



Case: TDPS System (Bolivia-Peru)

Governance of shared waters
Adaptation to Climate Change

TDPS System

- Located between Bolivia and Peru
- Altitude of 3812 m.a.s.l.
- Population:
 - Bolivia: 1,894,245
 - Peru: 1,148,112
 - TOTAL: 3,042,357



TDPS VULNERABILITIES

- Climate change:
 - Increasing temperatures
 - Change in the rainfall regime
- Water pollution
 - Urban
 - minery
- Water diversion
- Sedimentation
- Natural Salinity



Total losses due to extreme climatic conditions

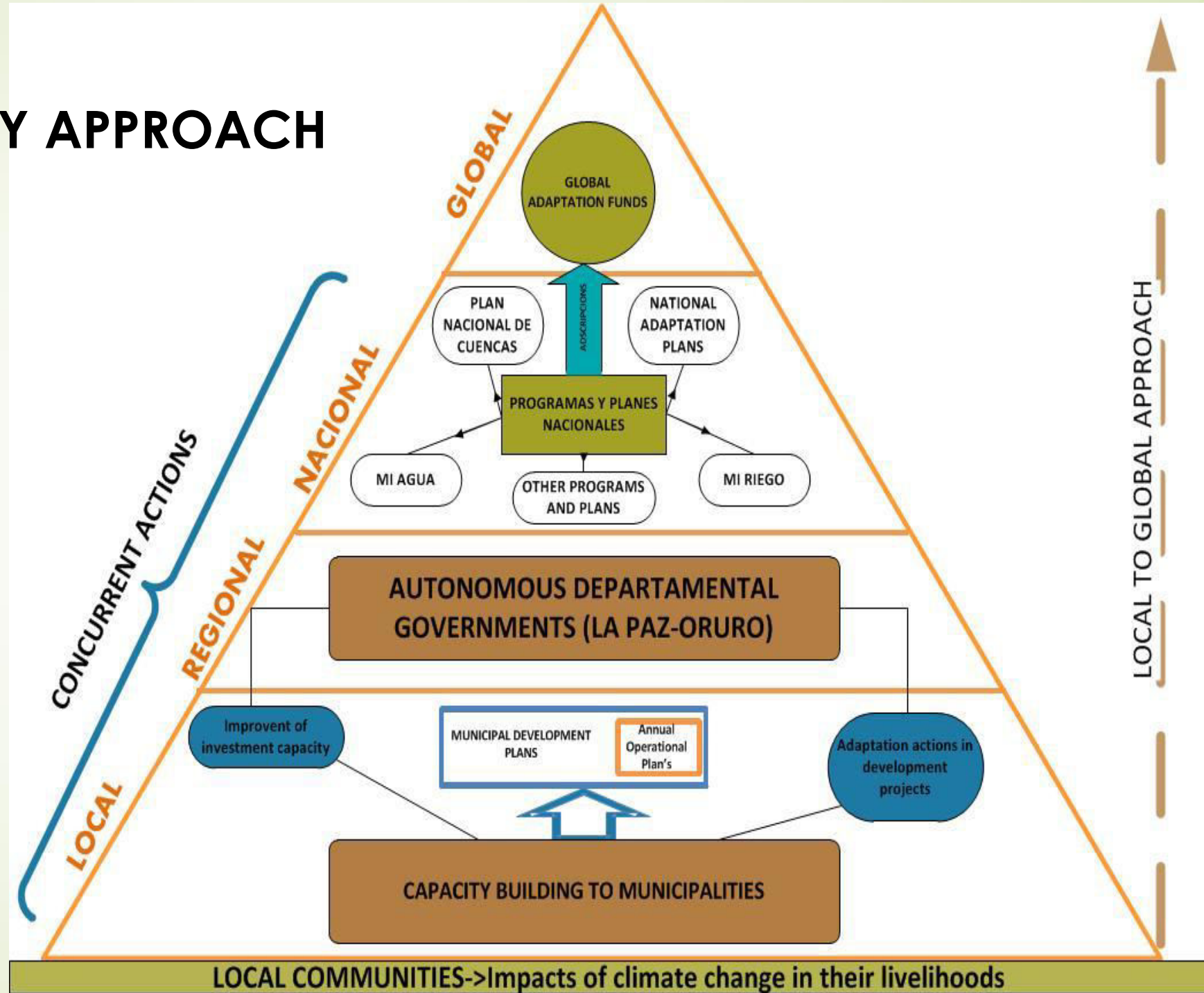
Drought of 1983 and 1989: \$us. 210 millions

