



TRANSBOUNDARY WATER SECURITY IN THE ARID AMERICAS

Presented by: Tamee R. Albrecht

Paper co-authors: Robert G. Varady, Adriana Zuniga-Teran, Andrea K. Gerlak, Rafael De Grenade, América Lutz-Ley, Facundo Martín, Sharon B. Megdal, Francisco Meza, Diego Ocampo Melgar, Nicolás Pineda, Facundo Rojas, Rossi Taboada, Bram Willems

IWRA Webinar, 16 April 2019

Funded by



Led by



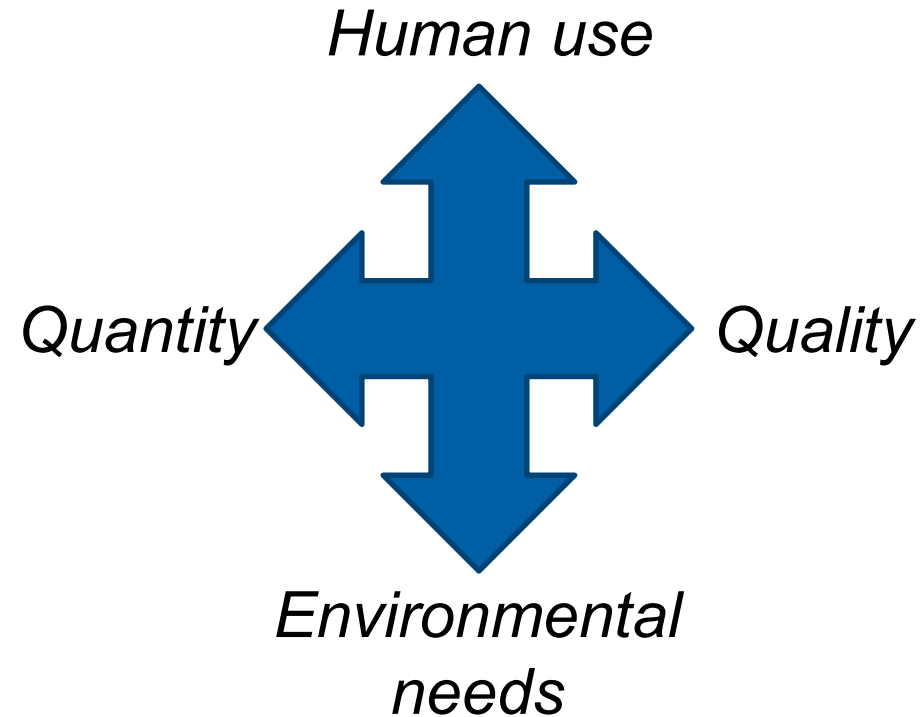
In partnership with



Transboundary waters

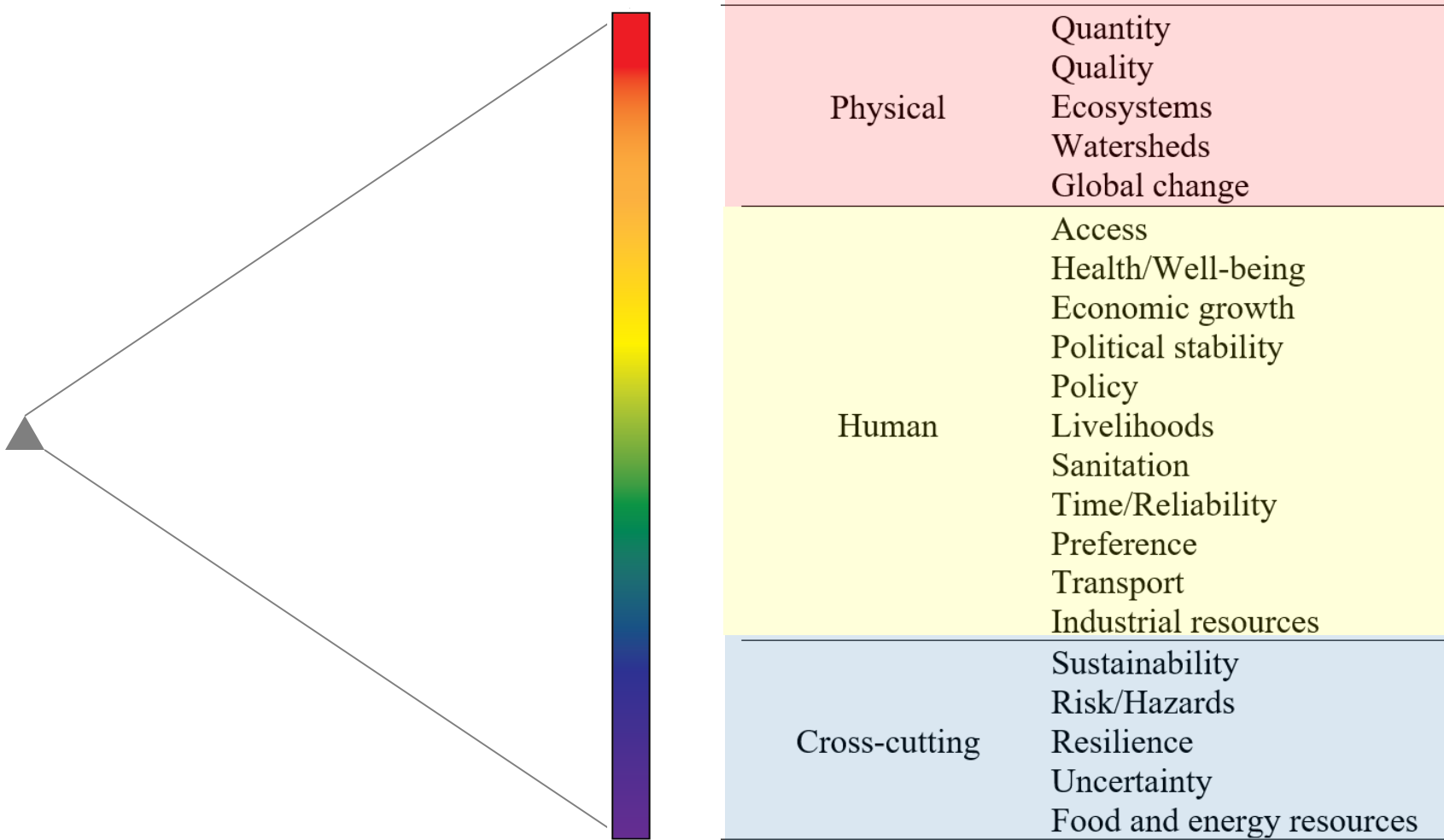
- Rivers that cross international (or state boundaries)
- Rivers that form borders
- Shared groundwater aquifers
- Mountain source-waters that traverse borders
- Water transfers
- Shared infrastructure
- Virtual water exports

