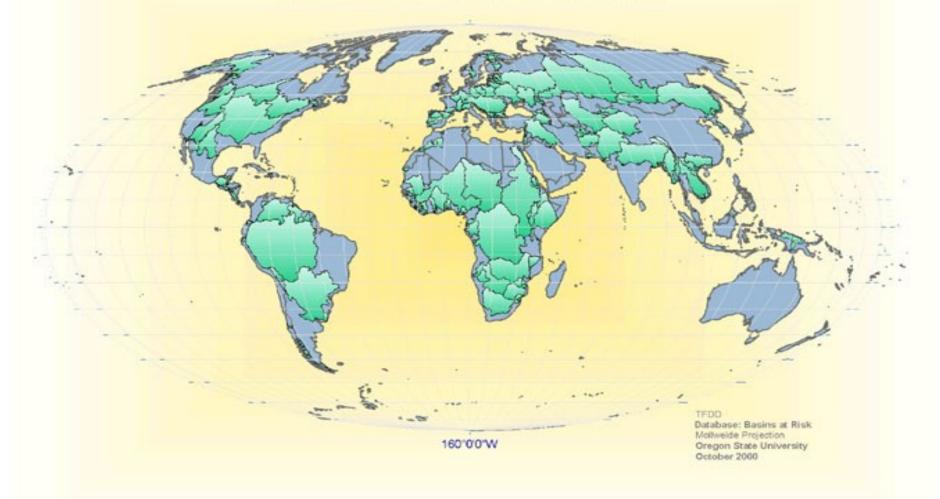


Transboundary waters: UNESCO IHP's Contribution to Science and Policy

Shahbaz Khan UNESCO, Division of Water Sciences



International Basins of the World





UNESCO'S Intergovernmental Scientific Cooperative Programme in Hydrology and Water Resources

- The International Hydrological Programme (IHP) is the only global intergovernmental programme of the UN system devoted to water research, water resources management, and education and capacity building for over 30 years.
- The programme, tailored to Member States's needs, is implemented in six- year phasesallowing it to adapt to a rapidly changing world.



Freshwater at UNESCO: "The three plus one pillars"

 International Hydrological Programme- IHP IHP Secretariat : Paris+ Field Offices of UNESCO

National Committees in 164 Member States

 UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education: postgraduate education for water professionals
(Dolft, The Netherlande)

(Delft, The Netherlands)

- UN World Water Assessment Programme: periodic compilation of the World Water Development Report (WWDR) — two issues (2003, 2006), next issue in 2009
- Network of 17 water centers under the auspices of UNESCO (+ 10 more in the pipeline)



IHP Cross-Cutting and Associated Programmes

Cross-Cutting



Flow Regimes from International Experimental Network Data

• A global network to share data, monitoring and modeling techniques for scientific understanding of the water cycle



Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy

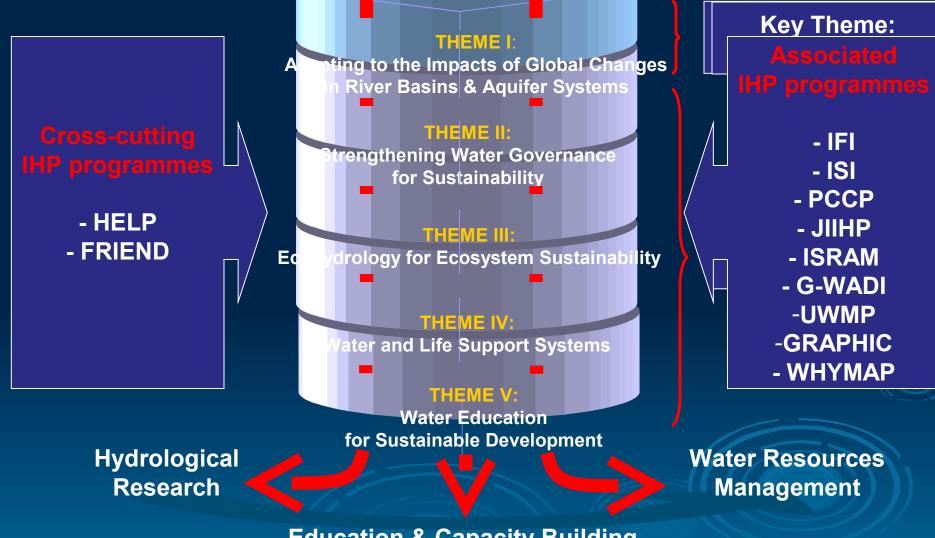
• Promoting Integrated Water Resources Management through stakeholder Driven Best Practice Examples

Associated Programmes

IFI **International Flood Initiative** -ISI **International Sediment Initiative** JIHP Joint International Isotope Hydrology Programme ISARM **Internationally Shared Aquifer Resources Management G-WADI-**Global Network on Water and Development information in Arid Lands **GRAPHIC**-**Groundwater Resources under the Impact of Human Pressure and** Climate change PCCP From Potential Conflict to Cooperation Potential UWMP **Urban Water Management Programme** WHYMAP-World Hydrogeological Map



