

Transboundary Water Diplomacy

- Challenges and Opportunities -

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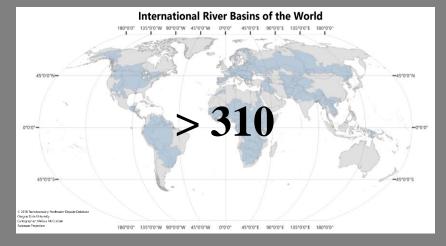


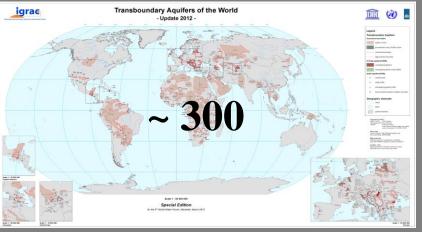












Why Care?

- 1. Optimize management
- 2. Tension/conflict
- 3. Build trust / regional integration

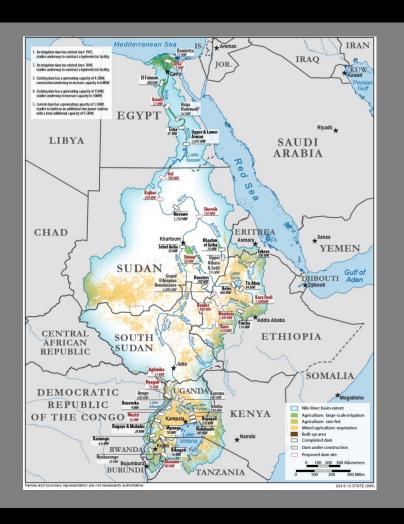












- Legitimate Competing Interests (often tied to "rights," security, or sovereignty)
- Significant power/capacity Imbalances
- Poor Data \rightarrow Myths
- Lack of Institutions
- Changing Dynamics of Finance
- Geopolitical Concerns/Animosities

Characteristics of a TBW Dispute



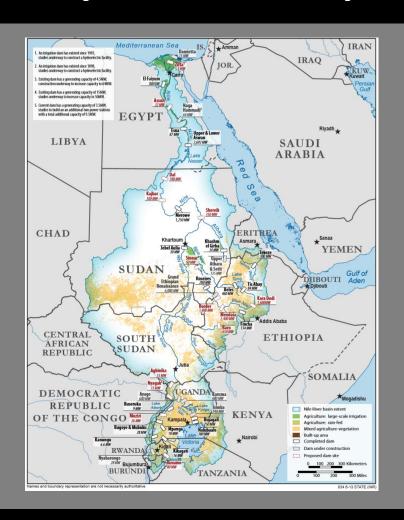












- Diplomatically
- Politically
- Kinetic
- Covert



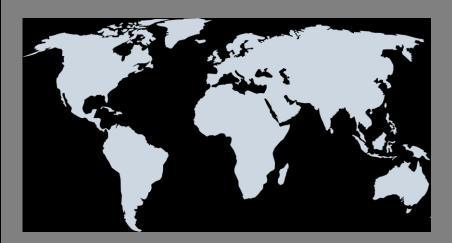












Amu/Syr Darya
Brahmaputra
Jordan
Indus
Nile
Mekong
Tigris/Euphrates

- Water stress: high demand low supply/degrading quality
- Unilateral development
- Rapid Changes
- Weak Institutions
- No political will / government commitment
- No clear hegemon
- Internal Political Instability
- Existing animosities

Harbingers



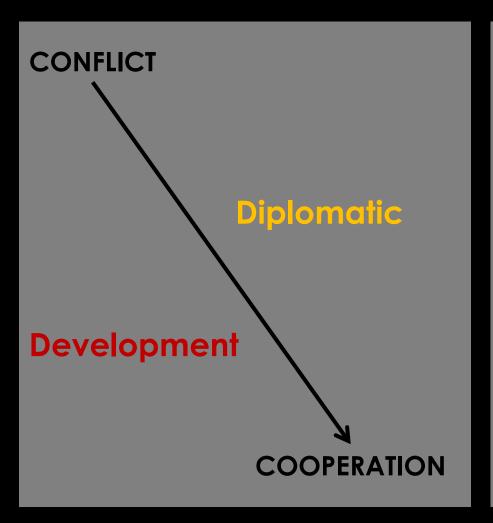












The Golden Rules:

- The Countries Must Own the **Process**
 - ("no footprints in the sand" David Grey)
- 2. The Process Matters
- Maintain a Cadence of Cooperative **Events**

How do You Solve



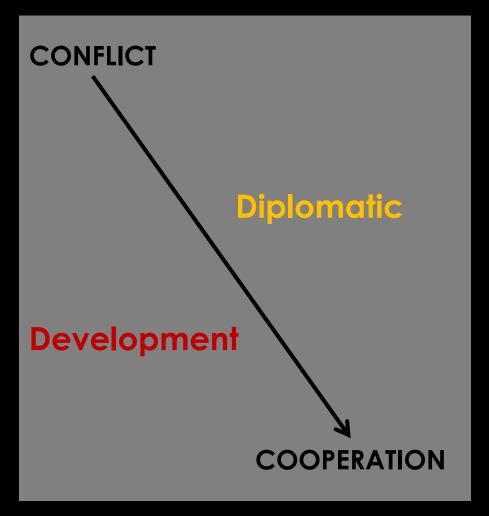












- **Build Capacity**
- Build Knowledge (data)
- Programs that Demonstrate Collective Benefits
- Institutionalize Progress
- Build Political Will
- **Build Institutions**
- Reach Agreements

How do You Solve



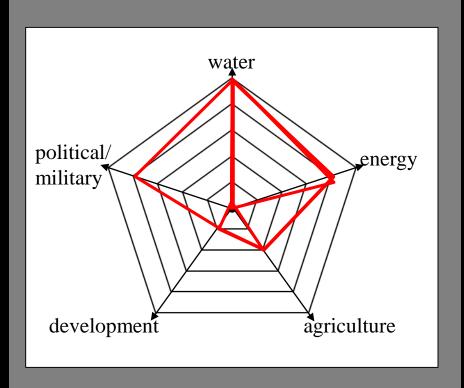












Expand the Solution Space to Create Incentives

Security
Sovereignty
Settling old Grievances

A Coalition of Donors Patience / Resilience







