



Project Proposal November 2001



Water for Peace

An International project aimed at the prevention of conflicts and promotion of cooperation over water resources in six International River Basins.

A Component of the Programme

From **Potential Conflict** to **Co-operation Potential**:
Water for Peace



The Joint Contribution of the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme and Green Cross International to the World Water Assessment Programme.

Water for Peace

An International project aimed at the prevention of conflicts and promotion of cooperation over water resources in six International River Basins:

*The Danube
The Jordan
The Okavango
The La Plata
The Volga
The Volta*

Project Objectives

Short Term:

- Map the causes and characteristics of actual and potential water-related conflicts in the six basins.
- Identify obstacles to and incentives for cooperative basin-wide water resources management.

Medium Term:

- Increase political and public awareness and understanding of the issues of integrated international water management, conflict prevention and sharing the benefits of cooperation.
- Strengthen dialogue between parties, particularly national and local government, civil society and the private sector.
- Engage all states and sectors in the search for practical, mutually beneficial and sustainable solutions.

Long Term:

- Create an enabling environment for the implementation of conflict preventing best practices, institution building, legal agreements, investments and sustainable inter-state projects.
- Prevent new conflicts arising out of changing circumstances (political transformation, privatisation, demographic shifts, increased energy needs, emergency situations, climate change, etc.), in these and other basins.

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From Potential Conflict to Cooperation

Potential: Water for Peace

A Joint UNESCO-IHP and Green Cross International Programme

In the past hundred years, the world population has tripled while world demand for water has increased seven-fold. The signs of a looming water crisis are evident. Since water is essential to every aspect of life, this crisis affects everything—from health to human rights, the environment to the economy, poverty to politics, culture to conflict. Just as water defies political boundaries and classification, the crisis is also well beyond the scope of any individual country or sector and cannot be dealt with in isolation. The need for integrated, cooperative solutions is particularly urgent in the 261 river basins which are shared by two or more states, and in which nearly half the territory and population of the world are located.

The Hague Ministerial Declaration, signed in March 2000, identified seven key challenges for achieving water security (see box). These challenges provide the context for the UN-wide World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP). While the *PC→CP: Water for Peace* objectives are relevant to all these challenges, the programme will specifically address the challenge of "sharing water resources".

The challenges identified by the Ministerial Conference, The Hague, March 2000

- Meeting basic needs
- Securing the food supply
- Protecting the ecosystems

- Sharing water resources
- Managing risks
- Valuing water
- Governing water wisely

UNESCO and Green Cross International are contributing to this international initiative by jointly examining the potential for shared water resources to become a catalyst for regional peace and development through dialogue, co-operation and participative management of river basins. A growing number of states are experiencing permanent water stress; yet, in most cases,

mechanisms and institutions to manage disputes over water resources are either absent or inadequate. Competition over this precious resource could increasingly become a source of tension—and even conflict—between states and sectors. But history has often shown that the vital nature of freshwater can also be a powerful incentive for co-operation; it can compel stakeholders to reconcile their diverging views, rather than allow opposing interests to escalate into harmful confrontations which could jeopardize water supplies.

UNESCO has launched the project "From Potential Conflict to Co-operation Potential" (*PC→CP*) to address the challenge of shared water resource management primarily from the point of view of governments, and to develop decision-making and conflict prevention tools for the future. The "Water for Peace" project initiated by Green Cross, and developed with the input of civil society in several international basins, aims to enhance the awareness and participation of local authorities and the public in water conflict resolution and integrated management by facilitating more effective dialogue between all stakeholders.

The joint *PC→CP: Water for Peace* programme will address the obstacles, identify the incentives and promote the means to achieving the integrated, equitable and sustainable management needed to make international watercourses natural thoroughfares for stability and sustainable development across the world. The two components of the joint programme are entirely complementary.

By joining forces and mutually supporting each other, UNESCO and Green Cross will reach a wider constituency and forge more effective links between and among governments and local authorities, the private sector, academics and scientists, and civil society in the search for ways to move from Potential Conflict to Co-operation Potential, and to encourage shared Water to become an avenue for Peace.

Scope

The *PC→CP: Water for Peace* programme will be guided by the principal goals of UNESCO and Green Cross: to nurture the idea of peace in human minds; and to prevent and resolve conflicts arising from environmental degradation, mismanagement and injustice.

In the first phase (2001-2003), *PC→CP: Water for Peace* will give priority to water problems which are international in nature and which have the potential to cause tension or even open conflict between sovereign states.