Seventh Phase of IHP (2008-2013) Water Dependencies: Systems under Stress and Societal Responses



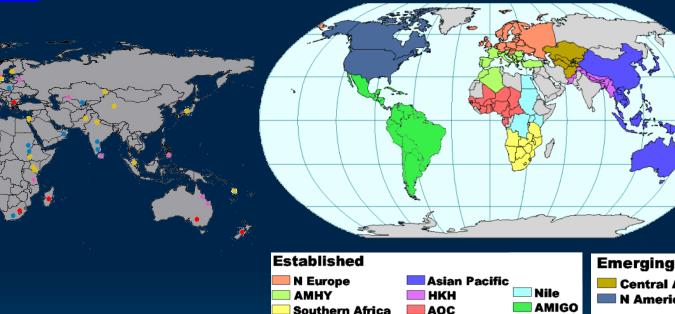
Education & Capacity Building

FRIEND and HELP Global Networks









HELP Network of Basins – Promoting Integrated Water Resources Management through Stakeholder Driven Best Practice Examples

FRIEND – A global network of regions to share data, monitoring and modeling techniques for scientific understanding of the water cycle

Central Asia

N America

North America:

Lake Champlain (USA-Canada) Lake Ontario (USA-Canada) Mystic (USA) Upper Washita (USA) Willamette (USA) Upper San Pedro (USA-Mexico) Luquillo Mountains (Puerto Rico)

Central and South America:

Europe:

- Lerma-Chapala (Mexico) Cupatitizio (Mexico) Chaguana (Ecuador) Panama canal (Panama) Jequetepeque (Peru) Tacuarembo (Uruguay)) Sao Francisco Verdadeiro (Brazil)
- Karjaanjoki (Finland)REman (Sweden)LNestos/Mestas (Greece-Bulgaria)SDragonja (Slovenia)MUpper Danube (5 countries)CPilica (Poland)EPays de Savoie/Lac Leman (France)FHérault (France)M
- Rhône (France) Liguria-Veneto (Italy) Saale (Germany) Motala (Sweden) Oona (Ireland) Eden (UK) Frome-Piddle (UK) Welland (UK)

Pang-Lambourn (UK) Tern (UK) Severn (UK) Thames (UK) Guadiana (Portugal)

Middle East:

Khalil/Besor (Israel-Palestine) Barka (Oman)



Africa:

- Bouregreg (Morocco) Drâa (Morocco) White Volta (Ghana) Upper Ouémé (Benin) Atbara (Ethiopia-Eritrea-Sudan) Ewaso Ng'Iro (Kenya) Lake Navaisha (Kenya)
- Nakambé (Burkina Faso) Gash (Sudan Ethiopia) Blue Nile (Sudan-Ethiopia) Mandaratsy (Madagascar) Olifants (South Africa) Thukela (South Africa) Greater Ruaha (Tanzania)

<u>Asia</u>:

Lake Peipsi/Chudskoe (Estonia-Russia) Indus (Pakistan) Aral sea (central Asia) Irtysh (Kazakhstan-China-Russia) Chirchick (Uzbekistan) Tarim (China) Gagas (India)

Kaluvelly (India) Brahmani-Baitarani (India) Langat (Malaysia) Uda Walawe (Sri Lanka) Davao (Philippines) Yasu (Japan)

Australasia :

Murrumbidgee (Australia) Fitzroy (Australia) Burdekin (Australia) Motueka (New Zealand) Talise (Vanuatu)



Water Related centers



Water-related institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO work on relevant thematic and geographic priorities in their areas of expertise. Since Member States have recognized the potential of these centres, the network has been rapidly expanding The UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education is the largest water education facility in the world and the only institution in UN system authorized to confer accredited Master and PhD degrees. The Institute is instrumental in strengthening the efforts of other universities and research centres to increase the knowledge and skills of professionals working in the water sector.





The State of The World's Freshwater Resources

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

world to contrant

audience."

current and impending water crises. I recommend this publication to the widest possible

World Wa



Water a shared responsibility

The United Nations World Water Development Report 2



World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)- Hosted and led by UNESCO





