>Ms. Guljamal Jumamuratova, Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC)</b>	Round 1: English Round 2: Russian
<p><b>Experiences of Small Basin Councils for cooperation on small transboundary rivers of Central Asia</b></p> <p>Major river basins have several irrigation zones each of them differing hydrographically. As a result, the issues of one irrigation zone are not always relevant to others. In Central Asia, there are over hundreds of small transboundary rivers, which contribute to the formation of up to 30-35 % of the runoff for irrigation in the region. Small transboundary watersheds accommodate 1/7 of the total population of the region. However, over the years of independence, small transboundary rivers have been left without much attention. As studies show, the situation on small transboundary watersheds is deteriorating, which largely affects the livelihoods of local communities that depend on the state of these rivers.</p> <p>Creation of Small Basin Councils (SBC) is based on principles an integrated water resources management (IWRM), particularly “bottom-up” and stakeholder participation. The SBCs can provide a model for cross-border cooperation, promoting increased trust among involved stakeholders. SBC members meet together to discuss and solve water issues present in the sub-basin. They also participate in preparing proposals and recommendations for effective use and protection of water resources in the sub-basin for local authorities and Basin Councils.</p>		



<b>Example Nr 3</b>	Presenter: <b>Peter Kovacs, Head of River Basin Management Department at the Ministry of Interior, Hungary</b>	<b>Round 1: English (with Russian interpretation)</b> <b>Round 2: English</b>
<p><b>Tisza Group for Sub-basin Cooperation of Five Countries</b></p> <p>At the first ministerial meeting of the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River Basin (ICPDR) countries in December 2004, ministers and high-level representatives of the five Tisza countries signed the Memorandum of Understanding - Towards a River Basin Management Plan for the Tisza River supporting sustainable development of the region.</p> <p>The work is being carried out in the frame of the Tisza Group established by ICPDR with the involvement of all five countries (UA, RO, SK, HU, RS) from the Tisza River Basin, the European Commission and observers. The Tisza Group serves as the platform for strengthening coordination and information exchange related to international, regional and national activities in the basin. In 2011, the countries updated the MoU to express their commitment to the Integrated Tisza River Basin Management Plan (ITRBMP) and pledge to continue the efforts needed to achieve its goals.</p> <p>The ITRBM Plan introduces updated and comprehensive analysis and assessments of pressures from pollution, river engineering works, floods and droughts. Furthermore, it gives an overview on the status of the waters of the Tisza River Basin, and identifies measures to reach good water status by 2015 as required by the EU Water Framework Directive. These activities are also considered as flagship activities under the EU Strategy for the Danube Basin.</p> <p>The ICPDR Permanent Secretariat supported the work until June 2013 but following financial problems, Hungary offered to further facilitate the work of the ICPDR Tisza Group to ensure continuation and maintain the activities and function of the Tisza Group for the implementation of the ITRBMP.</p>		

<b>Example Nr 4</b>	Presenter: <b>Ms. Anna Forslund, Stockholm International Water Institute, on behalf of the Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme (TWAP)</b>	<b>Round 1: English</b> <b>Round 2: English</b>
<p><b>Assessing governance in transboundary river basins – the TWAP approach</b></p> <p>The Global Environment Facility's (GEF) Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme (TWAP) is implementing the first global comparative assessment of all of the planet's transboundary water resources. The TWAP River Basins component includes an assessment of a number of indicators. These include three governance indicators - assessing the institutional resilience to water variability, enabling environment as well as the governance architecture in place. For the governance architecture assessment, a new approach has been developed guided by the notion that the governance architecture of a transboundary basin is determined (among other things) by the legal agreements in place. The governance architecture assessment will map the degree of correspondence/alignment of existing international freshwater treaties with key principles of international water law, including as enshrined in the two global transboundary water conventions, as an indicator of the governance architecture in place for international river basins.</p>		



<b>Example Nr 5</b>	Presenter: <b>Mr. Nguemadjita Djasrabe, Head of Hydrology Division, Directorate of Water Resources and Meteorology, Chad</b>	<b>Round 1: French (with Russian interpretation)</b> <b>Round 2: French</b>
<p><b>The Lake Chad water charter as a vehicle for sub-regional integration and security</b></p> <p>In 2012, the LCBC Heads of State and Government adopted the Lake Chad Water Charter, which general objective is the sustainable development of Lake Chad Basin, through integrated, equitable and coordinated management of shared water resources and the environment of the Basin.</p> <p>The Charter aims at the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ quantitative management of surface water resources;</li> <li>✓ qualitative management of wetlands;</li> <li>✓ groundwater management;</li> <li>✓ preserving ecosystems and their biodiversity;</li> <li>✓ managing navigation;</li> <li>✓ defining review and approval modalities for new projects;</li> <li>✓ recognition of common structures and common interest structures;</li> <li>✓ determining responsibilities of national and regional authorities;</li> <li>✓ conflict prevention;</li> <li>✓ improving living conditions of populations.</li> </ul>		

