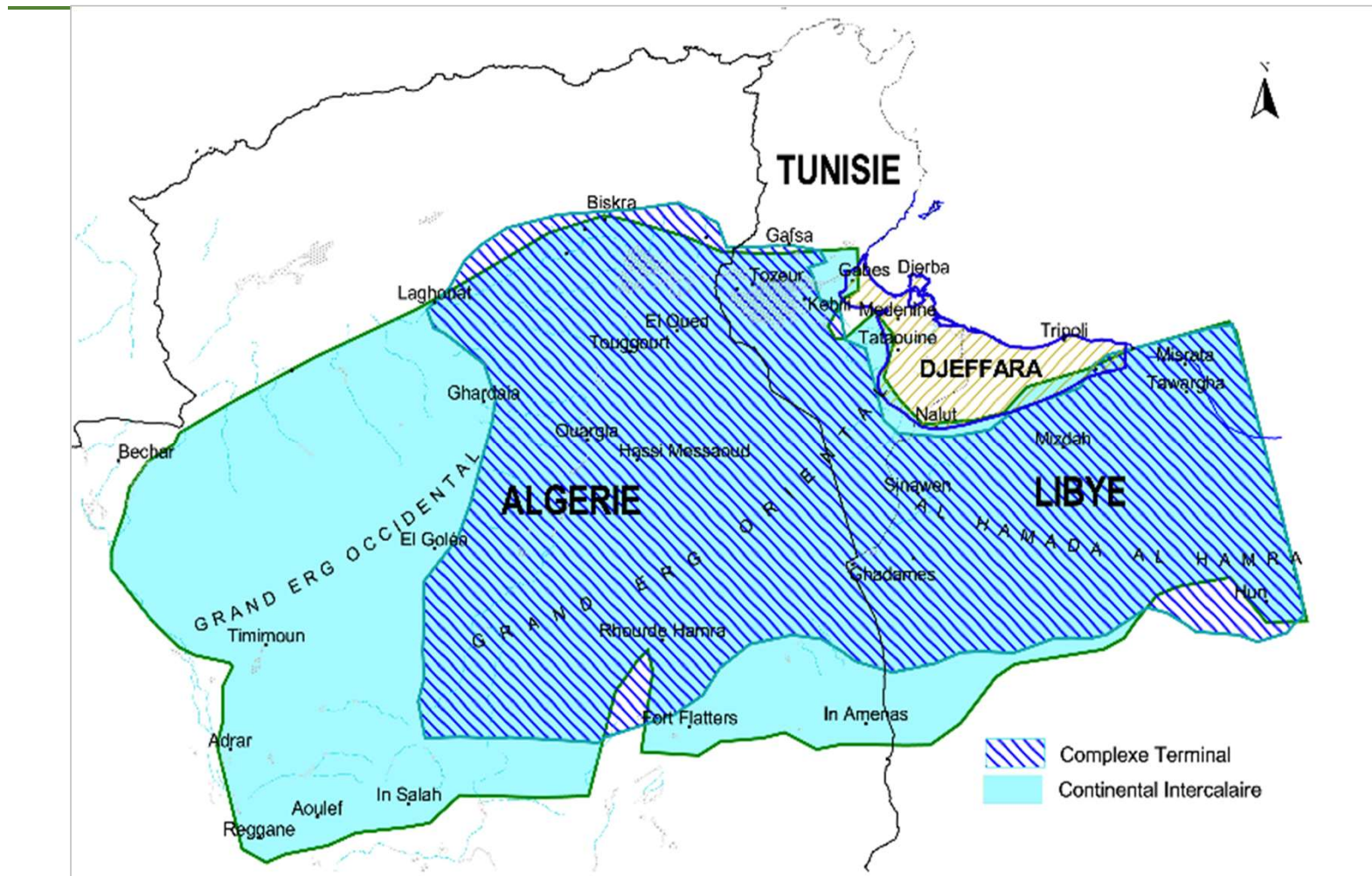


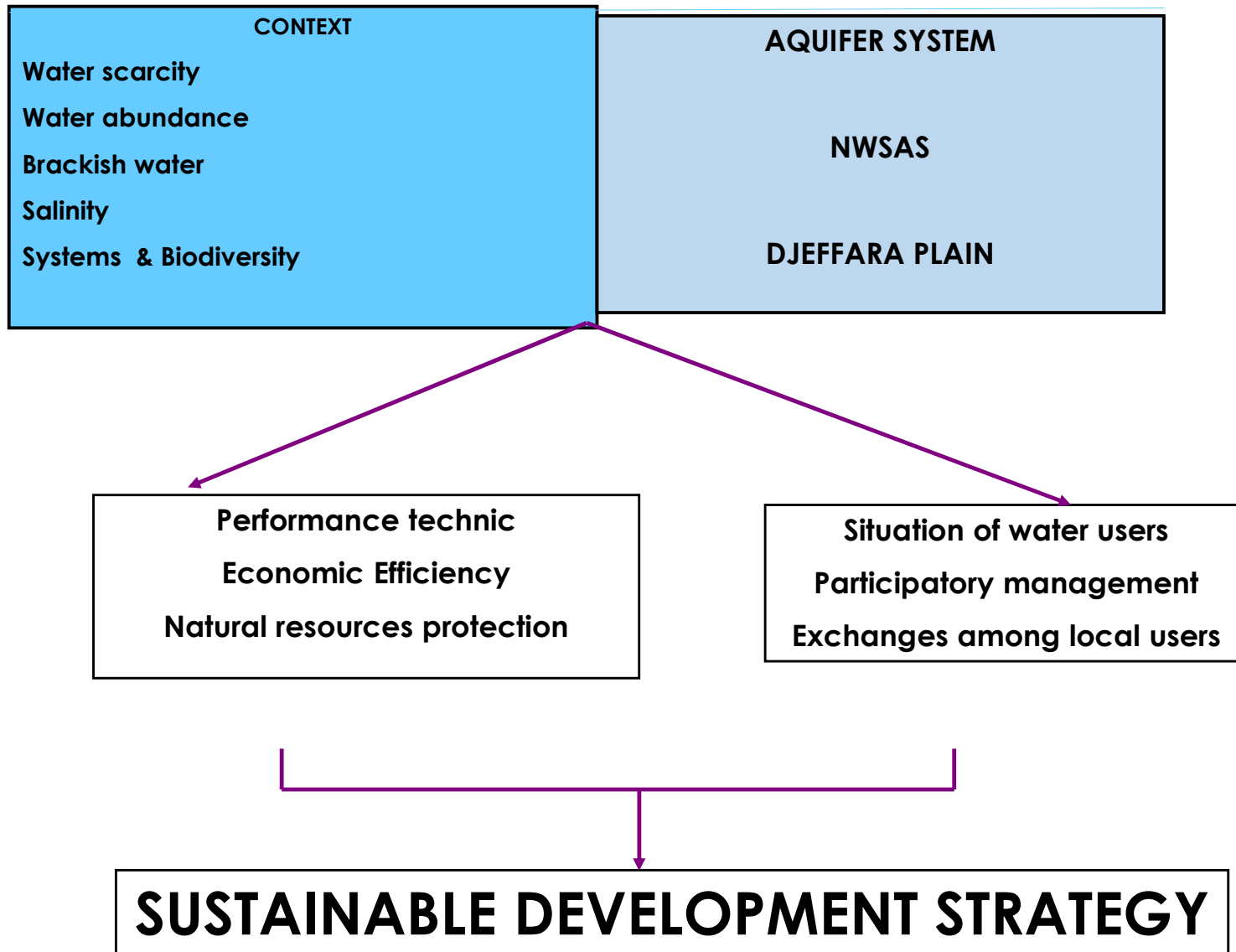


Consultation mechanism for joint management of transboundary aquifers: case study of the North Western Sahara Aquifer System (NWSAS) Algeria, Libya, Tunisia

Workshop on Strengthening Legal and Institutional Arrangements for Transboundary
Water Cooperation and Data and Information Exchange
(UN House, Beirut, Lebanon, 30-31 May 2023)

Localisation du SASS / NWSAS Location





CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITIES

- SIGNIFICANT RESERVES BUT SLIGHTLY RENEWABLE
- VOLUMES LIMITS ECONOMICALLY EXPLOITABLE FOR AGRICULTURE
- GROWTH NEEDS
- NON CONSULTED MANAGEMENT

The three components of the NWSAS project

Hydrogeology and information system

Mathematical Model

Consultation Mechanism

• INFORMATION SYSTEM :

- Common data base
- Common GIS

• MATHEMATICAL MODEL

- Integration of the whole basin (for the first time)
- Realization of the Simulations

