

UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

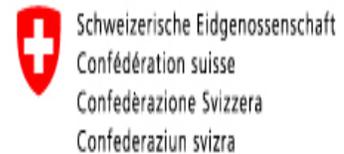
Report of the national seminar

**ON THE WAY TO THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF WATER COOPERATION:  
THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, INCLUDING THE UNECE WATER  
CONVENTION, IN STRENGTHENING COOPERATION  
ON WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 14-15 March 2011

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This report has been issued without formal editing by the Environment Division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).



## A. ORGANIZATION OF THE SEMINAR

1. The national seminar “On the way to the International Year of Water Cooperation: the role of international law, including the UNECE Water Convention, in strengthening cooperation on water resources management” took place in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, on 14-15 March 2011. The seminar was organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan, in the framework of the programme “Regional Dialogue and Cooperation on Water Resources Management in Central Asia”. The programme is financed by the Government of Germany through Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) as part of the Berlin Water Process. Additional financial support was provided by Switzerland. The non-governmental Development Partners’ Association (Dushanbe, Tajikistan) assisted in organizational and logistical matters.
2. The national seminar was attended by over 40 participants from Tajikistan, including representatives from the Parliament, Presidential Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Energy and Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, Committee of Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Committee of Emergencies and Civil Defence, National Center of Legislation, Academy of Sciences, and other institutions and organisations. GIZ, OSCE, UNDP-Tajikistan and the United Nations Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia also attended. The UNECE secretariat, the Chair of the Legal Board of the Water Convention, the Chair of the Bureau of the Meeting of the Parties of the Water Convention, as well as international experts from the University of Dundee (United Kingdom) and International Sava River Basin Commission provided substantive inputs during the meeting. The list of participants is attached in Annex 2.
3. The programme of the national seminar (Annex 1) was developed together with the Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan to make sure that it responded to the needs and interests of the country. The objective of the seminar was to emphasize the role of international law in strengthening inter-State water cooperation and to explain the provisions and obligations of the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention).
4. Mr. Sulton Rahimov, First Deputy Minister of Melioration and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan, and Mr. Bo Libert, UNECE Regional Adviser on Environment, co-chaired the meeting.



Education and Awareness of the Population. She described the efforts to address the current priority of developing the hydropower potential of Tajikistan.

7. Mr. Bo Libert, Regional Adviser on Environment, welcomed the participants on behalf of UNECE. He stressed that the International Year for Water Cooperation involves certain responsibilities both for Tajikistan as initiator of the relevant General Assembly's resolution and for all organizations of the United Nations system. He confirmed the readiness of UNECE to cooperate with Tajikistan in the organization of the International Year of Water Cooperation. Mr. Libert recalled the 100-year anniversary of the formation of Lake Sarez, which is a reminder for all countries and organizations of the need to cooperate and help each other in sake of security and environmental protection. Mr. Libert stressed the importance of the ongoing second Environmental Performance Review of Tajikistan as an important instrument to assess environmental policy of the country and use international experience for finding national solutions. Mr. Libert made the point that all water issues in Central Asia should be addressed on the basis of international law, taking into account the interests of all countries of the subregion. Since UNECE serves as a secretariat for several international environmental agreements, including the Water Convention, the purpose of the seminar is to explain the content of this Convention and opportunities related to cooperation in the Convention's framework.

8. Mr. Alexander Nikolayenko, GIZ Regional Advisor, briefed the participants about the Berlin Water Process – the framework initiative by the Government of Germany for support of the Central Asian countries in the area of water resources management. He described the Programme “Transboundary Water Resources Management in Central Asia”, which consists of several components: (i) a regional component, including the UNECE Programme “Regional Dialogue and Cooperation in Water Resources Management in Central Asia”, (ii) transboundary cooperation for small rivers, (iii) pilot projects at the national level. He emphasized the activities of the Programme in Tajikistan on the establishment of a joint commission of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan for Isfara and Khodja-Bakirgan Rivers and on the pilot projects to develop mini hydro-power stations and the Garauti Irrigation System.

