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Session 2 - Water as a catalyst for cooperation: fostering trust and peace

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Session 2 - Water as a catalyst for cooperation: fostering trust and peace

11:15 - 12:30

334 participants signed up for this session

Pillars 4 & 5: EU International Partnership Priority on ‘Migration Partnerships’ and ‘Governance, Peace and Security’

Introduction

Water as a catalyst for cooperation: fostering trust and peace

Water stress and insecurity are increasing worldwide. A growing population, rapid urbanization together with climate change accelerate pressure on eco-systems. Water-related risks may aggravate human insecurity, conflict, and migration and affect peace. At the same time, water cooperation, water governance, and water diplomacy for integrated water resources management at global, regional, and basin levels foster trust and partnerships. The session details tools, instruments, and experience on how water can enhance peace and stability.

Facilitator: [Monika Weber-Fahr](#), Senior Advisor, Water Global Solutions Group, World Bank (WB)

- **Pool questions:**

- *Witch region do you come from?*

Europe: 100%

North Africa: 0%

Sub-Saharan Africa: 0%

Middle east/central Asia: 0%

Asia- Pacific: 0%

Latin America: 0%

North America: 0%

- *Witch sector do you represent?*

Water/WASH: 75%

Diplomacy/ Foreign affairs: 25%

Migration: 0%

Climate: 0%

Human Development: 0%

Keynote by Dominic Porter, Head of Division, Economic and Global Issues, European External Action Service (EEAS)

What is your opinion about the collaborative opportunity that comes through water, and do you think it can or cannot build a basis for building trust and peace?

The necessity of transparency rewarded corporations through loans has been very clear for the EU, and it is our priority to establish the principle of management of share resources that can galvanize peace and productivity independence.

Today water is vital, it is a commodity more important than steel.

Cooperation has always been needed in cases where there is not enough water or too much water. Water scarcity affects the world population. We have floods also as an issue to handle as a consequence of climate change. So, water is seen as a new challenge.

Water can be a matter of national, trans-border or even regional instability, so there is a need for cooperation, institution-building, and positive and lasting changes. The pandemic is reminding us of the potential between the need for cooperation level channels and the temptation of having national solutions.

From the EU side, we see that managing water resources needs both multilateral and regional cooperation. Here in the EU, we claimed to know quite a bit about it. Both are of course guiding principles and the EU is ready to team up with programs to promote health beyond our region. That is why we are working with our 27-member states to ensure water is part of the EU agenda of the EU security Council. We are also pressing against some resistance so we need treating these cross-cutting subjects as a matter of what they call “hard security”.

As well as taking the issue to the top-level global debate, we also work from the bottom up, with specific programs. The best assistance is not done by categories but looks at all dimensions of the challenge, from agricultural practices, reducing bad governance of resources. The best solutions come with all these factors together.

The best solution comes from working together, work with the UN to the local mediators, NGOs, community activists. Our diplomacy has to be compressive. This is the simple message of the Council and the conclusion that we adopted two years ago, now the challenge is to turn that into practice. We have political tensions, for instance, in lake Chad

water has reduced radically due to climate change issues and continuous unsustainable use.

The construction of dams always creates tensions among the states. And there is multiple evidence of the successful effort to bridge those differences: International water Commissions, such as the lake Chad commission who is present in this panel, trying to build trust and day-to-day cooperation, sharing information, and discussing possible solutions. When the right forces come together and the political will is present, water can be a source of peace and cooperation like it was recognized in the report of Water for Peace, 3 years ago.

Over the past decade, here in the EU, we have invested more than 2 and a half billion euros to more than 62 countries providing access to clean water to more than 67 million people and sanitation to 24 million people, but this assistance is double its value when it drives to cooperation beyond the water sector. Some examples: in Central Asia, we have been supporting the water sector for more than 20 years in infrastructure investment, navigation but also supporting stabilizing national policy dialogues. Supporting legal and institutional frameworks is key to transparent rewarded cooperation.

To conclude: Water diplomacy, climate action and sustainable development should come from all sides. Providing a platform, a human platform, as we Europeans like to say, with that cooperation, our work will be as effective as it has to be.

Our challenge is to see the value for peace and international cooperation and the EU is ready to play its part in the global multinational cooperation.