The programme will seek to answer two questions: What is preventing the political will, active public participation, empowered institutions and investments needed to avoid conflicts and achieve co-operative basin management? How can these obstacles and conflicts be overcome?

The goal of the programme, in accordance with the mandate of WWAP, is to foster co-operation between nations. All the activities of the programme were conceived on the basis of the fact that, since shared water resources can be a source of conflict between competing users, it is important that their joint management be strengthened and facilitated so that they may instead be a means of co-operation. Thus the programme aims to demonstrate that even a situation with undeniable potential for conflict can be transformed into a situation where co-operation potential can emerge. The programme's thematic focus is on this very transition—from Potential Conflict (PC) to Co-operation Potential (CP).

Target Groups

The priority target groups of the *PC→CP* project component are institutions and individuals that manage shared water resources. These include governments, donor and funding agencies, educators at all levels, as well as the professional staff of water management institutions, including current and future decision-makers.

The activities of the Water for Peace project component will be directed at finding practical solutions at the local level which can contribute to solving wider transboundary problems. Water for Peace will target local authorities, parliamentarians, community and local user associations and the private sector in order to identify problems, raise awareness and encourage meaningful co-operation. This component will also

help ensure that civil society and local-level actors fully understand and have a proactive role in the political process as basin-wide principles, policies, projects and mechanisms for integrated water management are developed.

Together, *PC→CP: Water for Peace* will provide a valuable channel of communication, joint analysis and transparency between governments, the scientific sector, local people and non-governmental organizations, essential to the task of finding mutually beneficial solutions to potential and actual water conflicts. *PC→CP: Water for Peace* is essentially a human and institutional capacity-building and information programme.

Purpose

The primary purpose of the programme is to promote peace in the use of transboundary watercourses by addressing conflicts and fostering co-operation among states and stakeholders. The ultimate goal is to facilitate integrated management of shared water resources for the benefit of all parties.

PC→CP component has five main operational objectives:

- Defining and surveying conflicts in water resources management;
- Monitoring indicators of potential conflicts (PC) and co-operation potential (CP);
- Developing educational material targeting all respective levels;
- Providing decision-support tools, by indicating how best to transform PC into CP;
- Disseminating results and best practices.

PC→CP aims to help parties involved in potential water conflicts to negotiate their way towards co-operation. It will analyze historical experiences and review existing legal, negotiation and systems analysis tools and their ability to solve water-related conflicts. The project will illustrate case studies of successful co-operation, develop methods and mechanisms for "facilitating" open discussions, and provide stakeholders and decision-makers with educational material.

PC→CP's role is to help water resources management authorities to:

***Tip the balance in favor of
Co-operation Potential away
from Potential Conflict***

The Water for Peace objectives are to:

- Identify obstacles to and incentives for co-operative basin-wide water resources management in six international basins;
- Increase political and public awareness and understanding of the issues of integrated international water management, conflict prevention and sharing the benefits of co-operation;
- Develop a multinational sense of responsibility among the peoples of the region towards combating their water problems, in turn leading to more active participation;
- Strengthen dialogue between parties, particularly national and local government, civil society and private sectors;
- Prevent new conflicts arising out of changing circumstances.

Water has the potential to move millions of people—let it move them in the direction of Peace.

Activities & Outputs

The *PC→CP* component activities will develop along three major tracks:

- The disciplinary track will investigate the professional approaches as well as the scientific background to conflict management, water-related negotiations and co-operation building techniques and methods. The disciplinary analysis will develop along the following four main axes:
 - The History and Future of Shared Water Resources;
 - The Legal and Institutional Aspects
 - The Systems Analysis Techniques
 - The Negotiation/Mediation/Facilitation Techniques
- The case-study track will survey and consider a selection of real-world water conflicts, in order to draw lessons on both the root causes of such conflicts and the successful use of co-operation in shared water resources management. In line with the philosophy of *PC→CP*, the case studies selected are examples of good practices, and rely on existing and evolving institutional mechanisms which facilitate co-operation. Case studies envisaged for the 2001-2002 period will include the following river basins: Rhine, Aral Sea, Limpopo/Incomati, Mekong, Jordan, Danube, Columbia and the Nile. Additional, less intensive Desk Studies will also be presented. The most relevant output will be the presentation of lessons learned from these important cases.

