

Water diplomacy Promotes Transboundary Water Cooperation

Practice in a Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Project

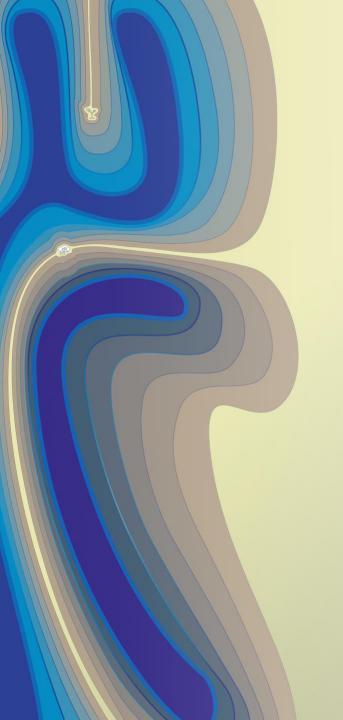


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Content

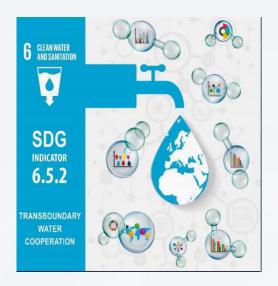
- Why this paper
- Theoretical framework
- Case study

Why this paper



- ➤ **60** percent of freshwater
- > 310 transboundary rivers and lakes & 468 transboundary aquifers
- > 153 countries share transboundary waters
- > 2 billion people rely on them for drinking and domestic water





Background

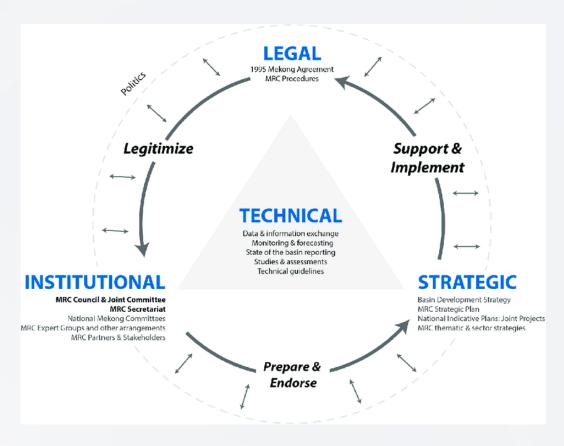




Population growth expanding economies environmental pressures consumption practices political tensions armed violence internal water mismanagement Climate change

Why this paper





The diagram originates from Anoulak Kittikhoun, CEO of MRC in papers: Small state, big revolution: Geography and the revolution in Laos Water diplomacy and conflict management in the Mekong: from rivalries to cooperation

Project-dimension water diplomacy & How it works

Why this paper



Why water diplomacy?

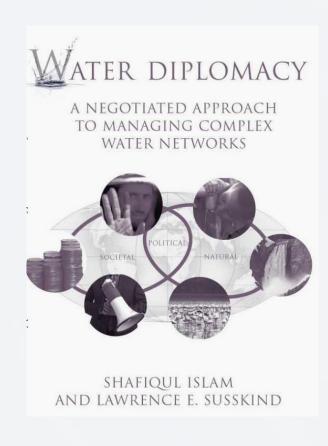
IWRM is an idea that actors in any society can and will seek to reach common understandings and coordinate their actions through reasoned argument, consensus, and cooperation (by GWP)



Integration is a political process that requires realistic analyses of existing situations, as well as the pooling of explicit and tacit information to create actionable knowledge.



Water diplomacy is complementary to IWRM



Water diplomacy framework (WDF)

- □ Transboundary river is an open network continuously changing in an unpredictable way
- Water is a **flexible** resource
- □ All stakeholders should be involved in every step of decision making
- ☐ Transboundary water problems are **complex**
- ☐ Coalitional behavior should point to **non-zero-sum** results
- **」.....**

Theoretical framework

Why this paper



Understandings

Theoretical Structure

Foreign policy arrangement # Zhang Li A diplomatic way to shape a country' s soft power. Mechanism

Multi-track framework # THIGJ, SIWI, UNESCO-IHE...

Track 1: formal – water diplomats

Track 2&1.5: informal – water professionals

Negotiation

stakeholders

Endogenous growth

Negotiation approach # Shafiqul Islam Adaptive approach rooted in Complexity theory and Non-zero-sum Negotiation theory.

China's Approaches to Development Cooperation

Teaching one to fish is better than giving him fish

Helping other developing countries to pursue the SDGs. #



Joint work



Context of the project



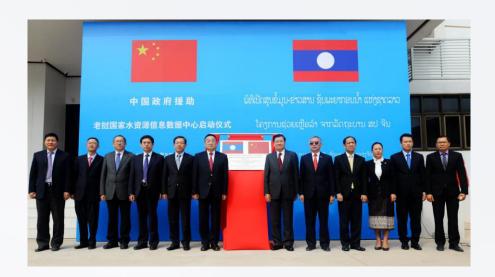






On March 23, 2016, the 1st LMC Leaders' Meeting, Sanya,

- 1. connectivity
- 2. production capacity
- 3. trans-border economy
- 4. water resources
- 5. agriculture and poverty reduction



In Feburary 2018, H.E.Tonglun Sisoulith, Prime Minister of Lao PDR, and H.E. CHEN Lei, then Minister of MWR, PRC, jointly unveiled the Lao National Water Information Data Center



Pilot Project of Hydrological Data Observation and Transmission Technology



Dec. 2021 kickoff meeting with TSA



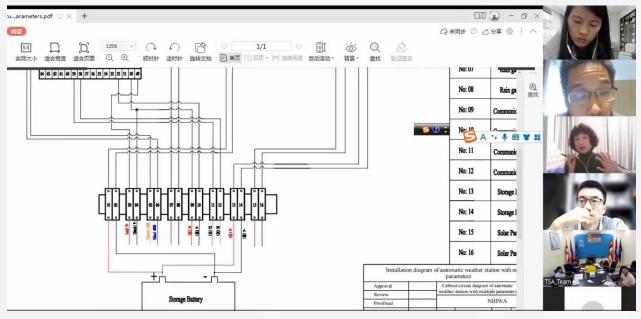
Apr. 2022 kickoff meeting with DMH



Namkornoy station at Muangxai, Oudomxai Province, Laos



On-line training for installation



Tnaot Chum Commune, Baray District, Kampong Thom Province, Cambodia







Apr. 2022, Project acceptance inspection &
Hands-on training &
Project handover









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