Keynote by Olga Algayerova, UNECE (The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) Executive Secretary

In your leadership position, can you share with us your perspectives on the level of cooperation that you have seen driven on your level side, or are you more skeptical about cooperation breaking down?

I would like to take it from a different angle since the COVID-19 has shown the importance of sanitation for all. Water scarcity is increasing in many parts of the world due to the rising economic demands for water due to population growth, urbanization, ecosystem losses, and climate changes. The water-related risks may exacerbate human insecurity, conflict, migration in the end then affect peace.

The water crisis was a major factor in the conflict in at least 45 countries. 40% of the world population depends on transboundary water and that is why it is an important to link water and peace. It is very encouraging that 50% of countries are reporting it in the transboundary cooperation but there is an urgent need to accelerate that cooperation. Water is a catalyst for regional cooperation, economic growth, and peace agreement. Water diplomacy underlined the importance of water resources management.

Preventing water crisis is done by developing agreements and adopting support for countries in terms of climate change. The global intergovernmental platform for transboundary cooperation has shown the impact of the agreement. The numerous countries that are

involved in the convention's activities are beneficial for its capacity building and its many finance tools in transboundary cooperation. All this, thanks to EU support to the globalization of the convention, as well as the project that brings legislation closer to EU water policy.

There is an open invitation to all countries and parties to promote the Accession to the Water Convention as well to the next event on the 9th meeting of the parties of the Convention to be held on 29th September to 1st October in Tallinn. There is also an open invitation to the next 2023 United Nations Water conference.

To Conclude: Water risks means opportunities for transboundary cooperation for peace and well-being. Let's work together to promote water for peace.

Panel discussion:

At the international level: what actions do you think can ensure that water is indeed a catalyst for cooperation, **contributing to trust and peace? (choose max. 3)**

- INTEGRATE WITH PEACE - Consider water as an integral part in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts
- LEGAL FRAMEWORKS: Further promote legal frameworks such as the United Nations global Water Conventions
- UN PROCESSES: Promote water and peace within the United Nations processes, such as the UN 2023 water conference in New York
- UN SECURITY COUNCIL: Bring water and peace once again to the UN Security Council
- EU COUNCIL WATER DIPLOMACY: Fully implement the EU Council conclusions on water diplomacy
- EU COMMON SECURITY POLICIES: Include water in the relevant EU Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) activities

- **When water is scarce: what does it take to build trust and cooperate? (choose max. 3)**

- Relationships - Invest in long-term and trusted relationships between all key players: 69%
- Data - invest in reliable data and independent research to clarify the impact of the challenge: 56%
- Transparency - Ensure transparency on all information, decisions, and actions: 50%
- Inclusion* - Include all affected groups, in particular women and youth: 50%
- Leadership - Positive leadership by all actors involved: 38%
- Third Party - Bring in International Organizations or NGOs as "third parties" to help guide cooperation: 15%

Aleš Bizjak, International Water Policy Expert, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Slovenia

Mr. Bizjak is also the Representing of Slovenia in the Sava River Basin Commission. What do you want to share with us? May or may not the Commission give you the opportunity to build trust and peace?

This is the current situation in his region: The ISRBC as a regional instrument of sustainable development and stability

- Geographical setup and historical context
- From the Paris Peace Conference to the establishment of the International Sava River Basin Commission
- Main achievements and contributions of the ISRBC to regional sustainable development and stability

The Sava River facts:

- River length: 945 km (the longest river in the sub-region)
- Catchment area: app. 97.700 km² (the second-largest Danube sub-basin; share: 12%)
- Average flow at the mouth: app. 1.700 m³/s (the largest Danube tributary, share: 25%)
- Basin population: app. 8,2 million. It is very well known and has very social, cultural, and religious importance.
- Social diversity: GDP's: 35.566 int \$ / 25.806 int \$ / 13.442 int \$ / 15.941 int \$
- Religious diversity: Roman-Catholic, Orthodox, Muslim

The war conflict and historical situation of the region and the agreements signed :

- DAYTON AGREEMENT (Dayton, USA, 1 November 1995)
- PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE (Paris, France, 14 December 1995)
- POST-WAR PERIOD: CHALLENGES TO THE SAVA RIVER BASIN IWRM
 - once the largest national river turned into one, running through four countries,
 - abandoned and partly ruined waterway infrastructure,
 - no appropriate institutional framework for transboundary IWRM,
 - no bilateral agreements, no basin organization,
 - no stable sustainable development financing,
 - lost trust,
 - new transboundary IWRM governance and management framework was required.