United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

From Potential Conflict to Co-operation Potential



a contribution to World Water Assessment Programme









ISARM Portal: www.isarm.net



management of transboundary aquifers



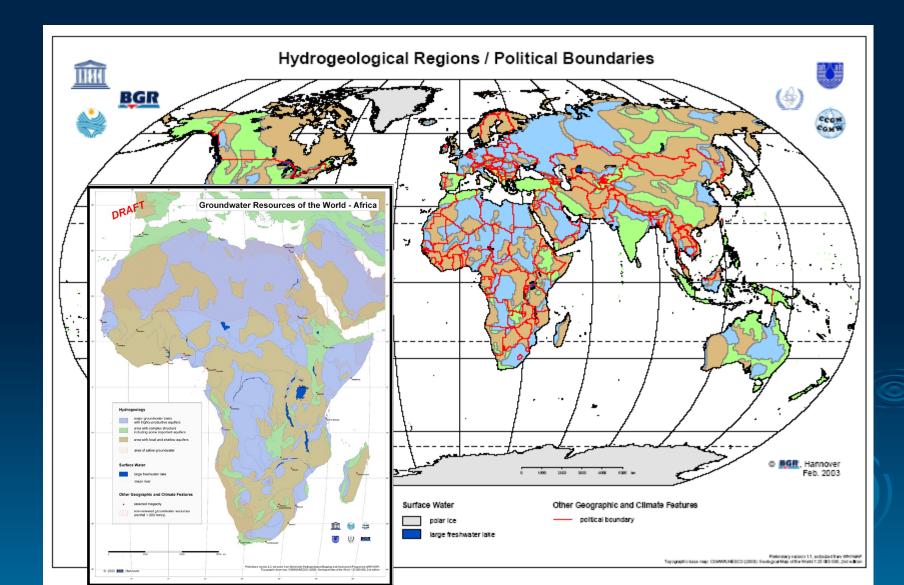
ISARM

ISARM - Internationally Shared (Transboundary) Aquifer Resources Management: Multidisciplinary aspects

- Legal
 - eg Treaties, interstate agreements
- Scientific
 - Hydrology, hydrogeology, conceptual modelling
- Socio-economic
 - Water security, accesibility, efficiency, poverty reduction
- Institutional Capacity Building
 - Awareness raising, counterpart agencies
- Environmental
 - Sustainability, biodiversity, risks, vulnerability

Groundwater Map of the World



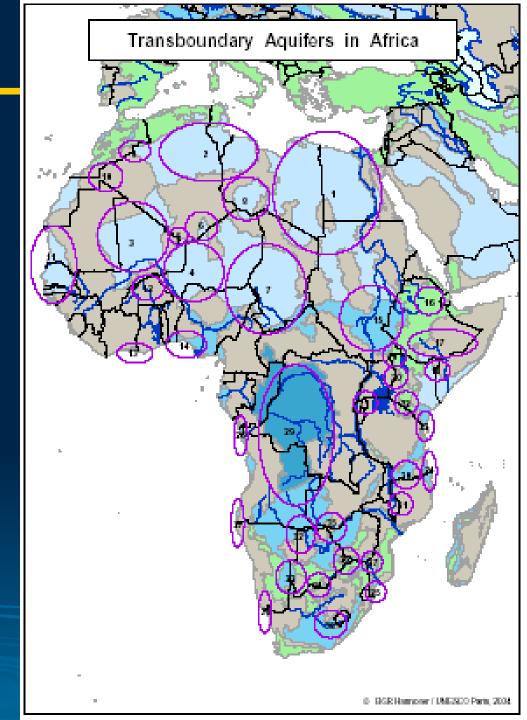




UNESCO ISARM AFRICA

39 transboundary aquifers inventoried

Many countries and large urban conglomerations in Africa depend to a major extent or entirely on groundwater and the large shared aquifer resources represent often the only source for drought security and life sustenance of large populations in semi-arid areas

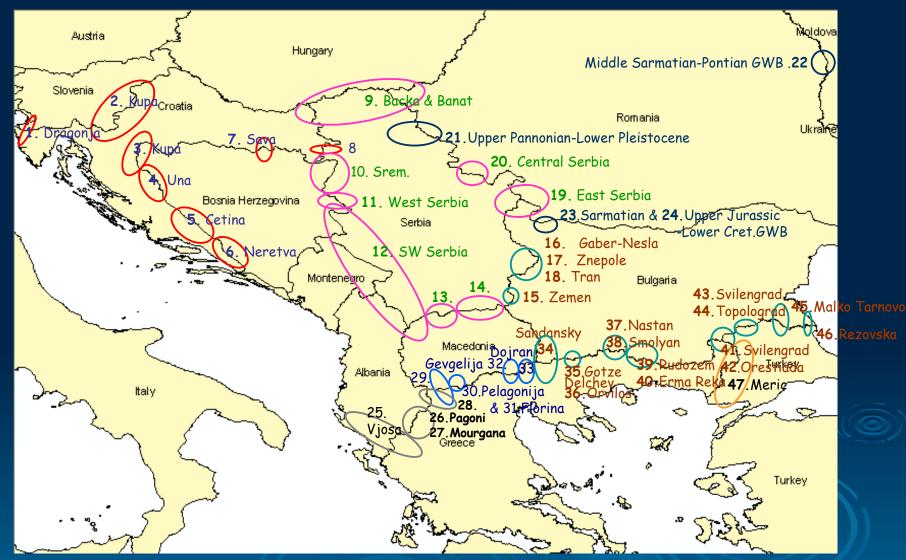




Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNESCO ISARM in the BALKANS

47 transboundary aquifers inventoried



UNESCO Chair/International Network of Water-Environment Centres for the Balkans (INWEB), Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece.



UNESCO is leading trans-disciplinary global effort to manage shared waters by brining together:

- Water Science
- Water Law
- Socio-economics
- Institutional Capacity Building
- Environmental Management
- Water Diplomacy

Because

Shared Waters = Shared Opportunities