- The educational track will concentrate on developing skills for successful management of shared resources at all levels—from professionals to decision makers—through training and knowledge transfer. The main expected outputs of this track include: an operational postgraduate course module on Conflict Prevention, Diplomacy and Co-operation in International Water Resources; an operational course module on Conflict Prevention and Co-operation in International River Basin Management; a Professional/Master's certificate in transboundary water management; and an educational module on participation, conflict management and consensus building for mid-level water resources managers and senior executives.

At a later stage, these outputs will be enhanced by the findings of the other *PC→CP* and Water for Peace activities.

The Water for Peace framework will be concentrated on six locally managed transboundary river basin sub-projects in the Danube, the Jordan, the Okavango, the La Plata, the Volga and the Volta basins. These basins are all very different, but they share at least three common factors: 1) they are the life-blood of their regions—environmentally, economically and culturally; 2) their populations all suffer from the lack of effective co-operation between the states and people who share them, and contain potential and actual areas of conflict as a result; 3) their integrated management is a potential source of great benefit to all the people in the region, in terms of political stability, economic development and environmental protection.

Examples of the locally-identified activities to be implemented in one or all of the six basins can be divided into four inter-related aspects:

- Political: informing local authorities; transmitting views of the public to riparian governments and investors; hydro political analysis and recommendations; and development of basin principles.
- Legal: outlining legal agreements and drafting and proposal of new water legislation in the respective river basins.
- Institutional & Technical: Creating permanent fora for dialogue; development and application of decision support systems; initiating appropriate public-private partnerships and promoting responsible investment.
- Public Outreach: Increasing public awareness in the basins with workshops, seminars, public hearings, joint training projects, questionnaires, documentary film making, and websites.

Local-level pilot projects will be also initiated/implemented to demonstrate good practices in trans-boundary water management and the benefits to be gained through co-operation and communication.

The key to both components of the *PC→CP: Water for Peace* programme is to encourage a shift in perceptions from seeing water as a source of competition and even conflict, to the realisation that everyone stands to gain from co-operation. What is missing is often the first step: the establishment of relations among water experts and policy-makers from the different riparian states and regions; the awareness of the public and local decision makers; the existence of mutually accepted and equitable agreements and treaties; and the setting up of joint institutions and mechanisms.

Green Cross and UNESCO will co-chair a session of the Virtual Water Forum entitled "From Potential Conflict to Co-operation Potential: Water for Peace". This moderated virtual discussion will influence preparations for the Third World Water Forum to take place in Japan in March 2003, during the International Year of Freshwater. This event will be the most important international milestone for the *PC→CP: Water for Peace* programme. (Visit the Virtual Water Forum at www.worldwaterforum.org)

PC→CP: Water for Peace Spirit

Co-operation over water can be seen as an opportunity for some, and as the only possible salvation from severe water crises and even conflict for others.

PC→CP: Water for Peace intends to move forward from Vision to Action in water conflict prevention by combining innovative analysis and research with practical application. The joint initiative will make an important contribution to both the World Water Assessment Programme and the Third World Water Forum, and inspire greater co-operation in the sharing of water resources around the world.

The remainder of this document describes the Water for Peace Programme Component, developed by Green Cross International, in greater detail.

Water for Peace: Executive Summary

Background

As a part of the World Water Vision for the 21st Century, and in preparation for the 2nd World Water Forum in The Hague in 2000, Green Cross International worked closely with a panel of four former heads of state and government to write the report on National Sovereignty and International Watercourses which was presented at The Hague. The panel consisted of Green Cross President Mikhail Gorbachev (ex-USSR), Ingvar Carlsson (Sweden), Sir Ketumile Masire (Botswana) and Fidel V. Ramos (The Philippines).

Included in this report on National Sovereignty, which was a component of the World Water Vision for the 21st Century presented by the World Water Commission, were a list of recommendations for action and development at the international, regional, national and local levels to reduce the chances of conflict over water and encourage integrated basin management (see Annex 1). The Sovereignty Report integrated the more visible environmental, economic and political considerations related to international watercourses, with the subtle and often over-looked questions of ethics, culture, history and even aesthetics. Recommendations included the ratification of the International Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses, the recognition that access to an adequate quantity of clean water is a universal human right, the protection of international watercourses in times of war, and the establishment of an International Fund for Water. Ten initial case studies were presented, and separate high level political debates on Water for Peace in the Middle East and Southern Africa were also held at The Hague. All of these initiatives received a very positive reaction at and following the Forum, and GCI has since been approached by many governments and international organisations seeking practical guidance concerning transboundary watercourses.