The Sava river is a “lonely international river” with no one to handle its resources. And the region completely lost trust in the neighboring countries. The stability pack offers a political

frame for the Sava River initiative

Not to forget that in these times, the convention of the Danube River already existed and those documents made a political frame based on good practices. The Sava agreement was the first agreement after the war talking about water. Also, the first to develop the trans bordering cooperation for navigation and the prevention of floods and accidents.

In addition to the framework agreements 4 protocols were adopted:

- Protocol on the navigation regime to the FASRB (2002/2004)
- Protocol on the prevention of the water pollution caused by navigation to the FASRB (2009/2017)
- Protocol on flood protection to the FASRB (2010/2015)
- Protocol on sediment management to the FASRB (2015/2017)

All these protocols, the Commission and the implementation of the framework agreement consist of working groups. We know now that this kind of structure is important in this kind of commission. The Sava river agreement structure is a typical structure for an international commission. (See the structure in his PowerPoint presentation).

The Sava river Commission is celebrating its 15 year anniversary (for more information on the latest figures, please refer to its website).

The main achievement of the Sava Commissions are:

- 1st Sava River Basin Management Plan, 2nd Sava River Basin Management Plan (in the process)
- 1st Sava River Flood Risk Management Plan Rehabilitation and development of sustainable Sava river navigation
- Data and information exchange (HIS, hydrological model, hydraulic models, SFFWS)
- Outline of the climate change adaptation strategy
- Water-food-energy-ecosystem nexus analysis (Sava river, Drina river)
- Sava River Basin Joint Action Plan
- Establishment and functioning of the Sava Water Council and the Sava Youth Parliament
- Development of broad international partnership

According to the development of the international partnership, we should mention all these institutions coming from EU regions, other regions and other institutions, NGOs:

- European Commission
- International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River
- Danube Commission
- UNECE Water Convention
- UNESCO Regional Bureau for Science and Culture in Europe
- UN World Meteorological Organization
- US Government
- UNDP, OSCE, RCC, REC, DPPI, etc.
- World Bank
- NGOs (WWF, Euronatur, GWP, etc.)

- river basin commissions (Rhine, Elbe, Odra, etc.)
- INBO
- etc.

Conclusions:

- after the war periods, rivers can become drivers of economic development, regional integration, cooperation, and peace. This is the practical experience example.
- transboundary river basin management requires trust, political support, robust basin organization, strong and coherent governance structure, contemporary management techniques, approaches, and tools,
- participatory platforms, stakeholder involvement, broad partnership, and networking are necessary for successful implementation of transboundary IWRM,
- sustainable investments in transboundary river basin development are a key factor for the success of the international commissions and their missions,
- the 1992 UNECE Water Convention and the 1997 UN Watercourses Convention form the legal framework for transboundary river basin management,
- ISRBC enables transboundary IWRM and facilitates effective cooperation, sharing multiple economic, social, and environmental benefits and thus contributes to regional sustainable development and stability.

Final Conclusion from his presentation:

The Saba river Commission is the factor of stability in the region. (See the document 5. PPT _ Ales Bizjak.pdf)

Mamman Nuhu, Executive Secretary, Lake Chad Commission

What drew you going to the Lake Chad Commission and what is your experience?

See the Power point presentation of Mr. Nuhu in the document: 6. PPT-Mamman Nuhu.

Role of the Lake Chad Basin Commission in conflict prevention, effective transboundary water cooperation and prevention of migration

Introduction of the presentation:

- The Lake Chad is a freshwater lake, allowing the development of economic activities (fishing, farming and herding) as well as supporting the livelihoods of about 22 million people living in the conventional basin.
- Its surface area measures about 25,000 km² in the early 1960s but shrunk to about 1,410 km² (lowest level in a hundred years), following two bouts of droughts from 1972-1975 and from 1982-1985. Since then, it has been gradually rising to reach about 8,000 km² today.
- The Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) was established by the Fort-Lamy Convention of 22nd May 1964 by the four riparian countries of Cameroon, Chad,

Niger and Nigeria. The Central African Republic and Libya joined in 1994 and 2008, respectively.