Floods of 1986/1987: \$us. 112 millions

Mostly losses in agriculture and livestock



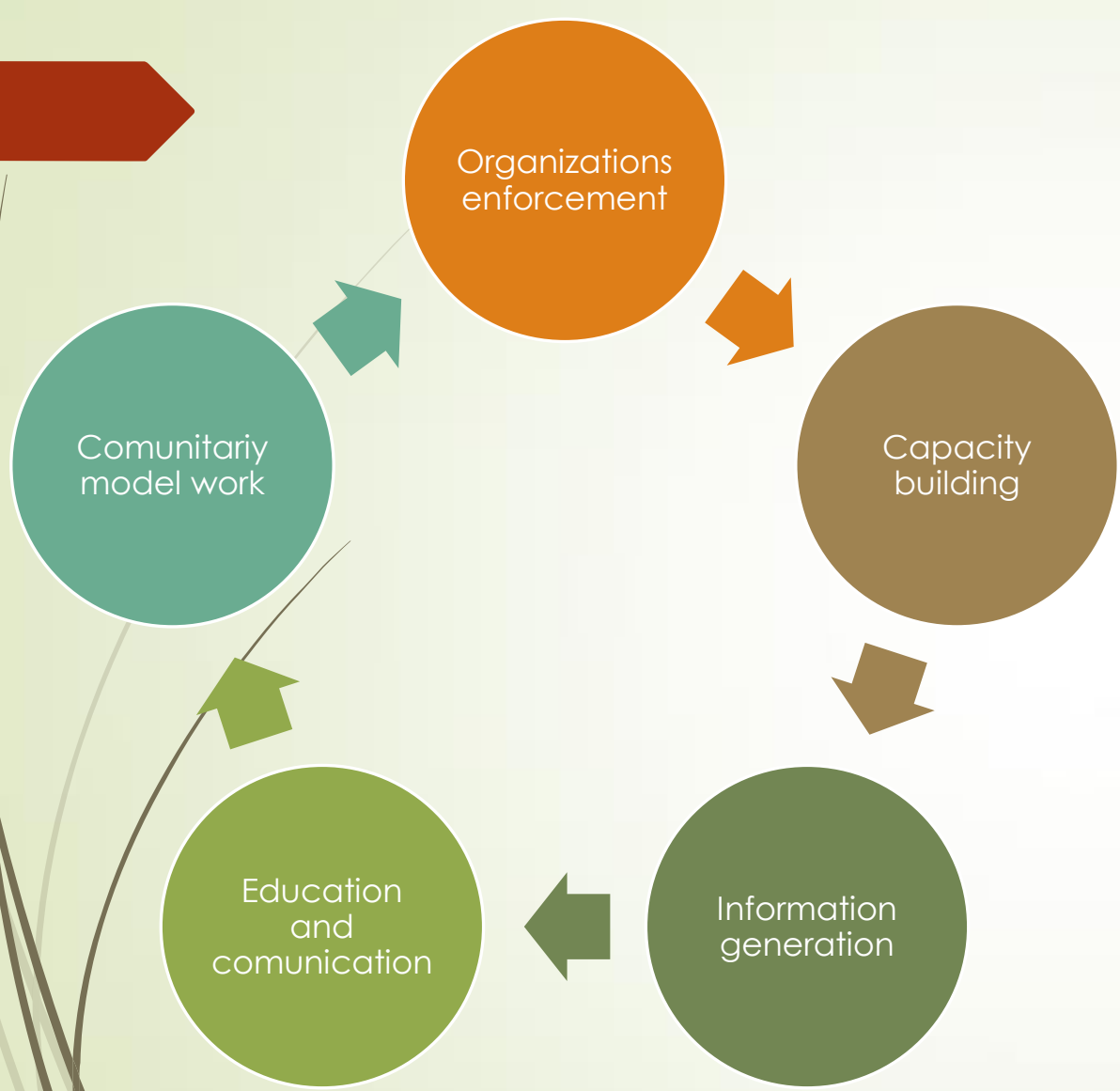
COMMUNITY APPROACH



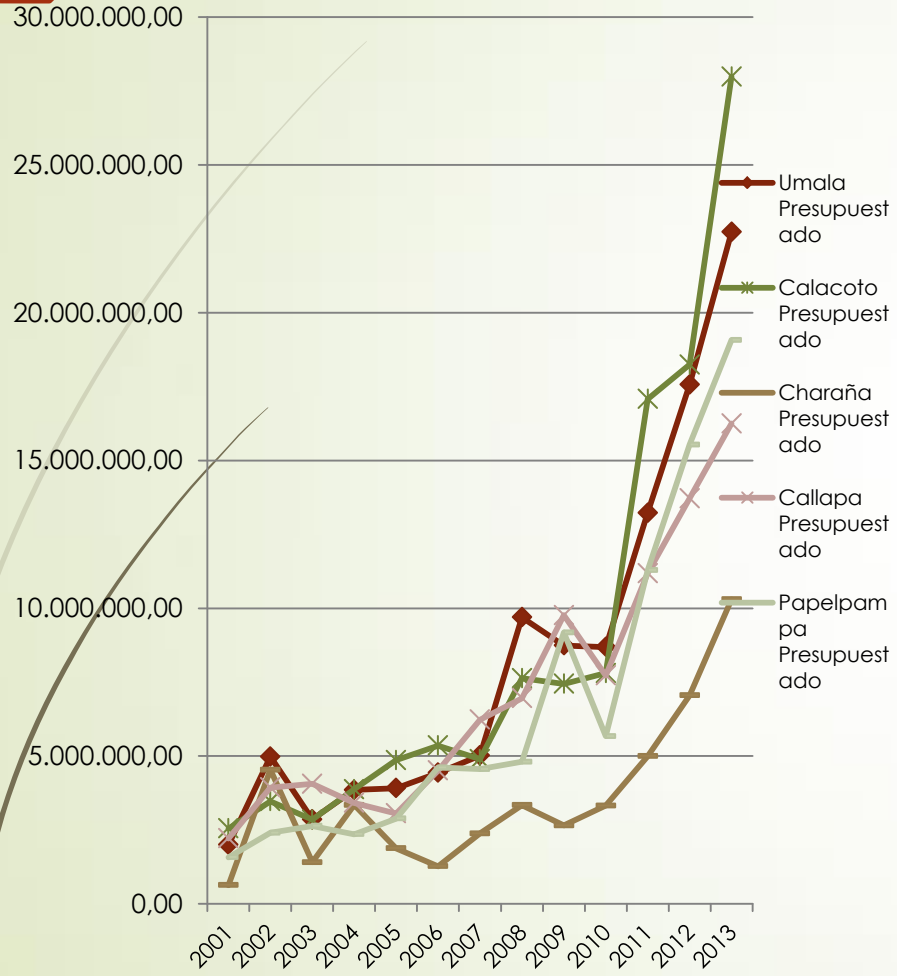
Strategic Plan Of Climate Change Adaptation for the River Basins Mauri and Desaguadero.

To Plan in a participatory and concerted way the adaptation of climate change by identifying actions and development of solid information , allowing decision makers the effective use of public investment funds