Green Cross is therefore continuing its work in the field of international water conflict prevention, and complementing the theoretical research and case studies presented at The Hague, with in-depth investigations of six major transboundary river basins:

- ◆ The Danube (Central and Eastern Europe)
- ◆ The Jordan (West Asia)
- ◆ The Okavango (Southern Africa)
- ◆ The La Plata (South America)
- ◆ The Volga (Russia and Central Asia)
- ◆ The Volta (West Africa)

Approach

The six basins are all very different and will be tackled from a regional perspective, but they have at least three things in common: 1) they are absolutely the life-blood of their regions, environmentally, economically and culturally; 2) they, and their populations, all suffer from the lack of effective cooperation between the states and people who share them, and contain potential and actual areas of conflict as a result; 3) their integrated management is a potential source of great benefit to all the people of their region, in terms of political stability, human welfare, economic development and environmental protection.

These integrated on-the-ground projects will concentrate primarily on inter-state cooperation and public participation, highlighting both successes and shortcomings in water management. Each basin sub-project will have clear, measurable objectives and implement practical pilot initiatives, as well as making recommendations based on social and scientific studies and regional consultations. The approach can be divided into four inter-related aspects: political, legal, institutional and technical, and public outreach.

It is increasingly accepted that the type of water-related conflicts which pose the greatest threat to preserving water resources, and thus national and regional stability, are:

1. Conflicts of interest, and unwillingness to cooperate, communicate and compromise, between basin states. Such tensions can be heightened when, as is often the case, basins include states either at markedly different stages of economic and industrial development, or which have other sources of tension between them, such as over territory or religion, or where some states or peoples' are excluded from the negotiating process.
2. Actual, physical conflicts between local users, communities and authorities in water-stressed regions.

These conflicts create barriers to achieving integrated

water resource management, and the associated social, economic and environmental benefits. They can also exacerbate other tensions in a region, foster mistrust between the people and their local authorities, and are a serious disincentive to investors. In many regions there is a total lack of conflict management or prevention mechanisms related to international watercourses, greatly increasing the likelihood of problems arising in times of stress.

It is also widely recognised that in some cases a transboundary watercourse can provide the natural opportunity and incentive for cooperation even between nations with a long history of conflict over other issues. Whatever the political relations between riparians, other issues can be put aside if all agree that cooperation is essential to the management of the river, the provision of basic water supplies, and could be mutually beneficial. Cooperation over water can be seen as an opportunity for some, and for others the only possible salvation from terrible water crises. Effective international management of transboundary watercourses should be considered an international, or at least regional, public good as it leads to benefits to all sectors of society. The key is to encourage a shift in perceptions from seeing water as a source of competition and even conflict, to the realisation that everyone stands to gain from cooperation. What is missing is often the first step; the establishment of relations among water experts and policy-makers from the different riparian states and regions, the awareness of the public and local decision makers, the existence of mutually accepted and equitable agreements and treaties, and the setting up of joint institutions. Trade-offs between basin states, and the sharing of technology, experiences and expertise is an excellent start to regional cooperation.

As water and the economy are so closely linked, collaboration between the public and private sectors is equally vital, especially as water privatisation is itself being perceived as both a potential source of conflict, and a solution to improving water supply and treatment in many of the transitional and developing world's largest cities. As the involvement of the private sector expands, new roles and responsibilities are emerging for public authorities, who must act as regulators and ensure quality of service as well as insist that the social and environmental aspects of water supply and sanitation are fully incorporated into strategies from the very beginning. They are also responsible for informing the public about the consequences of privatisation, and encouraging community participation in the formal decision making and management process. Without such measures, and a well-informed and effective public sector to carry them out, privatisation can be poorly or inequitably

implemented by the private service provider and/or misinterpreted and ultimately rejected by the public – leading to more rather than fewer conflicts and discouraging the much needed investment in the water sector.

It is often said that there is no international water crisis, but a crisis of management and political will, and it is this that causes conflicts; GCI and its partners intend to capture the main elements of this crisis in order to propose and demonstrate practical, doable measures to address them in the different basins. The project will identify both the factors that are currently causing water related conflicts around the world, and the changing circumstances that have the potential to cause them in the future.

Green Cross proposes to address these challenges and opportunities in a practical manner by appealing to local authorities, parliamentarians, river basin authorities, experts, community and user associations, the private sector and NGOs, and by using our affiliates and partners in each of the selected basins to spread and gather information among all stakeholders.

