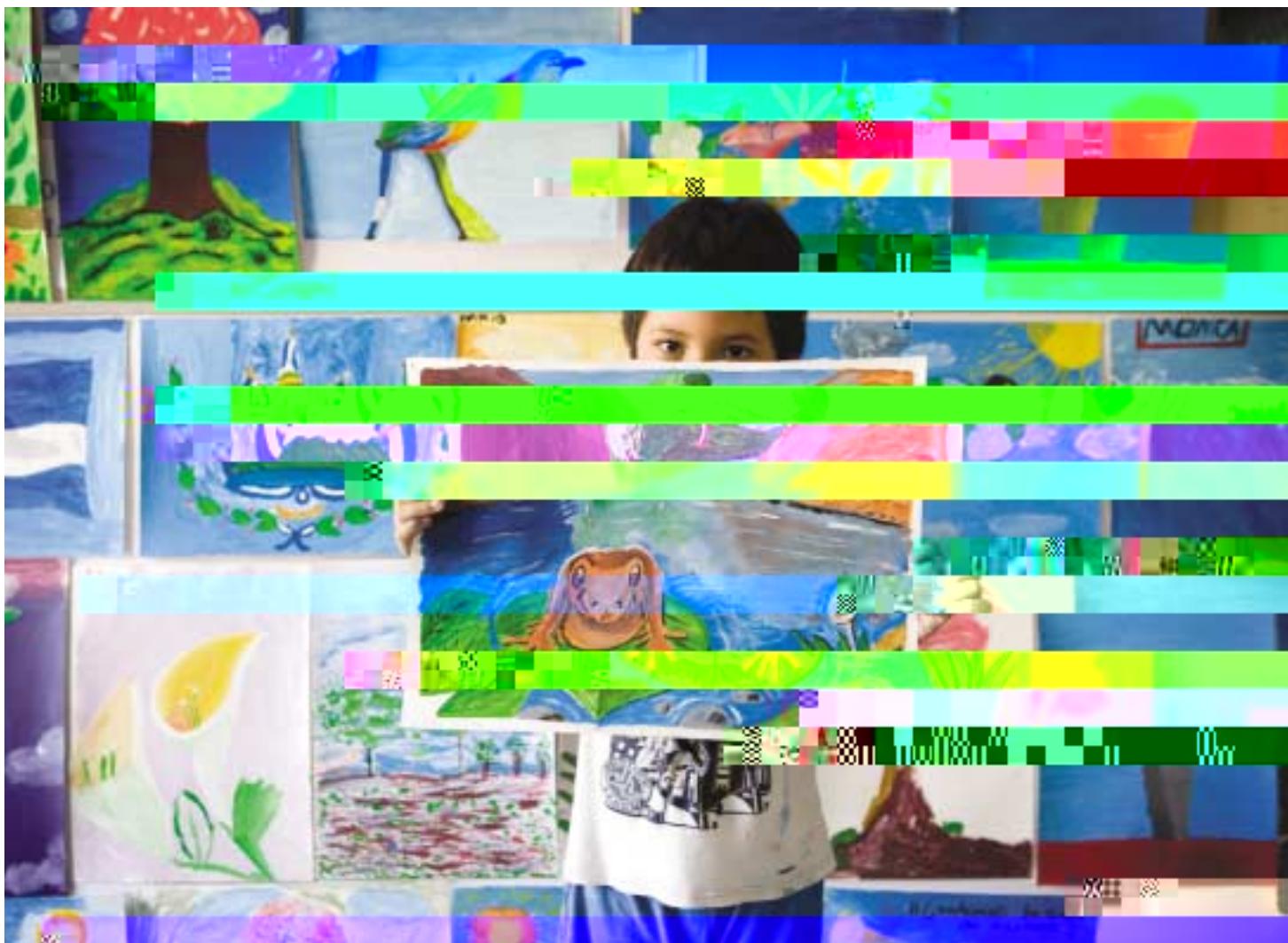




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