9. In her welcoming remarks, Ms. Sibylle Vermont, Swiss Federal Office for the Environment, Chair of the Bureau of the Water Convention, stressed the important work done by Tajikistan to improve the management and protection of water resources. Ms. Vermont emphasized the importance attached by the Bureau of the Water Convention to the efforts to achieve better understanding of the Water Convention in Central Asia. She also highlighted the opportunities for cooperation provided by the upcoming Seventh Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe" (Astana, 21-23 September 2011) where water and water-related ecosystems is one of the two major themes on the agenda. Ms. Vermont also drew attention to the “Astana Water Action”. The later initiative to be launched in Astana includes a set of recommended measures for improving water quality and water-related ecosystems through their sustainable management.

### **Session 1: International water law: role and place of the UNECE Water Convention**

10. An introductory presentation to international water law and the UNECE Water Convention was delivered by Prof. Attila Tanzi, University of Bologna, Chair of the Legal Board of the UNECE Water Convention. Prof. Tanzi described the development of international water law as a process dismantling absolute sovereignty theories. He emphasized the three-pronged pillar of international water law: the equitable utilization, no-harm and cooperation principles, and explained their interdependence. Prof. Tanzi addressed the relationship between the equitable utilization and no-harm principles and concluded that there was no conflict between these two rules.



11. Prof. Tanzi addressed the synergies between two multilateral instruments codifying such rules, such as the UNECE Water Convention and the 1997 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses (1997 UN Convention) not yet in force. Both Conventions address the same subject matter, both include the three major principles – the equitable utilization, no significant harm and the principle of cooperation. The respective provisions of the two Conventions are mutually compatible. The provisions of the Water Convention are generally more specific. They set out more precise guidance and advanced standards of conduct, particularly with regard to prevention, control and reduction of transboundary impact. By way of exception to the above, more extensive guidance may be found in the 1997 UN Convention concerning the principle of equitable and reasonable utilization. Most importantly, the added value of the Water Convention lies in the institutional framework it set up in order to assist the Parties in complying with its provisions and in further developing them on the one hand, and in the mandatory character of institutional cooperation between Riparian Parties on the other. Participants raised a number of questions as to the mechanisms to determine quantitative and qualitative characteristics of “significant harm”. As explained by Prof. Tanzi, the threshold of “significant harm” requires determination on a case-by-case basis. Participants addressed the recent developments in cooperation of Kazakhstan and the People’s Republic of China where an agreement on cooperation on water quality was recently signed. They discussed the question of feasibility of separating cooperation on water quality and cooperation on water allocation.



## **Session 2: Obligations under the UNECE Water Convention**

12. Ms. Francesca Bernardini, Secretary to the Water Convention, opened the session with an introductory presentation on the UNECE Water Convention. The Convention currently has 38 Parties: 37 countries and the European Union. In Central Asia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan are Parties, and Turkmenistan is preparing for accession. Ms. Bernardini introduced the main obligations under the Convention and the holistic approach of this legal instrument, which includes in the notion of transboundary impact the effects on human health and safety, flora, fauna, soil, air, water, climate, landscape and socio-economic conditions, addresses both surface and groundwaters, and builds on the notion of cooperation over the catchment area. Ms. Bernardini emphasized that the Convention covers cooperation on water quality as well as water quantity. She described the crucial role played by the Convention in supporting transboundary water cooperation in the UNECE region and emphasized the support to implementation provided through the Convention. Ms. Bernardini introduced the Guide to Implementing the Water Convention adopted by the Meeting of the Parties in 2009 and other guidance documents under the Convention. She explained the role of the amendments to Articles 25 and 26, which open the Convention to non-UNECE countries. In her response to the question whether new amendments would be introduced into the Convention in connection with water becoming an economic good, the Secretary stressed that water was not an economic good. Rather, water has social, economic and environmental values and should therefore be managed so as to realize the most acceptable and sustainable combination of those values, as emphasized in the Convention's Protocol on Water and Health. Ms. Bernardini stressed the importance of appreciating the value of water, rather than applying a purely trading approach.