- Sudan, Egypt, the Republic of Congo, and the Democratic Republic of Congo enjoy observer status. Membership of the Commission thus cuts across the West, Central and North Africa regions.
- The LCBC was primarily established for the prevention and resolution of conflicts over the waters of the Lake and its tributaries, and for the promotion of regional integration. This is clearly evident in its three-point mandate, its structures, and the functioning of its organs and their six subsidiary bodies.

Decision-Making Process and Operational Structure:

- Decisions are arrived at in the Commission by consensus among member countries. This way, all member states must reach an agreement before a decision is arrived at. This is facilitated by the structure of the Commission, which allows for bottom-up approach at several layers of decision making.

The structure of the LCBC: it is a bottom up style (see the structure in the Power Point presentation)

- Cooperation on Security Challenges. The effects of climate change and demographic pressure have conspired to create security challenges in the Lake Chad Basin. The shrinking of the Lake and population explosion during the period from seven million in 1963 when the LCBC was created, to about 45 million, has resulted in the situation whereby far more people are competing for ever shrinking resources for their livelihood: farmlands, pastures, fishing area, all became increasingly scarce.
- This is the impact of loss of means of livelihood in the Basin:
 - Arms trafficking and transboundary smuggling activities
 - Increased youth recruitment by armed terrorist and bandit groups
 - Cross border transhumance and increased farmer herder clashes
 - Over farming and destruction of vegetal cover
 - Youth migration in search of greener pasture outside the basin

Conflict Prevention Mechanisms:

In anticipation of the above conflict scenarios, the LCBC adopted several strategies to prevent the emergence of conflicts among the communities and among member states. They include:

- i. Periodic consultations at various levels of authority (experts, ministers and summit) to nip any problem in the bud;
- ii. Sustainable development projects to reduce the level of poverty and desperation, especially among the youth;
- iii. Regulatory provisions of the LCBC, which have inbuilt mechanisms for conflict prevention and settlement of disputes when they arise;

- Prevention mechanisms A. Fort-Lamy Convention of 22nd May 1964 which created the LCBC, underscores the role of LCBC in the settlement of disputes among members regarding the interpretation or application of the Convention.
- Art. VII stipulates that if the Commission is not able to settle such disputes, they should be referred to the Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of the then Organization of African Unity. B. In the Water Charter of the Lake Chad Basin Chapter 15 has been dedicated to the settlement of disputes among members.
- Art. 85: State parties undertake to settle differences in a peaceful manner in the event of dispute arising from the application or interpretation of the present Water Charter;
- Art. 86: Parties undertake to settle disputes through direct negotiations, conducted in good faith with a desire to come to an agreement;
- Art. 87: If the parties fail to come to an agreement after negotiation, any party shall bring the case to the LCBC, which should attempt to reach an agreement through the use of its good offices or mediation procedure;
- Art. 88: If the Commission fails to settle the matter, any party can approach competent regional or sub-regional authorities, which will use good offices or mediation procedure to settle the dispute;
- Art. 89: If all the above mechanisms fail to settle the dispute, the states should take the case before the International Court of Justice for arbitration or “judicial dispute settlement.” Management of Open Conflict
- Notwithstanding the conflict prevention measures taken by the LCBC, a few incidents did occur between member countries. The period of drought of the 1980s and 1990s witnessed some disagreements over competing water claims. Due to the shrinking of the lake during this period, fishermen and herders from the drying part of the lake migrated to the wetter part which often led to confrontations among the people and between member states.

Peace Enforcement:

- Boko Haram insurgency is a challenge facing all member states. Again, the LCBC rose to the challenge by facilitating the establishment of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) by affected member countries. This is another illustration of member states’ resolve to pool their military might together to confront a common enemy for the common good.

- In line with the decisions by the LCBC member states, the AU PSC has authorized the MNJTF, within its area of operation, to: (see the section “Mandate of the MNTJF” in the Power Point presentation).

Conclusion: The Commission is dealing with many challenges and deals. The Commission has built many of the responses in order to “hit the problem in the butt”.

Ben Ampomah, Executive Secretary, Water Resources Commission, Ghana

What are the benefits for a country to enter a Commission? From the experience of Ghana, as being the first one to enter the Commission?

The real situation of the region: 3% of freshwater resources flow from external resources. The specific benefits of being in the Commission: achieve the goals 2030 and increase water to avoid sustainable withdraws including transboundary ones.