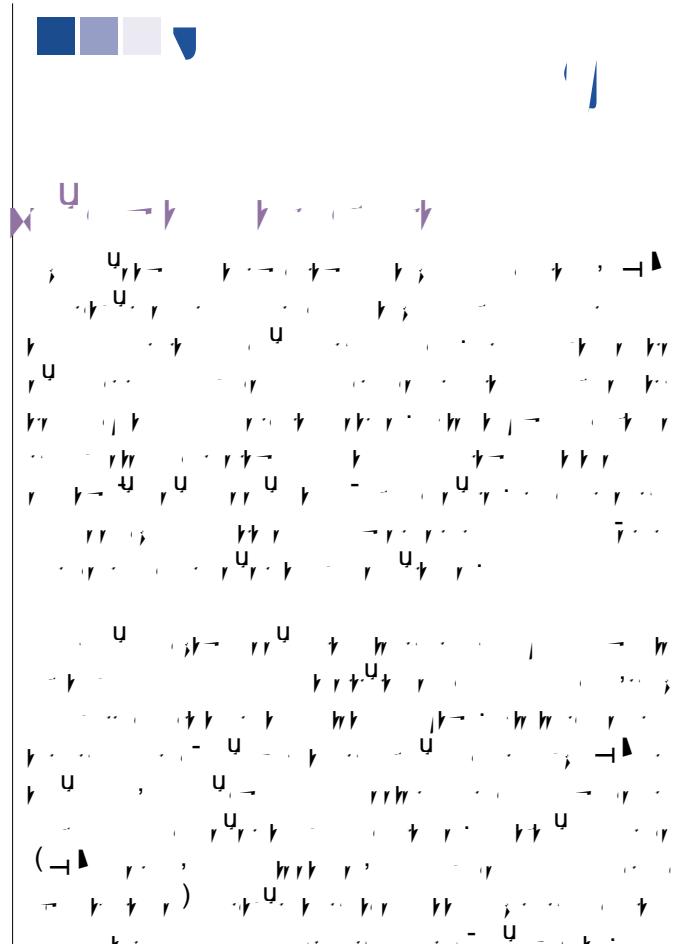
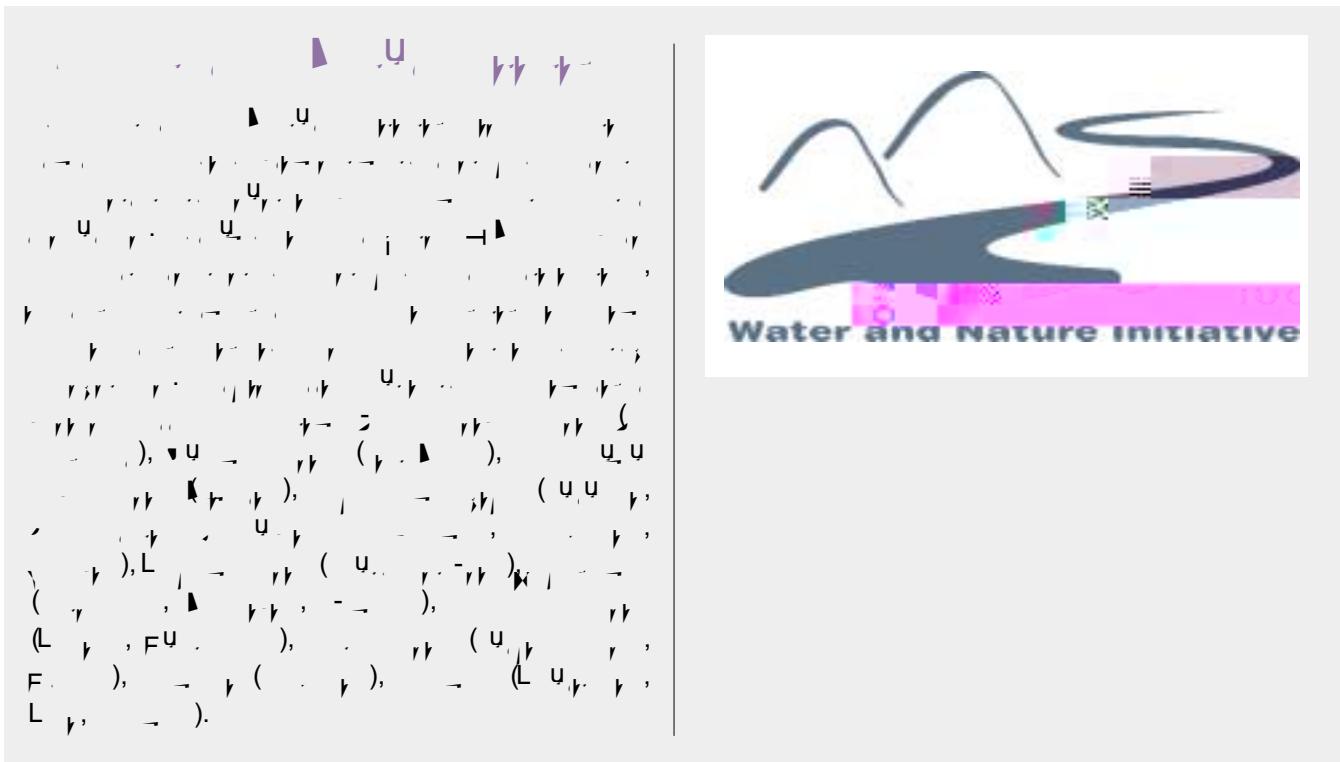