<b>Example Nr 6</b>	Presenter: <b>Mr. Blaise-Léandre Tondo, Expert Principal, International Commission of the Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Basin (CICOS)</b>	<b>Round 1: French</b> <b>Round 2: French</b>
<p><b>Integrated Water resources management in the Congo basin</b></p> <p>The Water Development and Management Master Plan (SDAGE)</p> <p>In accordance with article 15 of the Addendum to the Agreement establishing a uniform river regime and creating the CICOS, the General Secretariat shall develop a water development and management master plan (SDAGE). The SDAGE is a strategic guidance document for the development and the integrated management of water resources in the Congo Basin. In a broader sense, the SDAGE aims at answering the following questions “what”, “why” and “how” to develop and manage water in the Congo basin. In order to answer to these questions, the content of the SDAGE is organised according to three modules: i) inventory, ii) shared vision and iii) program of measures. The SDAGE is part of various instruments developed by CICOS to promote IWRM in the Congo basin.</p>		

<b>Example Nr 7</b>	Presenter: <b>Mr. André Weidenhaupt, First Counsellor of Government, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure, Luxembourg</b>	<b>Round 1: English</b> <b>Round 2: French</b>
<p><b>Approaches towards a climate change adaptation strategy in the Rhine and the Moselle-Saar Basins</b></p> <p>Under the umbrella of the <b>International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine (ICPR)</b> 8 states and the EU are closely cooperating since 1950 in water and flood risk management and successfully implementing the Action Plan on Floods (APF) and its 4 objectives (reduction of damage, reduction of water levels by building retention measures, increasing flood awareness by flood mapping as well as improving flood forecasting/announcement). The APF served as one of the models for the development of the EU Floods Directive. Since 2007 the ICPR is coordinating - within the international Rhine river basin - the implementation of the Flood Directive (integration of the APF into the first “Flood Risk Management Plan”) as well as developing a common and interdisciplinary (water quality, ecology and floods) climate change adaptation strategy. The latter is based on solid studies carried out in the Rhine catchment, amongst others a multi-model “Study of Scenarios for the Discharge Regime of the</p>		



Rhine” (2011). In this perspective ICPR’s long water management experience as well as national climate change adaptation strategies represents a good prerequisite.

Under the leadership of the **International Commissions for the Protection of the Moselle and the Saar (ICPMS)** – which were created in 1962 between France, Germany and Luxembourg - possible climate change effects in the Moselle and Saar catchments have been examined within the framework of the European Union cofinanced Interreg IV-A project “FLOW MS” (Flood and LOW-water management in the Moselle Saar river basin). By this means, regional climate scenarios were used to develop flood and low water projections. Given the uncertainties with the results so far, the estimation of long-term extreme flood and low water discharges is more difficult to model than mean run-offs. All calculations could not been concluded within the project so that the ICPMS have planned to continue the ongoing works with their group "hydrology and flood protection". The aim is to develop recommendations and adaptation strategies to reduce potential adverse effects of climate change.

<b>Example Nr 8</b>	Presenter: <b>Ms Lucia Trindade, Subdirectorate of Transboundary Waters, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peru</b>	<b>Round 1: Spanish Round 2: Spanish (with English interpretation)</b>
<p><b>Alternatives to determine the scope of bilateral agreements between Peru and Ecuador</b></p> <p>On October 26, 1998, the Presidents of Peru and Ecuador signed the “Brazilian Act”, a definitive peace agreement between both countries after many years of conflict. Since the signing of this agreement, both peoples saw the need to establish binational mechanisms on Integrated Management of Water Resources of their shared hydrographic basins, as is the case with the Zarumilla, Puyango-Tumbes and Catamayo-Chira rivers, in northern Peru.</p> <p>These mechanisms include Agreements, Binational Technical and Mixed Commissions, Presidential Meetings and Binational Cabinet Meetings to obtain the tools to enable economic, social and cultural development such as Binational Funds to promote and support the financing of programmes, projects, plans, Presidential Orders that emphasize the degree of progress achieved in actions and commitments and provide instructions on the elaboration of integrated management plans for hydric resources for the benefit of both countries, as well as Institutional Cooperation Agreements.</p>		