• CONSULTATION MECHANISM

- Shared vision
- Sustainable management of the basin

HARMONISED TECHNICAL DATA

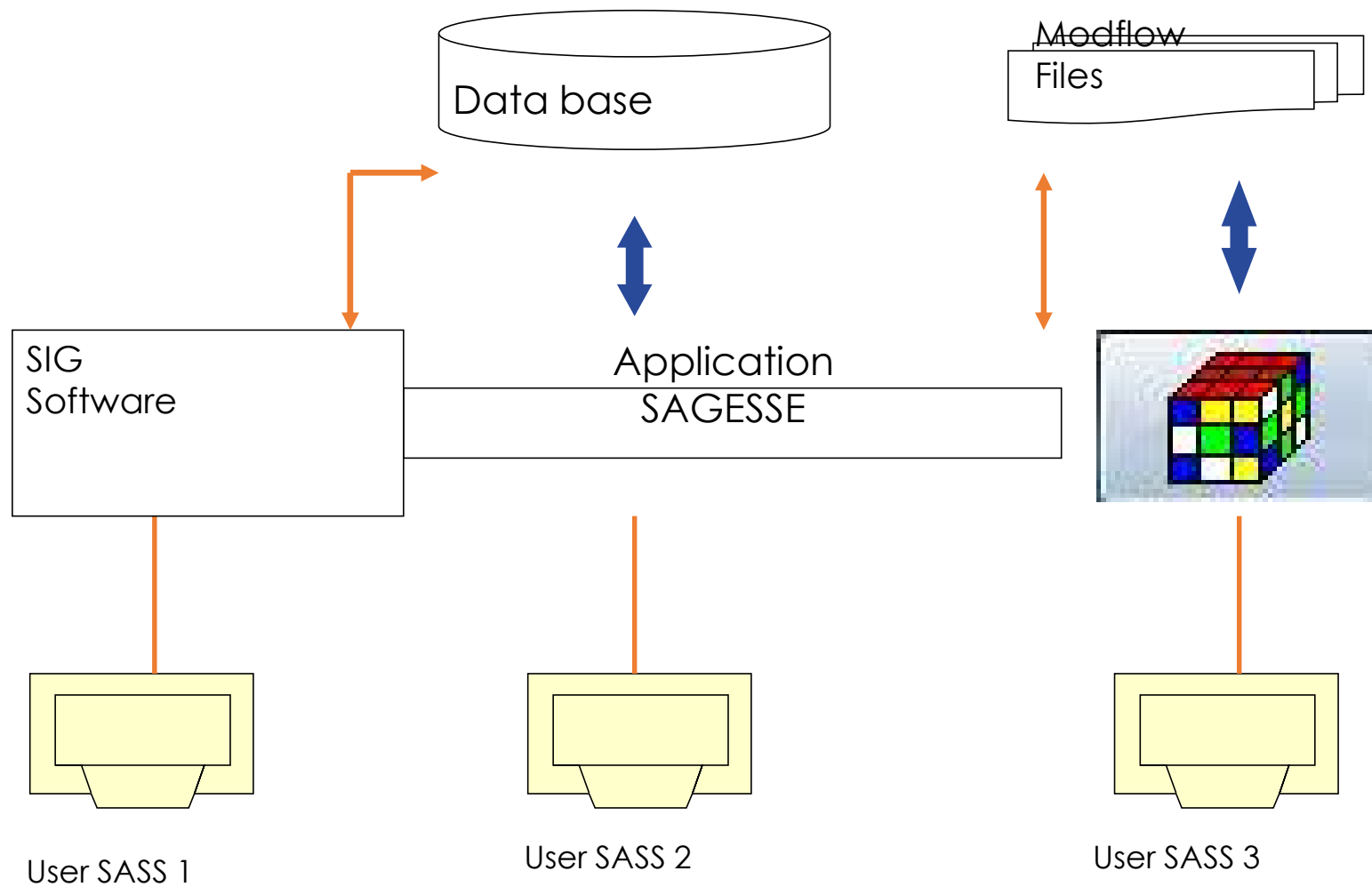
SHARED RISKS MANAGEMENT

CONSULTATION TOOLS

DATA EXCHANGE

AVAILABLE FOR DECISION MAKERS

OPERATING DIAGRAM OF THE SYSTEM

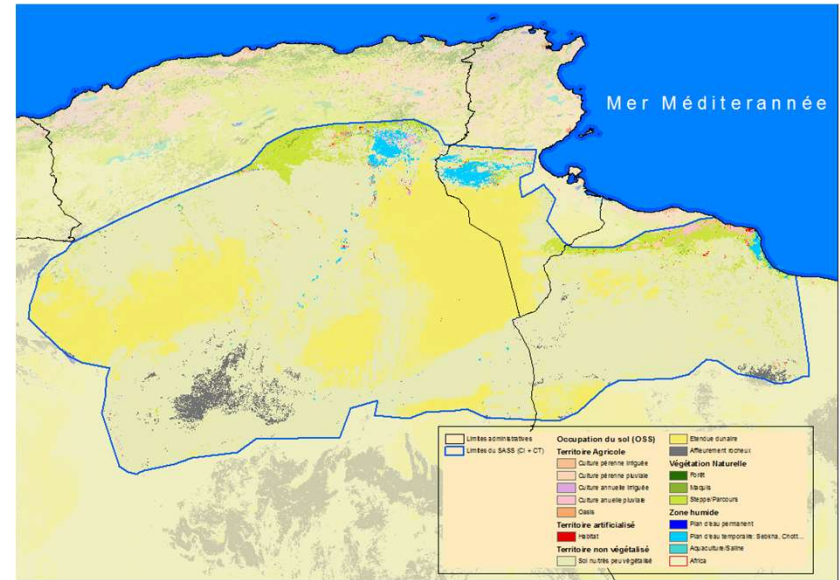
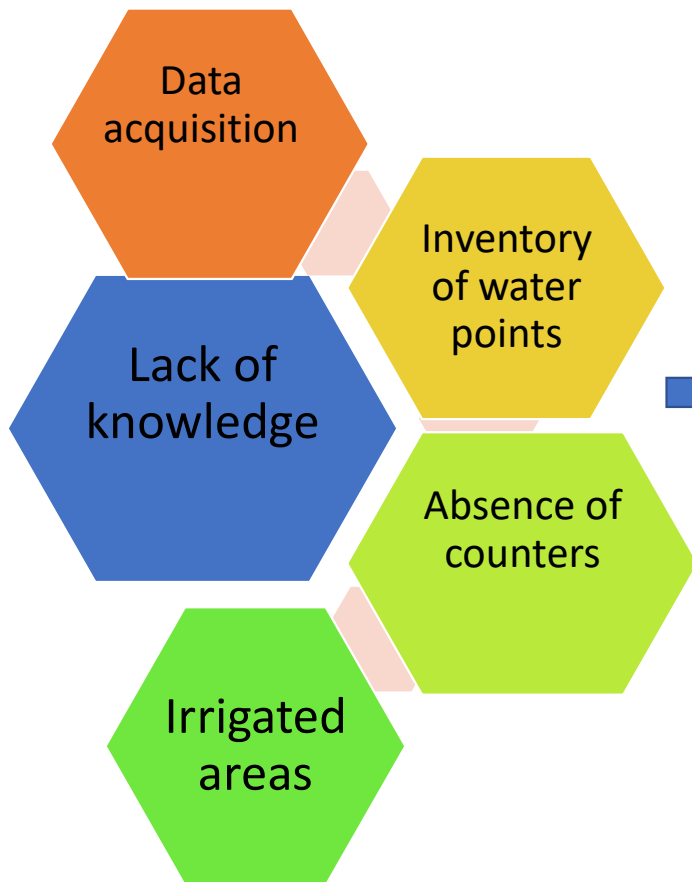




-After this phase of investigation, what does the future hold for NWSAS?

The technical problems which the NWSAS countries have encountered are prompting them to work together: : -partnership relations throughout the NWSAS project, forged mutual confidence among the technical teams and conviction that joint actions increase the effectiveness of solutions. .