Water security is multidimensional



Definitions in the literature generally have *at least 6* attributes

Water-security attributes



Sources: FAO 1996; GWP 2000; Grey & Sadoff 2007; UNEP 2009; Norman et al. 2010; Zeitoun 2011; Lautze & Manthrithilake 2012; Bakker 2012; OECD 2013; UNESCO 2013; UN-Water 2013; Scott et al. 2013; Jepson 2014; Wheeler & Gober 2015; Gain et al. 2016. Adapted and revised from Gerlak et al. 2018.

Water security is contextual...

...how do borders matter?

- Traverse continuous landscapes, ecosystems, habitats
- Border regions share languages and cultural traditions

...what institutional responses do we see in arid regions?

Cases from the Arid Americas



1. **Transboundary aquifer:** Cooperation on scientific studies progresses amid contentious binational relations

2. **Binational desalination:** International water transfers in fragile ecosystem & volatile political environment

3. **Transboundary river:** Developing institutional arrangements for transboundary rivers amid international mistrust & dispute

4. **Trans-jurisdictional river:** Asymmetries between poor upstream & prosperous downstream provinces

5. **Shared glacial headwater:** Industrial development and climate change threaten water availability for two nations



Salient water-security attributes

<i>Case</i>	1	2	3	4	5
	Santa Cruz aquifer, U.S.-Mexico	Binational desalination, U.S.- Mexico	Catamayo-Chira, Ecuador-Peru	Ica River basin, Peru	Maipo-Mendoza glacial headwaters, Chile-Argentina
Quantity		X			X
Quality	X		X	X	
Ecosystems		X			
Global Change	X				X
Access			X	X	
Sanitation	X		X	X	
Transportation		X		X	
Industrial resources					X
Economic growth	X			X	
Political stability	X	X	X	X	
Policy		X	X		X
Energy resources		X			
Uncertainty	X				X

Institutional Responses

Case	Advances	Limitations
1. Santa Cruz transboundary aquifer, US and Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binational scientific cooperation • Water Treaty • Social networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited coverage for groundwater in binational water treaty
2. Binational desalination, Mexico and US	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expands water supplies • Binational institutional capacity and national water management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak environmental policy in MX • Limited environmental protection and equity in binational benefits-sharing
3. Catamayo-Chira transboundary basin, Ecuador and Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing binational dialogue • Binational peace agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incongruous national water laws
4. Ica River interjurisdictional basin, Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local-level planning and cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited basinwide planning and equity • Limited support from higher governance levels
5. Maipo-Mendoza shared glacial headwaters, Chile and Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binational scientific cooperation • Civil society leveraged support for a national glacier protection law in Argentina 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National glacier protection law only in Argentina • Limited inclusion of glaciers in regional treaties

What can we learn?

- Transboundary compounding factors
 - National sovereignty and priorities
 - Uneven capacities and relationships
 - Insufficient institutional capacity (national & int'l legal frameworks)
- Some challenges are common among cases, but institutional responses vary
 - Climate change, water quantity, water quality and sanitation
 - Range from informal to formal
 - Local, national, international
- Overarching need for greater governance capacity at multiple levels
 - Flexibility and adaptability
 - Fit for context



Thank you!

Questions? talbrecht@email.arizona.edu

www.watersecuritynetwork.org
www.twitter.com/water_network

Acknowledgement

The project is funded by Lloyd's Register Foundation, a charitable foundation helping to protect life and property by supporting engineering-related education, public engagement and the application of research.

For more information, see: www.lrfoundation.org.uk