13. Mr. Sergey Vinogradov, University of Dundee (United Kingdom), delivered a presentation on obligations "for all Parties" as included in Part I of the Convention. He described the three

pillars in the normative framework of the Convention: (1) the obligation to prevent, control and reduce significant transboundary impact, (2) the principle of equitable and reasonable utilization, and (3) the obligation of cooperation. He also addressed the polluter pays principle and explained that the principle is to be applied within countries and reflected in the national legislation of a Party. The polluter pays principle cannot be invoked as a basis for compensation between countries. Participants were interested to find out how could Parties be assisted in determination of “significant harm”. As clarified by the experts, such determination should be based on situation analyses in a specific case and should be done based on consultations and cooperation of Parties. The discussion focused on the role of the Meeting of the Parties to the Convention as a collective forum to exchange views and experiences on and facilitate implementation. Participants were also briefed on the current efforts by the Legal Board of the Convention to develop a non-confrontational and non-judicial mechanism to facilitate implementation and compliance with the Convention. The role of the dispute settlement provisions of the Convention (Article 22) was also discussed.

14. Ms. Iulia Trombitcaia, UNECE, followed with a presentation on the obligations “for Riparian Parties” as included in Part II of the Convention. The Convention requires the Riparian Parties to conclude specific agreements where these do not yet exist. The Convention further obliges the Riparian Parties to adapt existing agreements, “where necessary to eliminate the contradictions with the basic principles of this Convention”. Ms. Trombitcaia devoted attention to three requirements on the content of agreements under the Convention, such as (i) to define waters to which they apply, (ii) to cover the issues provided for under the Convention and the possibility to include other issues, and (iii) to establish joint bodies. She explained in detail other obligations under Part II, such as to enter into consultations, to perform joint monitoring and assessment, to exchange information, to establish warning and alarm systems, to provide mutual assistance upon request and to settle disputes in a peaceful way.

15. In response to participants’ questions, Ms. Trombitcaia clarified that each Party to the Convention was only obliged to implement the Water Convention in relations with other Parties to the Convention. At the same time, Parties are encouraged to apply the Convention in relations with riparian non-Parties. Although there is no formal obligation for a Party to respond to requests for information or consultations from a non-Party, many of the Convention’s obligations are part of international customary law and should be followed as such also in relations with non-Parties. These obligations include reasonable and equitable use, the obligation to take all necessary measures to prevent significant harm, the obligation of cooperation, the obligation to notify on planned measures, the obligation to have in place a system of environmental impact assessment and the obligation to settle disputes by peaceful means. In addition, during a discussion on the lack of reporting system under the Convention, participants emphasized the desirability of introducing reporting under the Convention.

16. Prof. Attila Tanzi introduced to participants the topic of “planned measures” in international law, including the UNECE Water Convention. In particular, he described the provisions of Part III of the 1997 UN Convention. Prof. Tanzi reiterated that it corresponded to the generally accepted practice that a watercourse State potentially affected by a planned activity of a co-riparian had the right to be promptly notified of such activity before it was implemented and that notification be accompanied with sufficient information for the former State to be able to make an evaluation of the impact on its territory of the proposed activity. He stressed that nowhere did the 1997 UN Convention indicate that the duty of notification implied a duty of prior consent. Prof. Tanzi noted that no reference was made to the prior notification rule in the Water Convention. This was due to the fact that the present rule could well be said to be absorbed by the far stronger obligation for the States Parties, set out in art. 9 (2) of the Water Convention. This provision requires Riparian Parties to enter into agreements establishing joint bodies, whose

tasks include those to serve as a forum for the exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations that are likely to cause transboundary impact, as well as to participate in the implementation of environmental impact assessments relating to transboundary waters, in accordance with appropriate international regulations.

