

Towards an English-Spanish version of the *Comprehensive Transboundary International Water Quality Management Agreement*

David EATON¹, Steven NIEMEYER², April LANDER³, and Luzma Fabiola NAVA⁴
 Presenter: Luzma Fabiola NAVA

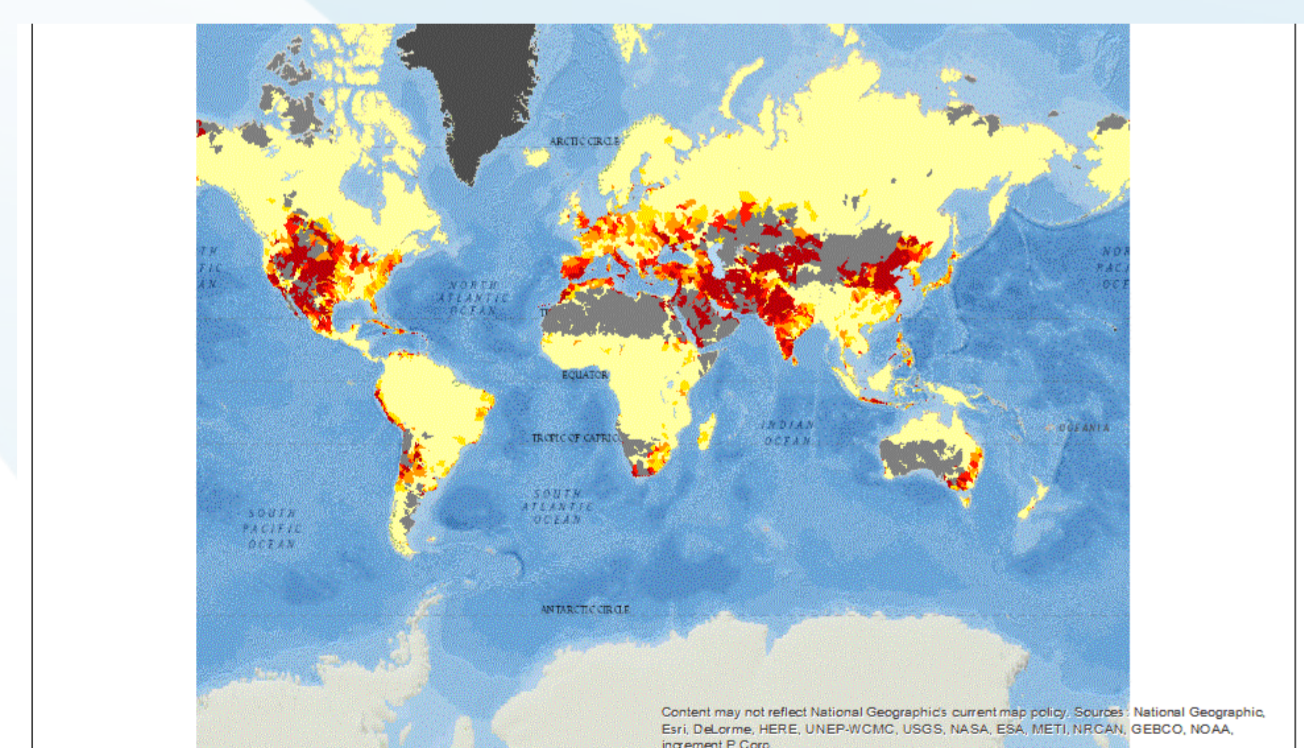
The Agreement (ASCE/EWRI 33-09)

The *Comprehensive Transboundary Water Quality Management Agreement with Guidelines for Development of a Management Plan, Standards, and Criteria. (ASCE/EWRI 33-09)* provides a framework for governments to adopt or modify comprehensive water quality planning and management mechanisms of shared water resources. *EWRI/ASCE 33-01* is the international agreement of the Standard ASCE 33.