FULL REPORT

Full report of the meeting of the PAGEV
on transboundary issues held in Burkina Faso
from 12 to 14 November 2013.



Discussion on transboundary issues at PAGEV meeting in Burkina Faso © Doreen / ICRAF



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- Y - u - t - h

- research on and development of
 - marketing
 - tailoring
 - assistance in applying
 - building of a constituency network
 - establishment of a common standard



Children sowing rice in the Mekong Region in Thailand

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Villagers in Burkina Faso line up to get water from the local well, which they all contribute money for maintenance.

How can we support the transition to a greener economy?



What does this mean for the economy? It means that the economy needs to move away from the old model of growth based on extracting natural resources and polluting the environment, towards a new model of growth that is based on creating value through sustainable development and innovation.

What is the role of the



Water
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www.iucn.org/water



View of Okavango river basin

Okavango Delta

A plan for the world's biggest delta and its basin

The Okavango Delta is one of the world's largest inland delta systems. It is situated in the north west of Botswana, where the Okavango River flows from Angola through Zambia into Botswana. The Okavango Delta is a unique ecosystem, which receives no marine influence. The Okavango Delta is a wetland of international importance, supporting a rich variety of plant and animal life. The Okavango Delta is a wetland of international importance, supporting a rich variety of plant and animal life.

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Resolving conflicts and joining forces

• **Water sharing agreements** (WSAs) are a way to manage water resources in a sustainable manner. They involve multiple stakeholders and aim to resolve conflicts and promote cooperation. In the Mekong River basin, WSAs have been developed to manage transboundary water resources. One such WSA is the Mekong River Commission's Water Resource Management Strategy (WRMS), which aims to ensure sustainable water use and management across the basin. The WRMS includes provisions for conflict resolution and cooperation between riparian countries. Another example is the Mekong River Commission's Water Resource Management Strategy (WRMS), which aims to ensure sustainable water use and management across the basin. The WRMS includes provisions for conflict resolution and cooperation between riparian countries.

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Coordinating water  

Coordinating water  

Assessment of infrastructure for sustainable development



Obedska bara, the Sava floodplain in Serbia and Montenegro © I. Č. Stojanović, E. Š.

Towards ecological networks for sustainable development

Ecological networks are systems of interconnected areas that support the movement of species between them. They are designed to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem health by providing corridors for species to move between different habitats. Ecological networks can be used to protect rare species and their habitats, as well as to promote sustainable development by encouraging the use of renewable resources and reducing the impact of human activities on the environment. In order to be effective, ecological networks must be well planned and managed, taking into account the needs of both the environment and society.