17. Mr. Nicholas Bonvoisin, Secretary to the Espoo Convention, delivered a presentation on the UNECE Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context (Espoo Convention) and its application to transboundary water projects. The Espoo Convention has 45 Parties, including two countries in Central Asia – Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Mr. Bonvoisin explained the procedure under the Espoo Convention both from the perspective of a Party planning an activity that may have a transboundary impact and from the perspective of an affected Party. He emphasized that sovereignty in the Espoo Convention procedure was fully retained since the decision-making power remained in the country where the development was planned. In the water sector, the Espoo Convention is most frequently applied to the cases of hydropower stations, navigation channels and inland ports. However, there are also cases of application in many other sectors indirectly affecting transboundary waters. Mr. Bonvoisin described the example of Espoo Convention's application to the planned hydroelectric power plant on the Neman River in Belarus, 11 km from the border with Lithuania, to illustrate the Espoo procedure.

18. During the discussion, Mr. Bonvoisin clarified that Tajikistan had not completed its procedure of accession to Espoo Convention and was not to be considered a Party. However there are ways how Tajikistan could strengthen its involvement in the Convention's activities. The Secretary encouraged Tajikistan to appoint a focal point for the Convention and a contact point for receiving notifications. Also, he outlined the opportunity of implementing a pilot project to apply the Convention. A pilot project, e.g. between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan (Party to the Espoo Convention), could demonstrate the practical modalities and usefulness of the Convention. Mr. Bonvoisin drew attention of participants to the Review of the national environmental impact assessment legislation in Tajikistan (2010), and urged participants to implement the recommendations of the Review.

#### **Discussion: UNECE Water Convention – challenges and opportunities for Tajikistan**

19. A presentation on the UNECE Water Convention – challenges and opportunities for Tajikistan was made by Mr. Anvar Kamolidinov, expert. Mr. Kamolidinov stressed that the Convention adequately responds to the needs of economically integrated and industrially developed countries, situated in the humid zones with no deficit of water resources. According to the expert, the major goal of the Water Convention, which is mitigation and prevention of pollution, does not cover the whole spectrum of inter-State water relations in Central Asia, where the major issue is water quantity and allocation of water between States. According to Mr. Kamolidinov, there are also concerns that the definition of “transboundary waters” under the Water Convention – in his interpretation – does not include waters of a transboundary river in the most downstream country. According to the expert, the Convention defines the obligations of upstream countries in front of the downstream countries and does not define in the same way the obligations of downstream countries in front of upstream countries. According to Mr. Kamolidinov, this leads to one-sided understanding of Parties' obligations in the circumstances of Central Asia. Mr. Kamolidinov stressed that better cooperation on water could be achieved if the countries of Central Asia would have close economic and political integration which would be favorable for such cooperation. He underlined that in the moment Tajikistan was studying the experience of Convention's Parties in Central Asia and their achievements in implementing the requirements of the Convention at national level. The expert also enumerated benefits connected

with accession to Water Convention, such as opportunities to closely cooperate with UNECE member countries to enhance the capacity of national water management authorities. Among the benefits, he named the prospective inclusion of Afghanistan into cooperation in the Pianj and Amudarya basins. Mr. Kamolidinov acknowledged that participation of all Central Asian countries, including Tajikistan, in the Water Convention could possibly become a catalyzing factor for the development of regional cooperation.

20. During the discussion, participants, international experts and UNECE staff addressed the arguments put forward by Mr. Kamolidinov. The Secretary of the Water Convention explained the notion of the “transboundary waters” which “end at a straight line across their respective mouths between points on the low-water line of their banks” according to Convention’s definition. She assured that waters in the most downstream riparian State were fully included in the Convention’s scope. International experts stressed the equality of rights and obligations of all riparians, which was a major principle of the Convention aimed to ensure the balance of rights and obligations for both upstream and downstream Parties. As explained by international experts, all obligations of the Convention, including obligations to exchange information, to provide information upon request, to enter into consultations, are equally relevant for both downstream and upstream Parties. It was also stressed that “impact” should not be associated with pollution only. The Convention does not even mention “pollution” in its definition of “impact” and includes a very broad definition in this regard. It was also pointed out that among 38 Parties to the Convention there were many States which were far from “industrially developed” and “economically integrated” countries. It is important that Parties exercise “due diligence” in meeting their obligations under the Convention, i.e. take “all appropriate measures” to implement the Convention. Participants were also encouraged to use the Guide to Implementing the Water Convention (2009) which provided answers to many of the issues raised. Participants from Tajikistan pointed out that the Central Asian region often demonstrated the lack of compliance with international agreements and of good will to cooperate – these issues being the major obstacles to accession to the Water Convention under the current circumstances.