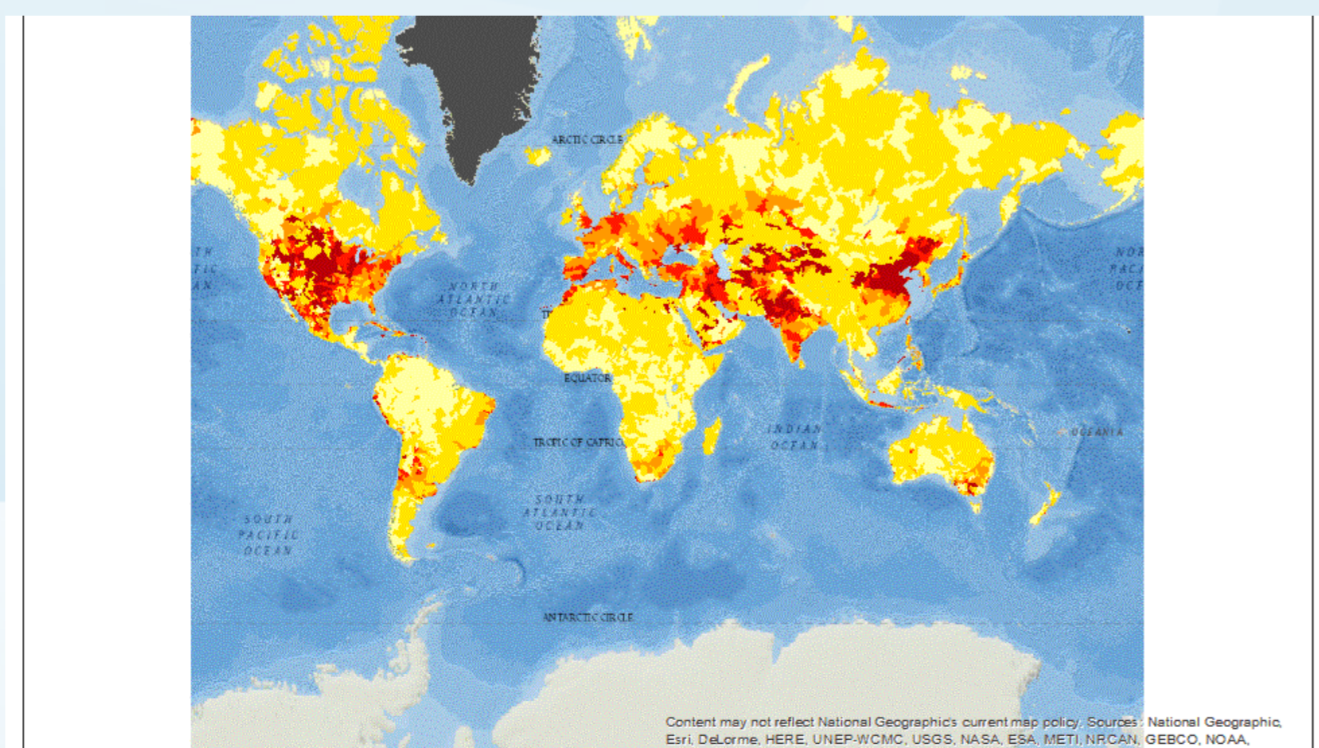
Uses and objectives

The Agreement provides the most up-to-date model for comprehensive water quality planning and management of shared water resources. Based on the concept of shared sovereignty, this model agreement is appropriate for situations where the Parties where (local, regional, federated, and/or federal governments) are prepared to relinquish a significant degree of sovereignty over their portions of the shared water resource. The objective of this comprehensive, integrated agreement is to achieve allocation based on equitable utilization. It also aims to achieve allocation based on equitable utilization, to foster an efficient and productive use of water, and to reshape the institutions managing water. This model agreement is extensive and considers most aspects of planning and management of water resources, including administration, water quality and allocation, financing, and dispute resolution. It is sufficiently flexible for use on an international scale and in a variety of geopolitical settings.

