

How to put innovative Hydro-Diplomacy into action?

There are 310 transboundary river basins worldwide, home to 40 % of the global population. Establishing effective cooperation on the worlds' shared basins is vital for securing a peaceful, sustainable and equitable future.

Transboundary waters are a pivotal but underappreciated issue in global politics. Water management in many transboundary basins is highly politicised and has a considerable impact on conflict prevention, regional stability, environmental peacemaking and international governance. Therefore, transboundary water governance is a domain that should elicit great interest in the foreign policy community.

As consequence, the use and allocation of water in transboundary basins is both a source of tension and an opportunity to promote cooperative practices and build collaborative institutions.

The extent to which these conflict risks can be managed and the significant cooperative opportunities that can be realised will depend on the level of political engagement demonstrated by both the basin countries and the international community.

We need to focus on create mutually beneficial and integrated regional development projects

It is time to offer advice to the wider water community on how Water Diplomacy can be used as a trust building and conflict mitigation tool in support of broader regional cooperation and development.

One of the main point to focus is discussing how shared water resources could be an entry point for dialogue among riparian states.

We need to put innovative Hydro-Diplomacy into action. It requires paradigm shift from classical hy-

dro diplomacy and try to focus on how to create;

- Shared Vision
- Shared Goal
- Unity of Effort

among riparian states.

We need to focus on create mutually beneficial and integrated regional development projects.

We can see them in sight if we are really willing to find them.

Best Regards,

Dursun Yıldız Director Hydropolitics Academy





Honorary President of the World Water Council: "Hydro-diplomacy is, and will continue to be, a priority for the World Water Council"

At the Opening Ceremony of the First Water Week in Cairo, on Sunday, 14 October 2018, Loïc Fauchon, Honorary President of the World Water Council and President of the Société des Eaux de Marseille, spoke in front of some 20 Ministers and more than 40 international delegations, along with His Excellency Mustafa Madbouli, Prime Minister of Egypt, Mr. Mohamed Abdel Aty, Egyptian Min- ment: ister of Water Resources and Irrigation, and the Deputy Secretary General of the UN.



The Mediterranean is the cradle of our civilization this event. and yet we have left our natural resources unprotected. I have often said, we have obligations for the future: a common sea to be protected and lands to be watered. The protection of the Mediterranean deserves a special status. Fresh water and salt water: it's the same fight! The Mediterranean deserves a Global Treaty among all riparian States. The protection of the Mediterranean deserves a special status. Fresh water and salt water: it's the same fight! The Mediterranean deserves a Global Treaty among all riparian States.

Today the world is facing multiple crises. Water, like energy, is at the heart of these crises. (...) I would like to make two proposals to you for progress towards equitable and sustainable develop-



The first proposal concerns the systematic approach of integrated water management. It is a relevant vertical approach, but today it is too narrow and one which isolates and reduces solutions for water to solely hydraulic aspects.

During the next years, the vertical approach must be complemented by a horizontal appro ach, the "Five Fingers Alliance" that brings together water, energy, and food, but also health and education for a human-centered approach.

The second proposal addresses recognition of water-related tensions and conflicts. In the case of conflicts of use, hydro-diplomacy is the best way to find a way to share water equitably while preserving the peace. Hydro-diplomacy is, and will continue to be, a priority for the World Water Council.

High level meetings with the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister of Egypt, as well as several bilateral meetings were organized during



8TH WORLD WATER COUNCIL GENERAL ASSEMBLY



CONDUCT ACTIVE HYDRO-POLITICS

2018-11-30 - 2018-12-01

Marseille, France

The General Assembly is the opportunity for all members of the World Water Council to influence the strategic orientation of the organization by voting on policies and programs. It is also the occasion for members to elect the representatives of the Board of Governors for a term of three years, approve the triennial budget, and adopt the work program and By-Laws. A total of 35 Governors representing 5 colleges of members are elected during the General Assembly. During the 8th General Assembly, the members of the World Water Council will:

- Adopt the work program of the Council for the next mandate as well as the general policies and strategies for this period

- Approve the auditor's report, the annual financial statements, the accounts of the Council and the estimates of income and expenditure - Adopt any amendments to the By-Laws of the Council

All member organizations of the Council are entitled to present a candidate to the Board of Governors. Each college is allocated between four and nine seats on the Board, the number being calculated on the basis of the number of active member organizations within that college. Contact the WWC Secretariat for more information.

The World Water Council is an international multistakeholder platform organization whose mission is to mobilize action on critical water issues at all levels, including the highest decision-making level, by engaging people in debate and challenging conventional thinking. The Council focuses on the political dimensions of water security, adaptation and sustainability.

WWC CONDUCT ACTIVE HYDRO-POLITICS The World Water Council works towards increasing the awareness of high-level decision makers on water issues. It seeks to position water at the top of global political the agenda and to produce worldwide policies to help authorities develop and manage water resources, and encourage efficient water use. The Council endeavors to reach the whole political sphere: national governments, parliamentarians and local authorities. as well as United Nations bodies.

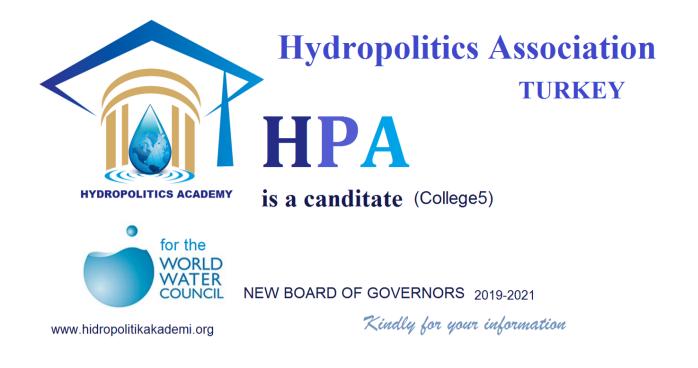
Hydropolitics Association has been a canditate for the WWC Board of Governors



Hydropolitics

Association has been a member of the World Water Council- WWC for two years and has also been nominated as a member of the Board of Governors. Name of HydropoliticsAssociati on can be found in the professional and academic institutions (Collage 5) of the finalized candidate list published by the World Water Council. Board of Governors election will be held on 28-29 November 2018 in France.





Will water constrain our energy future?

Today, more than 780 million people lack access to potable water, and over 1.3 billion people lack access to electricity. At the same time, estimates show that by 2035, global energy consumption will increase by 35%, while water consumption by the energy sector will increase by 85%.

While a global water crisis could take place in the future, the challenge is present. energy Water constraints have already adversely impacted the energy sector in many parts of the world. In the U.S., several power plants have been affected by low water flows or high water temperatures. In India, a thermal power plant recently had to shut down due to a severe water shortage. France has been forced to reduce or halt energy production in nuclear power plants due to high water temperatures threatening cooling processes during heatwaves. Recurring and prolonged droughts are

threatening hydropower capacity in many countries, such as Sri Lanka, China and Brazil.

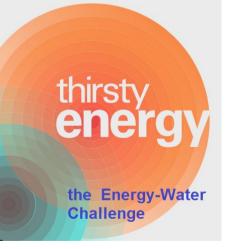
Despite these concerns, current energy planning and production

is socio-economically unsustainable.



is often made without taking into account existing and future water constraints. Planners and decision-makers in both sectors often remain ill-informed about the drivers of these challenges, how to address them, and the merits of different technical, political, management, and governance options.

The absence of integrated planning between these two sectors









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