### **Session 3: Institutional cooperation under the UNECE Water Convention**

21. Ms. Iulia Trombitcaia, UNECE, addressed the concept and practice of joint bodies for transboundary water cooperation – the key cooperation mechanism provided for in the Water Convention. She explained the provisions of Article 9(2) and outlined the scope, competence, functions, tasks and organizational structure of joint bodies, as well as such issues as financing and public participation. She described common problems of joint bodies in the region of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia, such as the lack of adequate powers to implement IWRM; lack of financial means for implementation of joint programs; poor implementation of joint body’s decisions; and underperformance of some functions by joint bodies, most commonly, the functions related to water quality and environmental protection.

22. The experience of the International Sava River Basin Commission in integrated transboundary water resources management was presented by Mr. Dejan Komatina, Secretary of the Commission. Mr. Komatina described the process of establishment of cooperation in the Sava River Basin following the decay of Yugoslavia, when the Sava River Initiative launched in 2001 led to the signing of the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin (FASRB) in 2002. While the key objective of the agreement is transboundary cooperation for sustainable development of the region, the specific objectives include the establishment of an international regime of navigation, establishment of sustainable water management, prevention/mitigation of hazards (floods, droughts, ice and accidents) and reduction/elimination of their negative consequences. Mr. Komatina described the organisational mechanism of cooperation under FASRB. He made several examples how countries balanced their interests and initial positions

with a view to achieving compromises and mutually beneficial decisions. As the FASRB is a framework agreement, the Secretary emphasized that protocols were necessary to regulate specific issues addressed by the FASRB. He also stressed that political commitment and support at high political level was crucial for launching new projects and initiatives.

23. Strengthening institutional and legal frameworks of the International Fund for saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) was the focus of another presentation by Mr. Sergei Vinogradov. He stressed the importance of task outlined by the Presidents of five Central Asian States at their Summit in Almaty in April 2009, where they emphasized the readiness “to strengthen the organizational and legal frameworks of IFAS”. Mr. Vinogradov described the work implemented by the Executive Committee of IFAS in cooperation with UNECE-GIZ Programme “Regional Dialogue and Understanding on Water Resources Management”. This included the study of the current agreements and documents as well as the analyses of institutions under the IFAS umbrella. The study showed that the current legal framework of IFAS is not perfect and often fragmented, while the institutional mechanism of IFAS does not adequately respond to the needs of regional cooperation. Currently, an Expert Group of the representatives of five countries works on the possible revision of the statutory documents of IFAS. The concept of such revision will be discussed at the second meeting of the Expert Group in Geneva, on 22-23 March 2011. During the discussion, participants raised the need to perform socio-economic analyses of the current IFAS structure and of the proposed options to strengthen IFAS.

#### **Session 4: UNECE Water Convention: advancing broader cooperation to protect the environment**

24. Ms. Francesca Bernardini, Co-Secretary to the Protocol on Water and Health, explained the obligations under the Protocol that brings together environmental and health policies. She referred to the obligations to establish targets and target dates and to create systems for surveillance and early warning of water related diseases. She also described measures to be taken in the areas of public awareness and education under the Protocol. Ms. Bernardini explained the functioning of different bodies under the Protocol, in particular the role of the Ad Hoc Project Facilitation Mechanism, and described the implementation of the Protocol by providing the example of target setting in the Republic of Moldova.