Activities will be carried-out in the spirit of mediation; anticipating and resolving problems and potential conflicts at the source through dialogue and mutual understanding. This is in line with the mission of GCI to prevent and resolve conflicts arising from environmental degradation through mediation and cooperation, not confrontation, and by focusing on the need for dialogue and transparency between all parties involved in environmental conflicts.

As well as working closely with UNESCO-IHP as partners in the *From Potential Conflict to Cooperation Potential: Water for Peace* joint programme, Green Cross International, an active member of the World Water Council, the Global Water Partnership, and the Gender and Water Alliance, will collaborate with other organisation and institutions while carrying out this project in order to achieve tangible results. UNEP will provide scientific and geographical expertise and guidance. The project will also seek to involve the regional development banks and private investors and service providers.

The Water for Peace initiative will ensure that the needs and concerns of civil society and the environment are integrated into the search for solutions to transboundary water conflicts, and that local level government representatives are aware of their important role and basin-wide responsibilities.

Objectives

Short Term:

- Map the causes and characteristics of actual and potential water-related conflicts in the six international basins.
- Identify obstacles to and incentives for cooperative basin-wide water resources management.

Medium Term:

- Increase political and public awareness and understanding of the issues of integrated international water management, conflict prevention and sharing the benefits of cooperation. This will help develop a multi-national sense of responsibility among the peoples of the region towards combating their water problem, in turn leading to more active participation.
- Strengthen dialogue, and where necessary act as a mediator, between parties, particularly national and local government, civil society and private sectors.
- Engage all sectors in the search for practical, mutually beneficial and sustainable solutions to the basins' major water-related conflicts.

Long Term:

- Create an enabling environment for the implementation of the proposed conflict preventing measures, institution building, negotiation of legal agreements, sustainable investments and inter-state projects.
- Prevent new conflicts arising out of changing circumstances (political transformation, privatization, population growth, increased energy needs, emergency situations, climate change, etc.), in these and other basins.

Activities

Examples of the types of activities which will be carried out in the different basins to achieve the objectives are:

Political

Inter-state mediation; training and informing local authorities; transmitting views of the public to the Governments through civil society Basin Declarations; hydro-political analysis and recommendations.

Legal

Development of basin principles; outlining legal agreements; disseminating information about and analysis of existing water related laws; drafting and proposal of new water legislation.

Institutional & Technical

Initiating Civil Society and Basin organisations; research into required institution building; development and application of decision support systems; encouraging joint strategies for the creation of new non-traditional water resources; creation of joint regional water resources data bases; initiating appropriate public-private partnerships and promoting responsible investment.

Public Outreach

Increasing public awareness in the basin as to existing and potential conflicts and their implications; workshops; seminars; public hearings; joint training projects; questionnaires; documentary film making; Virtual Water Forum discussions; websites; presentations at international conferences; press releases; use of prominent Water for Peace Ambassadors; publication and circulation of reports, information leaflets and subsequent evaluations of progress in following project recommendations.

In addition, each basin will initiate/implement pilot projects to demonstrate good practices in trans-boundary water management and the benefits to be gained through enhanced cooperation and communication. Depending on the needs of the basin, these projects will be based either on information sharing and education or practical joint management, and will focus on the role of local authorities, public participation and local level cross-border cooperation.

Cross-Cutting Issues

- Water as a source of political and economic power
- The importance of local level decision makers
- Public awareness and participation
- Information, Education, Media, Communication
- Disparities within the basins – economic, military, historic, political, cultural – reconciling different priorities and needs.
- Effects of political transformation and instability
- Pricing and privatization
- Infrastructure and investment
- Mismanagement and inefficiency
- Rights and ethics
- Need for legal clarity
- Problem of how to ensure enforcement of agreements
- How to make the first step? Particularly in a situation that is blocked, and where, at least in the short term, there are more burdens to be shared than benefits.
- Need to implement pilot projects to demonstrate benefits of cooperation.

Logical Framework

This project has the strong support of the Secretariat of the Third World Water Forum to be held in Japan in March 2003. The findings and proposals of the Water for Peace project will be open for discussion as a component of the Virtual Water Forum for the duration of the project, and officially presented at the Third World Water Forum in 2003, the International Year of Freshwater.

Phase I of the project is underway and GCI and its regional partners have been gathering information, consulting experts, investigating the current state of affairs in the basins, and pursuing additional sources of funding. On 22-23 June 2001, all the working partners met in Geneva to consolidate activities and share

initial findings and experience. Between July and September 2001, workshops and consultations were held with experts and organisations in the six basins to prepare the terms of reference of the project.