FINDINGS



Use of EO techniques

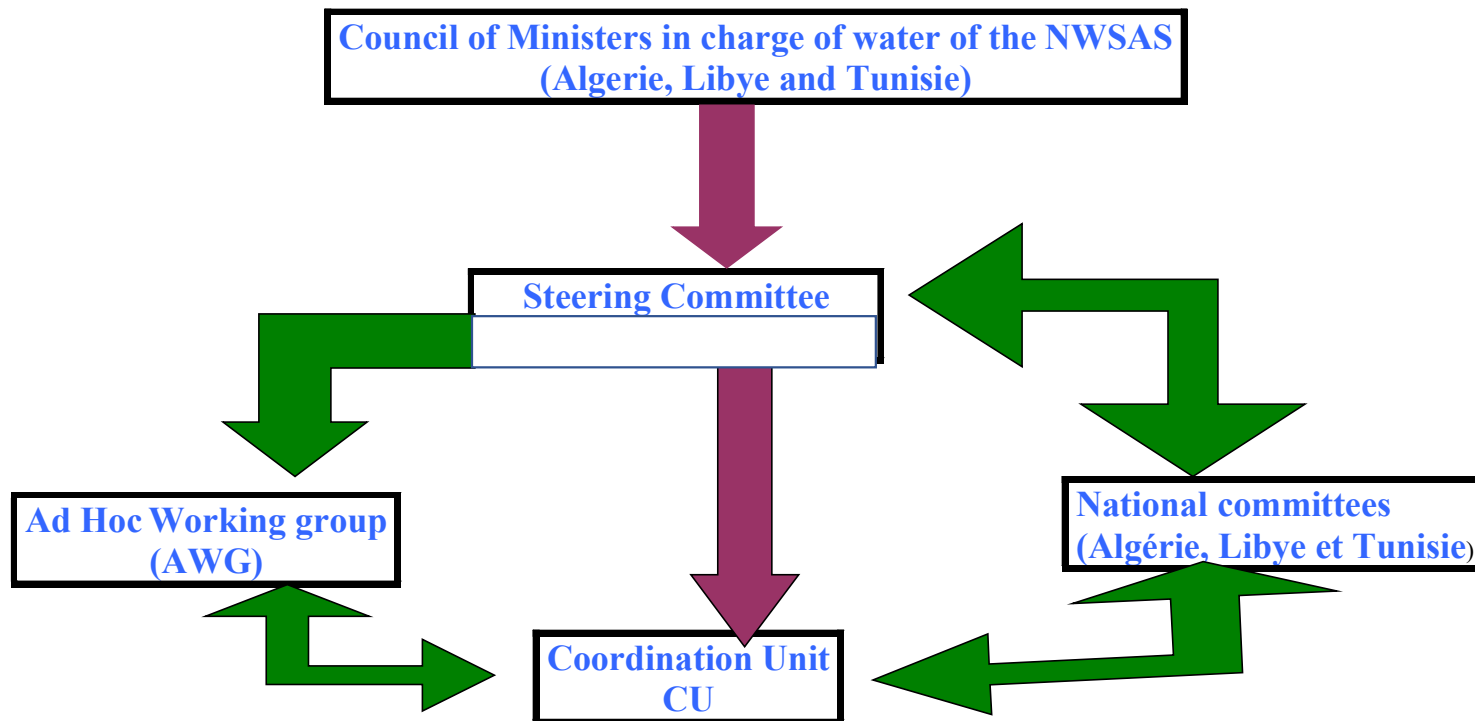


- Mapping of irrigated areas
- Estimation of agricultural water use
- Support to field missions

**TRANSPARENCY AND CAPITALISATION
OF THE INFORMATION**

**DYNAMIC OF EXCHANGE WITH
SOLIDARITY TOWARDS THE RISK**

CONSULTATION MECHANISM



Development of a permanent tripartite mechanism for the NWSAS common management and of which attributions are :

- monitoring indicator production,**
- development of data base and models,**
- promotion of studies, research and training**

- **AGRICULTURE**
- **ENVIRONMENT**
- **USERS**
- **LOCAL DECISION MAKERS**
- **ONG**
- **Etc,**

FOR :

CONTRIBUTION

Raising awareness

ADHERENCE

LEGAL ASPECT OF UNDERGROUND WATER RESOURCES

1. IN NATIONAL WATER LAW :

most countries in the world, whatever their legal system, attribute to water resources the legal nature of a public domain

2. IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

There is no global agreement on the management and protection of the world's water resources.

3. INTERACTIONS BETWEEN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW:

norms of international water law of a customary or treaty nature

GLOBAL AGREEMENTS AND CODIFICATIONS

The Convention on the Protection and Use of International Lakes and River Basins, drawn up on the initiative of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and adopted by its member states in 1992, has been in force since 1996 (the "Helsinki Convention")

Since 2013, the Convention has been open to all countries in the world, beyond the scope of UNECE.

The Convention currently has 44 States Parties, including 3 States outside the UNECE (all in Africa: Ghana, Senegal, and Chad).

THE MOST IMPORTANT CODIFICATIONS

The UN's project on shared groundwater, culminating in the "Draft Articles on the Law of Transboundary Aquifers", annexed to Resolution No. 63/124 adopted in December 2008.

The work carried out by the International Law Association (ILA), culminating in the "Helsinki Rules" adopted in 1966, subsequently integrated by other complementary rules, in particular the "Seoul Rules" (1986) on groundwater.

THAT NONE OF THESE CODIFICATIONS HAS ANY BINDING FORCE

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**