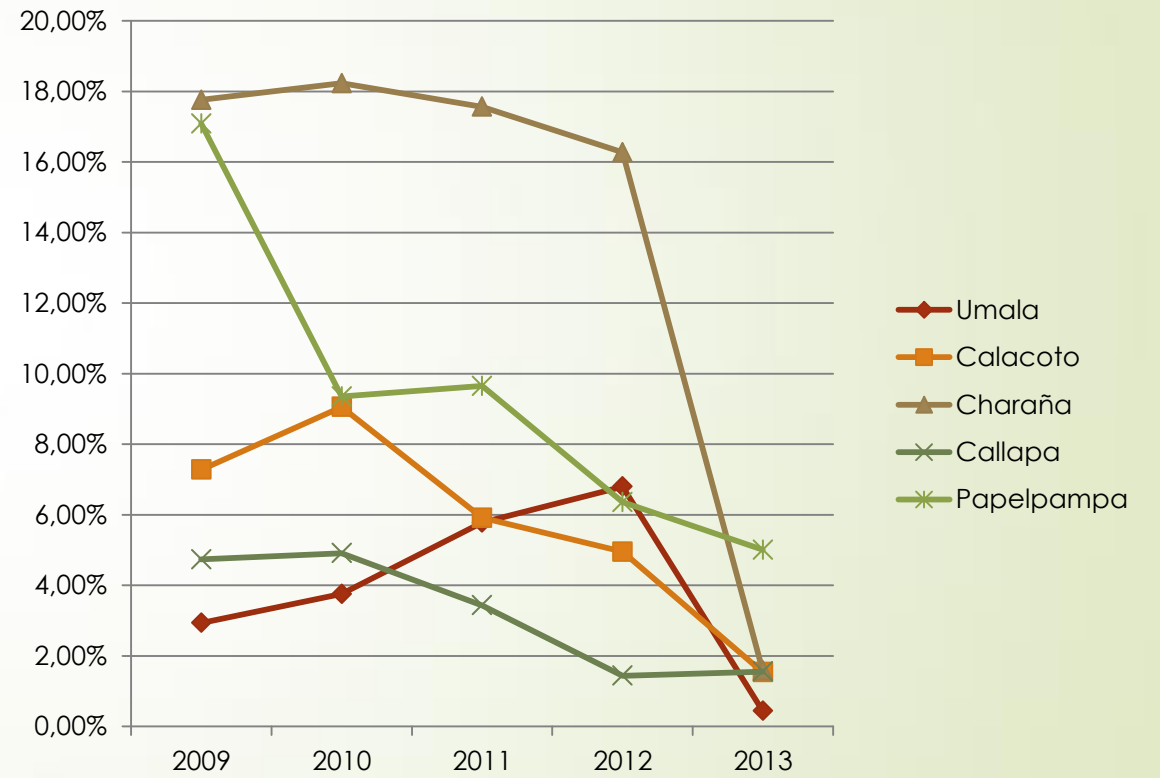


Municipal Investment Capacity

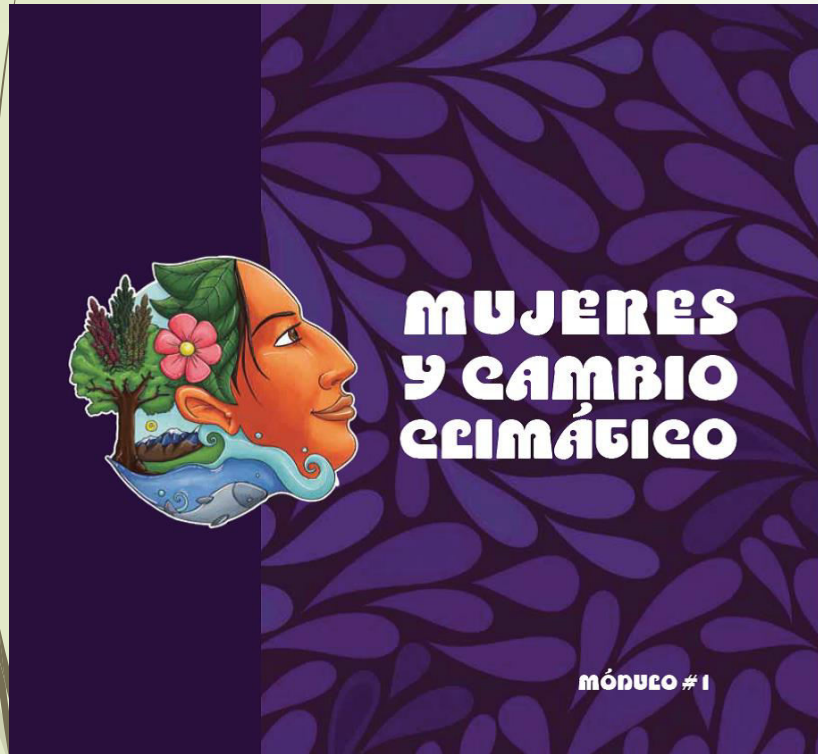


Municipal Income per year

Municipal Investments in Natural Resources



Women Capacity building



Local traditional strategies as a response to climate change

Water management	Land Managemt	Socio cultural tools
a) Q'otañas o Vigiñas	a) Suka Kollo	a) Chaquitajlla o tajlla
b) Las Q'ochas o Q'otas	b) Las Tarasukas	b) Jiracha
c) Hydrolic Systems	c) Terrazas Precolombinas, Taqanas	c) Aynocas
	d) Quillas y Wachus	d) La Sayaña
		e) Ayni
		f) Mink'a



Iniciativas de adaptación en curso

- ▶ Local Early warning systems
- ▶ Community risk plans for agriculture



Conclusions and recommendations



- ❖ Sensitivity and capacity building on the work at a basin level must be further worked.
- ❖ Development of strategies at a bi-national level
- ❖ Advocacy actions to achieve the political work in all levels
- ❖ Work with networks for synergy in the river basin