There is a need to send signals of diplomacy on the subject of water to build up trust between them and international investors. In terms of conflicts and trans-border water infrastructure, there is a supply system shared by Togo and Burkina Faso as well. This serves as an example of cooperation between countries

We need to avoid conflicts and promote benefits. The convention gives us the framework to avoid those conflicts and we can rely on the EU to promote and avoid conflicts. Clearly, the convention gives the information needed. The water convention has step-by-step mechanisms that we can rely on and choose the most appropriate one.

Finally, Ghana is part of the Green Convention and, as such, benefits from the water convention to build peace based on a partnership for water governance and water cooperation principles that help build up trust on the subject of water.

Dina Ionesco, Head of Migration, Environment and Climate Change Division, International Organization for Migration (IOM)

There is a connection between what we have discussed about water scarcity, governance, and water security to cooperation, and peacebuilding. And that is for a very specific angle: the understanding of human mobility of migration connections.

There are some perspectives where you see the role of water in building cooperation and trust:

- We cannot forget that people are mobile or cannot be mobile because of the environment. Water security has an impact on livelihood and security and there is a strong link between all these factors. Water security is key as far as mobility and well-being are concerned; evidence from water management and migration shows that.
- The multi causality: water and poverty, democratic issues, data on the soil being dry and that decreases the chances of staying because you need money to live.
- 2.6 million people live in water stress areas

IOM has assisted people in Ethiopia, where water stress is a reality and has an impact on migration.

The pandemic situation is giving an environmental message and the pandemic pointed more about the water scarcity: there is no water to clean our hands. Pandemic has increased the

vulnerability of certain groups.

People trapped in areas that are unsustainable. We have people moving to urban places due to the pandemic. A whole reality that is influencing the Water access and sanitation situation.

To conclude: there are a few recommendations:

- Highlight that we need to make the connection and reflect that investment in water governance and water management means carving future migration situations.
- Think more innovative about migration and support it as a global way to respond. Migration can be part of the solution. Limit forced migration and give part of the solution via migration.

Muna Luqman, Founder and Chairperson of Food4Humanity, Yemen

Mrs. Muna Luqman is a world peace builder, an activist. Someone who has built her own NGO. She is in a country where water scarcity is quite difficult.

Water can help peace or water can threaten peace?

The causes of the conflict are food security, water scarcity, political stability governance, job opportunities. There is a push and back factor for migration. The big real issues that we should tackle are the direct/indirect impact of conflicts and governance challenges.

In Yemen, the environment where people live are pushing them to become the victims of the situation: water is being polluted, just to get military advantage and this situation has been devastating for people and had forced them to immigrate.

The pandemic has created more tension in the already conflictive situation in the country. So, the pandemic is a conflict between a conflict.

Working on resilience: to provide initiative on the grounds and give means for people to get together and work for the recovery of the community.

Dialogue is the first step for peace and a work in the long term is essential to reduce the humanitarian aid and provide emergency livelihood assistance. It is necessary to stress the importance and the central role of women and young in promoting their job and to be recognized, not being seen only as victims but also as leaders. They are needed for reconstruction and reconciliation, facilitating humanitarian assistance, creating initiatives.

They are trying to focus on a kind of “holistic approach”: build trust via dialogue, trusting. We can see this happening at all levels when the water has been used successfully.

Interaction with the audience

How can water diplomacy be better integrated into EU international partnership/current programming cycle?

- A. More programs supporting transboundary water cooperation in shared basin as a tool to prevent conflict and migration and promote peace.
- B. More programs promoting

- C. Integrate transboundary aspects even into national water projects/programmes, where relevant
- D. Promote accession to the two United Nations global Water conventions
- E. Support more basin investment plans

Reply from the panellists:

- Ales Bizjak: D
- Mr. Maman: A: more programme. Because that will bring partners together and help them see how important transboundary water cooperation is, you will become more relevant to the individual partners
- Mr. Ben Ampomah: C: we have individual issues in terms of capacity building
- Mrs. Dina Ionesco: For B and C together because if we do not integrate migration into water and trans-border we will not make it happen. She has issues with A because of conflict migration (that is migration that is not necessary because of a tragedy), not because of migration itself. A is way too simplistic. Instead, we should put forward the message that migration is healthy!
- Mrs. Muna Luqman: B also. Ownership and accountability are important.