25. Ms. Sibylle Vermont raised the issue of climate change and water resources and efforts taken under the auspices of the Water Convention to address this issue. Ms. Vermont drew attention to the similarities between water resources of Switzerland and Tajikistan, where the important “water towers” of the Pan-European region were located, and described the experience of Swiss cooperation on transboundary water resources in the framework of the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine; the International Commission for Fishing of the Doubs; the Internationale Commission for the Lake Constance; the International Governmental Commission of the Alp Rhine; the Rhine Commission for the International Rhine Regulation at the Illmündung-Bodensee; the International Commission for the Protection of the Waters of the Lake Geneva; and the International Commission for the Protection of Italo-Swiss waters. Ms. Vermont emphasized that integrated water resources’ management at basin level was key to water adaptation to climate change. Transboundary cooperation in adaptation is important to prevent negative impacts of unilateral adaptation measures in riparian countries, thereby preventing potential conflict, and to enable more effective and efficient adaptation. Ms. Vermont drew attention of the participants to the Guidance on Water and Adaptation to Climate Change, adopted by the Meeting of the Parties to Water Convention in 2009. This instrument is a roadmap towards adaptation of water management to climate change. It provides a detailed guidance on a step-wise approach to the assessment of impacts of climate change and development of policy, strategic and operational responses.



26. The last presentation of the seminar, by Mr. Bo Libert, was devoted to projects and activities of the UNECE Water Convention in Central Asia implemented by UNECE. Mr. Libert described the components of the UNECE-GIZ programme "Regional dialogue and understanding on water resources management", current state of affairs in the project "Capacity-building for cooperation on dam safety in Central Asia" (dam safety project) and activities in the project "Water Quality in Central Asia". He encouraged Tajikistan to continue and further strengthen its participation in these projects. Mr. Libert also addressed the project to support cooperation of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan on the rivers Chu and Talas, as a possible example of establishing modern legal and institutional mechanisms for bilateral water cooperation. Mr. Libert also described the current state of the Central Asia Regional Water Information Base (CAREWIB) project which is being evaluated in the moment. Participants discussed the necessity to improve data management and information exchange in the region and stressed the need to ensure a balance between national data systems and a regional data bank, so that regional data would come from the national data systems. Also, they emphasized that all projects implemented by international organizations and actors should be well balanced to respond to the interests of all Central Asian States.

### Concluding remarks

During the concluding session, the Co-Chairs – Mr. Sulton Rahimov, First Deputy Minister of Melioration and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan, and Mr. Bo Libert, UNECE, – made the following summary of the meeting outcomes:

- Tajikistan appreciates the active role of UNECE and the readiness of the secretariat of the Water Convention to cooperate and implement projects and activities in the Central Asian region with both Parties and non-Parties. The country will continue active cooperation with UNECE.
- It is important to continue the process of strengthening the understanding of international water law, including the Water Convention, in Tajikistan and the Central Asian region.
- Tajikistan would appreciate further capacity building and support to be able to learn more about the Water Convention and assess benefits and costs of participation in this legal instrument.
- Tajikistan faces serious tasks in the regional cooperation and shall explore existing opportunities to build cooperation. The development of cooperation with Kyrgyzstan can be an important way to develop and demonstrate constructive transboundary water cooperation.
- Raising awareness on the Protocol on Water and Health is important to support efforts to promote access to safe drinking water supply and adequate sanitation in Tajikistan and other countries of Central Asia.

## ANNEX 1

### Agenda

**Venue:** Press center “Ittiloot va Muoshirat”, 2nd floor,  
Center of Strategic Studies under the Government of Tajikistan, Street Rudaki 40

**Co-chaired by:**

Mr. Sulton Rahimov, First Deputy Minister of Melioration and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan and

Mr. Bo Libert, Regional Adviser on Environment, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

<b>1st day</b>	<b>14 March 2011, Monday</b>
9.00 - 9.30	Registration of participants
9.30 - 10.15	<b>Opening</b>  Mr. Sulton Rahimov, First Deputy Minister of Melioration and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan  Mr. Rustam Latipov, Chair of the Environmental Committee, Machlisi Namoyandagoni Machlisi Oliy / Parliament of the Republic of Tajikistan  Ms. O. Sharipova, Deputy Head, State Committee of Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan  Mr. Bo Libert, Regional Adviser on Environment, UNECE  Mr. Alexander Nikolayenko, Regional Advisor, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH  Ms. Sibylle Vermont, Swiss Federal Office for the Environment, Chair of the Bureau of the UNECE Water Convention
10.15 - 11.00	<b>Session 1: International water law: role and place of the UNECE Water Convention</b>  Introduction to international water law and the UNECE Water Convention (Prof. Attila Tanzi, University of Bologna, Chair of the Legal Board of the UNECE Water Convention)
11.00 - 11.30	Coffee-break
11.30 - 13.00	<b>Session 2: Obligations under the UNECE Water Convention</b>  Water Convention: a sound framework for transboundary water cooperation (Ms. Francesca Bernardini, Secretary to the Water Convention, UNECE)  Water Convention: “obligations for all Parties” (Mr. Sergei Vinogradov, University of Dundee, and Legal Board of the UNECE Water Convention)  Water Convention: “obligations for Riparian Parties” (Ms. Iulia Trombitcaia, UNECE)
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch