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Water management

Knowledge and networks for adaptive water management

Water management is a complex issue, involving many different actors and interests. It requires a holistic approach, taking into account various factors such as hydrology, ecology, economy, and social well-being. In the Tisza River basin, water management is particularly challenging due to the high variability of the river's flow and the presence of numerous dams and reservoirs. The basin is also subject to significant climate change, which is expected to further exacerbate water scarcity and flooding risks. To address these challenges, it is essential to develop a coordinated and adaptive approach to water management, involving all relevant stakeholders and incorporating traditional knowledge and modern science. This will require a shift away from a focus on individual projects and towards a more integrated and sustainable management of the entire basin.

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Village along the banks of the Tisza

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Working together to demonstrate good water governance

WaterAid, Oxfam, Practical Action, and the World Bank have joined forces to demonstrate good water governance in the Lower Ganga Basin. This is a unique partnership between NGOs and a development bank, and it is the first time that NGOs have been invited to take part in a World Bank demonstration project.

The Lower Ganga Basin covers parts of Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal. It is one of the most densely populated areas in India, with over 100 million people living there. The basin is also one of the most vulnerable to climate change, with frequent flooding and droughts. The partners will work together to improve water management in the basin, focusing on issues such as:

- Sustainable water use and allocation
- Improved governance and accountability
- Enhanced community participation and engagement
- Strengthened institutions and capacity building
- Promoting gender equality and social inclusion

The partners aim to demonstrate that good water governance can lead to better outcomes for people and the environment. They will share their experiences and lessons learned with other stakeholders in the basin and beyond, helping to promote best practices in water management.

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Investing in Andean Water Towers for Cities and Farmers

For many years, the Andes have been considered a source of water for the world's cities. In 2005, the Andes provided 1.3 billion cubic meters of water to 100 million people in 12 countries. This is equivalent to 10% of the world's population. The Andes are also a source of water for agriculture, providing 6.76 billion cubic meters of water to 60 million farmers in the region.

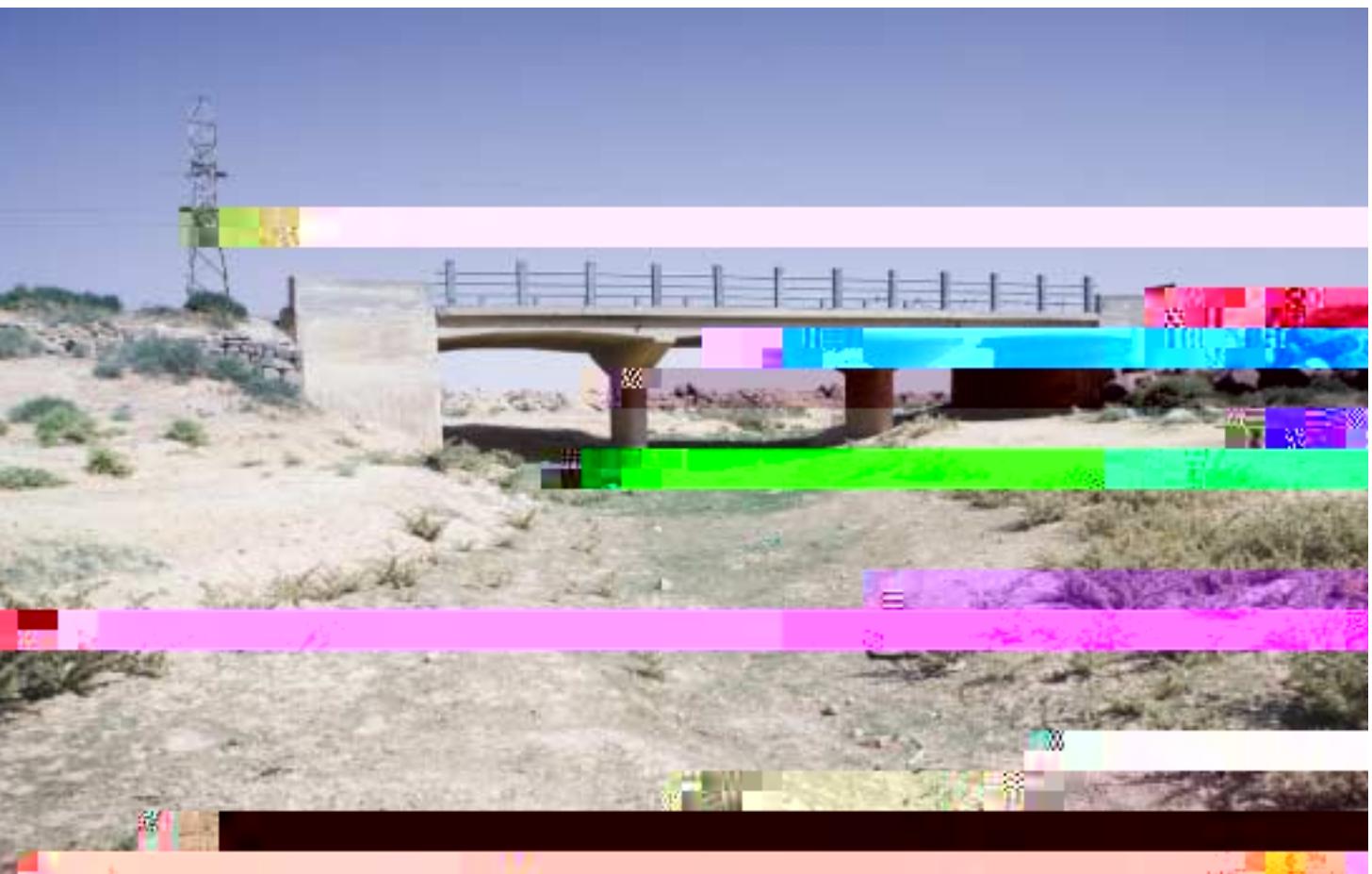
But the Andes are under threat. The region is experiencing significant environmental degradation, including deforestation, soil erosion, and desertification. This is due to a combination of factors, including overgrazing, unsustainable agricultural practices, and climate change. The Andes are also facing increasing pressure from urbanization and industrialization, which are leading to increased demand for water and land.

