









EVENT | VIRTUAL

Launch | Frequently asked questions on the 1992 Water Convention

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Online | Webex Water Convention

Speakers



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What you always wanted to know about the Water Convention

Heide Jekel, Germany Co-Chair, Working Group on IWRM Member, Water Convention Bureau

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
ON THE 1992 WATER CONVENTION

with the Road map to facilitate accession processes





Over 50 FAQs

- Added value at global, transboundary & national scales
- Global application
- Relationship with the 1997 Watercourses
 Convention
- Scope
- Principles and obligations
- Implementation, operation, capacity & compliance
- Accession preparation and process

https://www.unece.org/index.php?id=55164

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ON THE 1992 WATER CONVENTION

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FAQ 1.2: What does my country achieve by becoming a Party to the Water Convention?



Improvement of water management at the national level

FAQ 1.9: How can the Water Convention prevent conflicts and wars over transboundary waters?

- Daily cooperation (agreements and joint bodies) increases trust => instrumental for preventing conflicts and wars
 - Can be confirmed by Germany's experience in 6 international river basin commissions
- Institutional framework assists to set up agreements and joint bodies (projects in Drin, Kura, Dniester and Chu-Talas basins, Senegal-Mauritania aquifer cooperation)
- Advice and assistance from the Implementation Committee



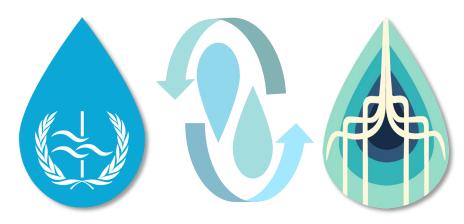
FAQ 2.1: The Water Convention was originally drafted as a regional agreement. Why was a decision taken to open it to all United Nations Member States?

- Build on the success achieved => practice had demonstrated usefulness
- Apply the principles and provisions worldwide
 => broaden political support for transboundary cooperation
- Interest from countries outside the region
- Willingness to learn from other regions and to share



FAQ 3.2: Can a country that is already Party to the 1997 Watercourses Convention accede to the 1992 Water Convention? What are the benefits?

- Two Conventions are fully aligned and compatible => Countries can accede to both without legal complications
- 17 countries are Parties to both
 - Germany for example
- Water Convention's institutional platform supports implementation (projects, Implementation Committee, soft law)
- Some differences between the two texts represent useful complementarities



FAQ 6.1: Can a country accede to the Water Convention if it cannot implement all its requirements due to the lack of resources and capacity?

- Parties are at different stages of development and this is fine!
- Most obligations are "due diligence" ones:
 Parties shall take "all appropriate measures"
- Measures should be proportionate to the economic, financial and other capacity of the Party, and to the degree of risk of transboundary impact
- Step-by-step implementation
- New Parties => Implementation Plan



Why is the Water Convention important for Germany?

- For two decades the only UN instrument in force on transboundary water management
 - Now a global instrument!
 - Germany is Party since 1995
- Basis of river basin commissions in which Germany cooperates with other countries
- Influenced EU water law
- Covers countries in transboundary basins, which are not EU Member States
 - Common language
 - Shared principles
 - Jointly developed products
- Practice oriented document
 - Checklist for necessary ingredients for successful transboundary water cooperation
- Important platform for exchanging experience and knowledge – and a lot of fun, too



Photo: Klaus Wendling





For more information:

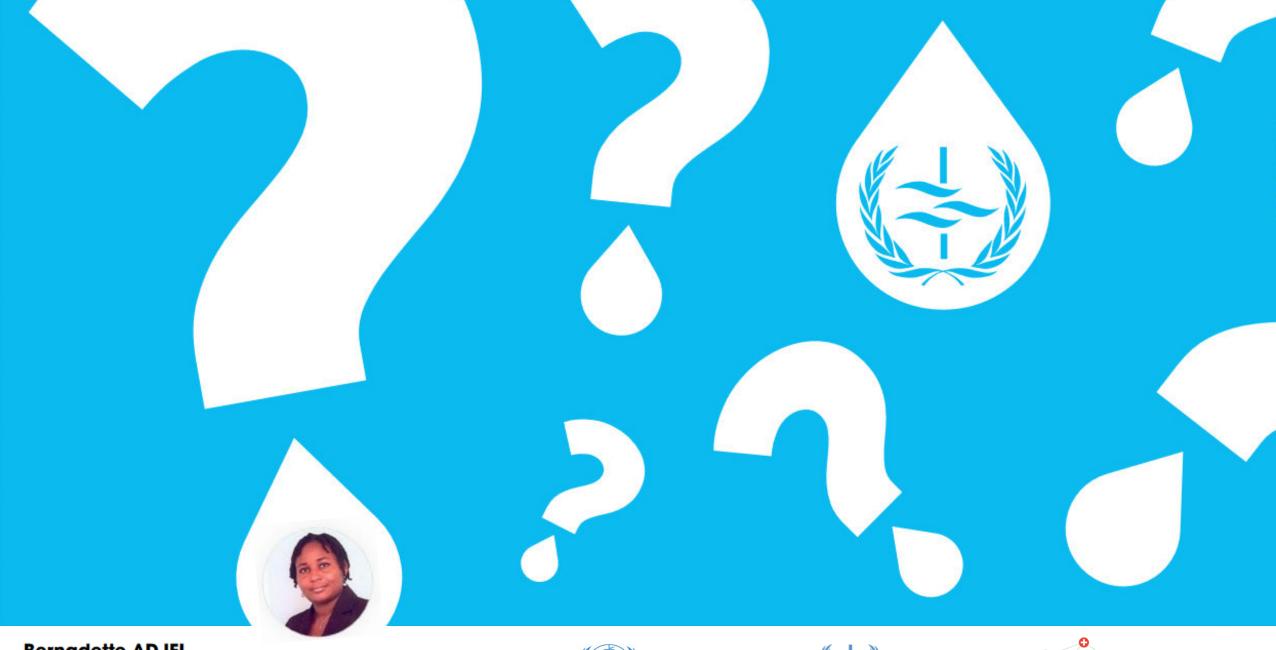
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