14.00 – 15.30	<p>“Planned measures” in international law, including the UNECE Water Convention (Prof. Attila Tanzi)</p> <p>UNECE Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context (Espoo Convention) and its application in transboundary water projects (Mr. Nicholas Bonvoisin, Secretary to the Espoo Convention, UNECE)</p>
15.30 - 16.00	Coffee-break
16.00 – 17.45	<p>UNECE Water Convention – challenges and opportunities for Tajikistan (Mr. Anvar Kamolidinov, expert)</p> <p>Discussion moderated by Mr. Bo Libert</p>
18.30	Reception

<b>2nd day                      15 March 2011, Tuesday</b>	
9.00 - 10.30	<p><b>Session 3: Institutional cooperation under the UNECE Water Convention</b></p> <p>Joint bodies: international experience and best practice (Ms. Iulia Trombitcaia)</p> <p>International Sava River Basin Commission (Mr. Dejan Komatina, Secretary of the Commission)</p> <p>Strengthening institutional and legal frameworks of the International Fund for saving the Aral Sea (Mr. Sergei Vinogradov)</p>
10.30-11.00	Coffee-break
11.00-13.00	<p><b>Session 4: UNECE Water Convention: advancing broader cooperation to protect the environment</b></p> <p>Protocol on Water and Health: integrating water, health and the environment (Ms. Francesca Bernardini, Co-Secretary to the Protocol, UNECE)</p> <p>Climate change and water resources (Ms. Sibylle Vermont)</p> <p>Projects and activities of the UNECE Water Convention in Central Asia (Mr. Bo Libert)</p>
13.00-13.30	<p>Summing up and conclusions</p> <p>Mr. Sulton Rahimov, First Deputy Minister of Melioration and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan</p> <p>Mr. Bo Libert, UNECE Regional Adviser on Environment</p>
13.30 -14.30	Lunch

## ANNEX 2

## List of participants

№	ФИО	Место работы	Должность
1.	Хакдодов М.М.	Парламент Республики Таджикистан	Экологическая Комиссия
2.	Нуралиев Нуриддин	Исполнительный аппарат Президента Республики Таджикистан	Главный специалист отдела экологии и чрезвычайных ситуаций
3.	Рахимов С.Н.	Министерство мелиорации и водных ресурсов Республики Таджикистан	Первый заместитель Министра
4.	Шарипова О.Т.	Комитет охраны окружающей среды при Правительстве Республики Таджикистан	Заместитель Председателя
5.	Расулов Газалбек	Министерство мелиорации и водных ресурсов Республики Таджикистан	Юрист
6.	Давлатов С.Э.	Министерство мелиорации и водных ресурсов Республики Таджикистан	Начальник отдела международных отношений
7.	Пулатов Я.Э.	Министерство мелиорации и водных ресурсов Республики Таджикистан	Генеральный Директор «ТаджикНИИГиМ»
8.	Самадов Б.	Министерство мелиорации и водных ресурсов Республики Таджикистан	Пресс-секретарь
9.	Сайдалиев Усмонали  Саидфаров А.	Министерство иностранных дел Республики Таджикистан	Начальник Управления стратегического исследования
10.	Икромова Саломат Иброгимовна	Министерство экономического развития и торговли Республики Таджикистан	Главный специалист Отдела развития сельского хозяйства и экологии
11.	Дадабаева Зарина Абдусамеевна	Министерство юстиции Республики Таджикистан	Главный специалист Управления международного права
12.	Суфиев Алимахмад	Министерство здравоохранения Республики Таджикистан	Специалист санитарно- эпидемиологической службы
13.	Холиазаров Нурмахмад Дустович	Министерство энергетики и промышленности Республики Таджикистан	Начальник Управления
14.	Валамадзаде Тимур Гафарович	Министерство энергетики и промышленности Республики Таджикистан	Главный специалист
15.	Ормонов Махмади	Министерство сельского хозяйства Республики Таджикистан	Начальник отдела технических культур
16.	Юсупов Джумахон	Комитет охраны окружающей среды при Правительстве Республики Таджикистан	
17.	Мирзохонова Наталья Александровна	Комитет по чрезвычайным ситуациям и гражданской обороны РТ	Зам. начальника управления Информационно- аналитического центра
18.	Махмадшоев Ф.	Национальный Центр Законодательства	Зам. начальника отдела