Comments from the chat:

- Niclas Gottmann - DG INTPA à Conférenciers et participants (11:24 AM)
- Please keep Slido open throughout the session, we will continuously ask for your active participation!
- Jules Van Der Meulen à Conférenciers et participants (11:26 AM)
- SLI.DO

<https://app.sli.do/event/ezonkdn2>

- #WAB2021
- Niclas Gottmann - DG INTPA à Conférenciers et participants (11:36 AM)
- For background information on all of our speakers and panelists, please refer to our website at: <https://waterandbeyond.b2match.io/>
- Niclas Gottmann - DG INTPA à Conférenciers et participants (11:44 AM)
- <https://app.sli.do/event/ezonkdn2>
- Patricia Rodríguez Fortún à Conférenciers et participants (12:01 PM)

- Hello, presentations are being uploaded after each session at this link:
https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/public-water_and_sanitation/events/water-and-beyond-eu-transformative-approaches-international-partnerships
- Harouna ABARCHI à Conférenciers et participants (12:37 PM)
- Bonjour Tous, je suis Harouna ABARCHI, Expert pastoraliste pour le volet Hydraulique pastorale dans un projet de l'Hydraulique financé par la coopération Suisse au Niger. Je suis Doctorant à l'Université de Niamey. je remercie les organisateurs de cette réunion. je suis au +227 96263646 et mail: ab.harou@gmail.com. Je pense dans les différents paneliste n'ont jusque-là pas abordé l'hydraulique pastorale quand on sait c'est le parent pauvre de l'hydraulique au Niger.
- Sokunthea By à Conférenciers et participants (12:44 PM)
- to be effective, there must be an integrated approach, with the national water projects A & C
- Sonja Koepfel (UNECE Water Convention) à Conférenciers et participants (12:50 PM)
- See here: www.unece.org/env/water and water.convention@un.org
- Sorry that we could not answer all questions in this discussion due to lack of time but we take notes of all your questions and comments and will make a direct follow-up
- Ashwin Seetal, CSIR à Conférenciers et participants (12:54 PM)
- A & C have practical relevance
- Sokunthea By à Conférenciers et participants (12:44 PM)
- to be effective, there must be an integrated approach, with the national water projects A & C
- Harouna ABARCHI à Conférenciers et participants (12:37 PM)
- Nikos Papamanolis 04:24 PM
- Just a short comment from my side: Guy Jobbins, from ODI, questioned during the World Water Week in Stockholm back in 2019 the dominant story about the relationship between water and migration, and that migrants put stress on resources and services in host communities, arguing that cross-boundary migration lies beyond the reach of the poorest people (who are typically unlikely to be able to finance migrating to a new country). Some of the relevant academic literature and other sources, shows that the reality is more complex and deeper (as Dina said in her speech) and that the relation between water (in) security and migration flows is not so linear, as we thought. We need to stress the risk of over simplified conclusions leading to poor policy development for migration and other developmental issues. It seems that water governance frameworks could be an instrument for eliminating or mitigating water-related drivers of migration. In this sense, progress in terms of better water governance is needed in order to increase the resilience to water challenges, and provide long-term solutions to the global migration phenomenon.

Questions in the Q&R space:

Spectateur anonyme 12:05 PM

What means "conventional" basin in Lake Chad, and what it possibly excludes and why?

Mamman NUHU 12:47 PM

The conventional basin is the area of intervention of the Lake Chad Basin Commission as agreed upon under the Fort Lamy Convention of 1964. It measures 967,000 km² as opposed to the topographical basin which measures 2,397,500 km².

What are you doing to deliver the message from your organizations and to communicate?

- Sonja Koepfel (UNECE Water Convention) à Conférenciers et participants (12:50 PM)
See here: www.unece.org/env/water and water.convention@un.org
- Mr. Aleš Bizjak: Usual tools of communications. Available and also institutions set up
- Ben Ampomah: A platform every moth is actualized and all the opportunities are available for everyone.
- Dina Ionesco: golden mine of information. Voices of communities. Also art focus invents. Working with kid, prepare generation and get simple answers
- Mrs. Muna Luqman: did not know how to reach rural people because of the pantedmie. Create videos. Shorts videos We are dealing with difficult questions here and the fact local language, humor, videos. Humor getting out of misery and see where we can strengthen the message.

Ashwin Seetal, CSIR à Conférenciers et participants (12:54 PM)

A & C have practical relevance

Thanks and closing