Battling the storm – and restoring water supplies and ecosystems

In 2005, the World Bank invested \$2,000 million in projects aimed at protecting the Andes. These projects focused on restoring ecosystems, improving water management, and promoting sustainable agriculture. The World Bank also worked with governments and local communities to develop policies and programs to address the challenges facing the Andes.

The Andes are a critical source of water for the world's cities and farmers. By investing in the Andes, we can help ensure that this vital resource is available for future generations. We must work together to protect the Andes and restore its ecosystems, so that it can continue to provide water and support life for many years to come.

Water Scarcity in Jordan



Dried up river bed in the Zarqa Basin, Jordan © I.C.E.C.A.A.

Linking networks to promote knowledge sharing and capacity

• Water scarcity is a major concern in Jordan
• It is a trans-boundary issue
• It is a complex issue
• It requires a multi-disciplinary approach
• It requires a multi-stakeholder approach
• It requires a long-term perspective
• It requires a collaborative effort

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Water scarcity

Working together to solve competing water uses

Water scarcity is a major challenge for the region. The region receives less than 300 mm² of rainfall per year, which is less than half the amount received by the UK. This means that there is less water available for agriculture, industry and domestic use. The region is also subject to droughts, which can last for several years. This has led to a significant reduction in crop yields and a decline in the availability of fresh water.

The region's water resources are under pressure from a range of factors. One of the main sources of water is groundwater, which is used for irrigation and domestic purposes. However, over-extraction of groundwater has led to a decline in water levels in many areas. This has led to a reduction in the availability of water for agriculture and industry. Another source of water is surface water, which is used for irrigation and domestic purposes. However, surface water is limited and can be affected by droughts. This has led to a reduction in the availability of water for agriculture and industry. The region is also subject to droughts, which can last for several years. This has led to a significant reduction in crop yields and a decline in the availability of fresh water.



Freshly caught fish in Vietnam

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, in 2000, the total output of fishery products in Vietnam reached 2.5 million tonnes, equivalent to 1.5 million tonnes of live fish. This figure is approximately 10% higher than the output in 1999. The growth rate of fish production in 2000 was 10.5%, which is higher than the average growth rate of 8.5% over the past five years. The output of aquaculture products increased by 11.5% compared to 1999, while the output of marine products increased by 9.5%. The output of freshwater products increased by 8.5%.

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