		при Президенте Республики Таджикистан	международного права
19.	Кобулиев З.В.	Институт водных проблем, экологии и гидроэнергетики Академии Наук Республики Таджикистан	Директор Института
20.	Петров Г.Н.	Институт водных проблем, экологии и гидроэнергетики Академии Наук Республики Таджикистан	Заведующий лабораторией
21.	Вахид Хамидов	Таджик Гидрометеослужба Комитета охраны окружающей среды при Правительстве Республики Таджикистан	Заместитель Директора
22.	М. Казаков	ИК МФСА	Представитель Таджикистана в ИК МФСА
23.	Мамадалиев Б.У.	Таджикский филиал ИК МФСА	Директор
24.	А. Камолидинов	Таджикский филиал НИЦ МКВК	Старший научный сотрудник
25.	М. Бабаджанова	Таджикский филиал Регионального экологического Центра	Директор
26.	Мариан Шиманович	Офис ГТЦ в Таджикистане	Координатор программы ГТЦ «Управления трансграничными водными ресурсами Центральной Азии»
27.	А. Холматов	ПРООН в Таджикистане	Программный менеджер Проекта «Содействие ИУВР и трансграничному диалогу в Центральной Азии»
28.	Мирко Гютнер	Бюро ОБСЕ в Таджикистане	
29.		Швейцарское агентство SDC в Таджикистане	
30.	Тахмида Мухамедова	Всемирный банк	Аналитик (энергетика, водоснабжение, инфраструктура)
31.	Бо Либерт	ЕЭК ООН	Региональный советник ЕЭК ООН
32.	Франческа Бернадини	ЕЭК ООН	Руководитель секретариата Конвенции по трансграничным водам
33.	Николас Бонвуазан	ЕЭК ООН	Руководитель секретариата Конвенции Эспо
34.	Гульнара Ролл	ЕЭК ООН	Региональный координатор Программы Национальных диалогов по водной политике
35.	Юлия Тромбицкая	ЕЭК ООН	Сотрудник по управлению водными ресурсами

36.	Аттила Танзи	Болонский Университет	Профессор Болонского Университета и председатель Совета по правовым вопросам
40.	Сергей Виноградов	Университет Данди	Профессор
41.	Александр Николаенко	ГТЦ	Региональный советник
42.	Сибиль Вермонт	Швейцарское управление охраны окружающей среды	Председатель Президиума Конвенции по трансграничным водам
43	Деян Коматина	Международная комиссия по бассейну реки Сава	Руководитель секретариата Комиссии
44	Б. Гафаров	НПО Ассоциация партнеров для развития «DEPAS»	Технический Директор
45	Музама Бурханова	НПО «Фонд поддержки гражданских инициатив»	Директор
46	Хужбахт Ходжиев		Переводчик
47	Азимов Наджиб		Переводчик
48	Хотамов Замол	Комитет по охране окружающей среды при Правительстве Республики Таджикистан	Начальник отдела
49	Исламов Х.И.	Министерство мелиорации и водных ресурсов	
50	Армандс Пуполс	Региональный центр превентивной дипломатии для Центральной Азии	Советник по политическим вопросам