The overall project will be coordinated by the Green Cross International Water Conflict Prevention Programme, based in Geneva, but each basin sub-project will be managed locally by Green Cross National Organisations and partners, with the continual involvement of regional and international consultants and experts. While all six basin sub-projects will follow the below structure and timeline, each will develop in a unique direction owing to the different realities, opportunities and constraints in the regions.

Phase 1: Planning

I. Project Development & Research: June - December 2001

Final selection of international basins (proposed: Danube, Jordan, Volga, La Plata, Okavango and Volta); initial investigation of situation; analysis of related work already done; additional fundraising; identification of partners and experts in the regions and internationally.

22-23 June 2001 - First project workshop with implementing partners, Geneva.

3 - 7 December 2001 - Water for the Poor – International Conference on Freshwater, Bonn. GCI will participate in the debate on transboundary issues, one of the main topics of the conference, and in collaboration with UNESCO-IHP will hold a parallel session on 5 December to launch the PCCP-Water for Peace programme.

Phase 2: Investigation, Consultations & Mediation

II. Experts Workshops: January - May 2002

Gatherings in each of the selected basins of top experts from Academic, Environmental, Government, Technical, NGO, Civil Society and Private sectors to analyse the potential for conflict and greater cooperation among the people of the basin, identify the challenges, and determine the precise parameters and objectives of the project.

May 2002 - Great Rivers conference focussing on transboundary water issues the GCI Water for Peace Project, Nizhny Novgorod, Russia.

III. Public Hearings: June - September 2002

Invite local decision-makers, parliamentarians, private investors and representatives of stakeholder groups from the different countries of the Basins to share their ideas and concerns, and assess the real problems on the ground. Ideally, the participants at these Hearings will agree on a "Basin Declaration" and set of recommendations to be presented to the decision makers, stakeholders, institutes and other authorities in their region.

IV. Inter-State Mediation: January – September 2002

V. Initiation of Pilot Projects: January – December 2002

Phase 3: Information Dissemination

- VI. *Virtual Water Forum* Session entitled "From Potential Conflict to Cooperation Potential: Water for Peace" co-chaired with UNESCO, *September 2001– March 2003*; Water for Peace partners will also gather "Water Voices" particularly pertaining to conflicts in the six basins.
- VII. *World Summit on Sustainable Development, September 2002, Johannesburg*
- VIII. *International Conference, "From Conflict to Co-operation: Challenges and Opportunities in Water Resources Management November 2002"*, IHE Delft, The Netherlands, held jointly by UNESCO and Green Cross.
- IX. *Preparation & Publication of Reports: October - December 2002*
The findings and concrete proposals of the Delft conference, workshops, public hearings, pilot projects, research and analysis of each basin will be condensed into reports for publication (in English and the major languages of the regions) and be the basis of the preparation of an international report and list of recommendations on the subject of international watercourses to be endorsed by prominent persons and formally presented to the delegates at the Third World Water Forum. After the Forum, all documents will be widely distributed to concerned parties and used as a guide for mediation, cooperation and future basin agreements. Green Cross and UNESCO will collaborate closely in the documentation and distribution of the results and recommendations of the joint programme, both at and following the 3rd World Water Forum.
- X. *Preparatory Meetings: January - February 2003*
Concrete preparations for the different events to be held at the Forum. Coordination with UNESCO.
- XI. *Participation at the Third World Water Forum: March 2003*
As co-coordinators of the *PC→CP*: Water for Peace session at the Forum, Green Cross will present the results of the above-described extensive work, and invite the most important experts and stakeholders to lead a range of debates on the peaceful and sustainable sharing of water resources between nations and people. Green Cross can be instrumental in inviting, and securing the presence of, a number of important dignitaries from all over the world. As well as our President, Mikhail Gorbachev, we are fortunate to have among our honorary Board members other former world leaders, Nobel Prize winners, media figures, celebrities, and leading academics and environmentalists.

Phase 4: Follow Up

- XII. Activities in all six basins to achieve the specific goals identified, as described in the following chapters, monitor any adherence to recommendations, and ensure continuation of initiated projects and mechanisms. Another goal is the extension and application of the findings to other regions through partnerships with relevant international organisations and networks, and encouraging governments in international basins to consider the results of the project and use them as a guide for their own negotiation processes. Green Cross will work closely with UNESCO to ensure effective follow-up of the programme, and wide distribution of the findings and recommendations.