When Water Stress and Water Quality matter

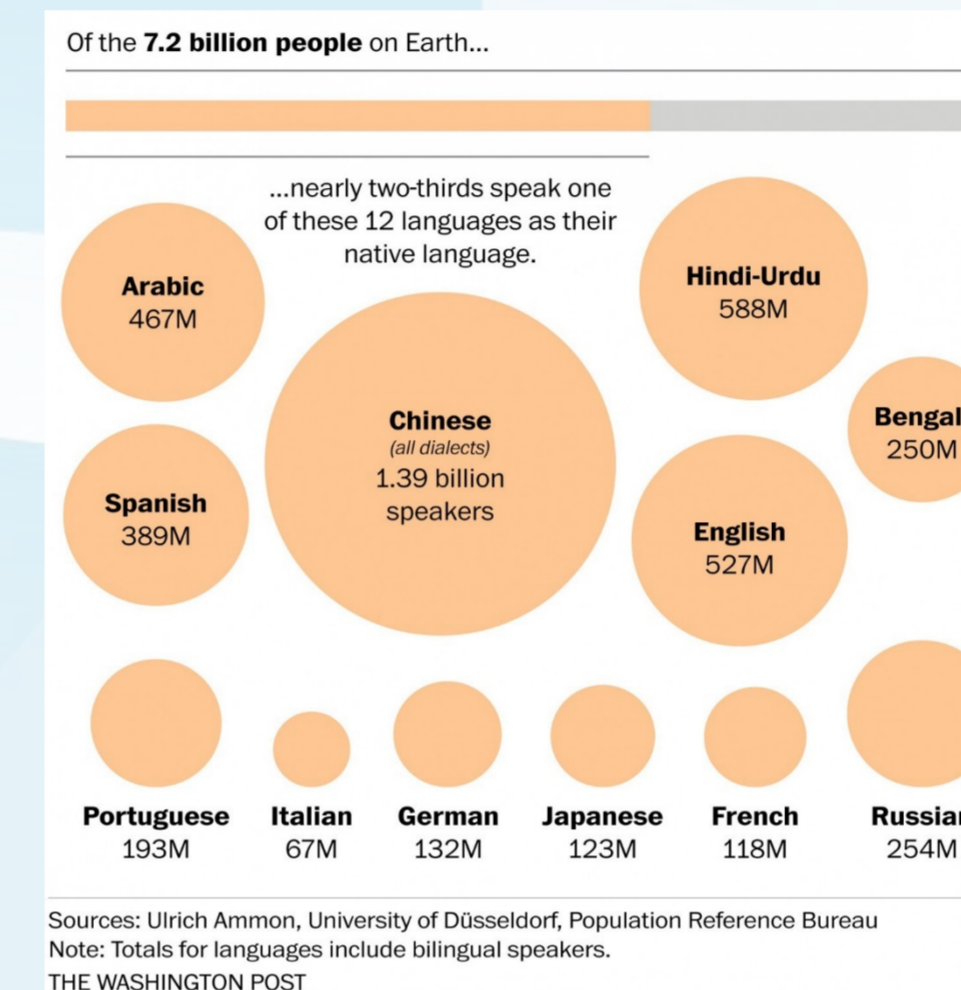


Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total annual water withdrawals to total available annual renewable supply, accounting for upstream consumptive use. Higher values indicate more competition among users.
 Source: World Resources Institute, <http://www.wri.org> April 7, 2016.

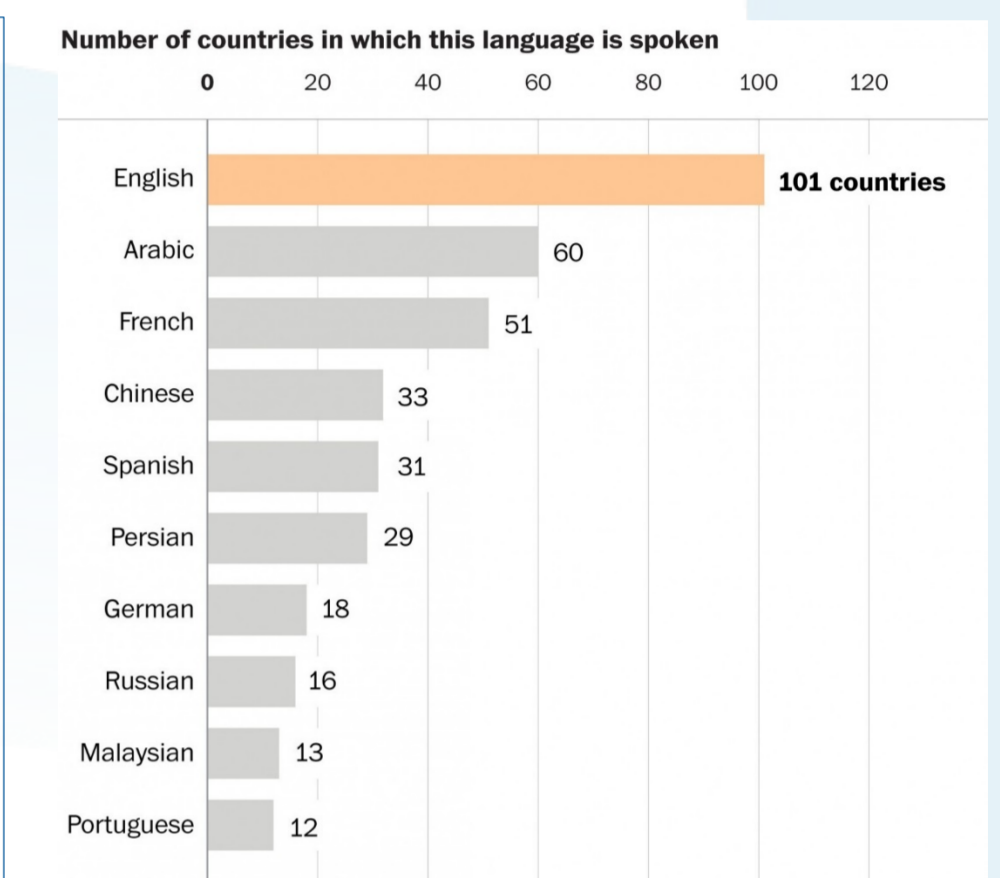


Physical risks related to quality identify areas of concern regarding water quality that may impact short or long term water availability.
 Source: World Resources Institute, <http://www.wri.org> April 7, 2016.

Need to make the principles available to Spanish speaking riparian Parties

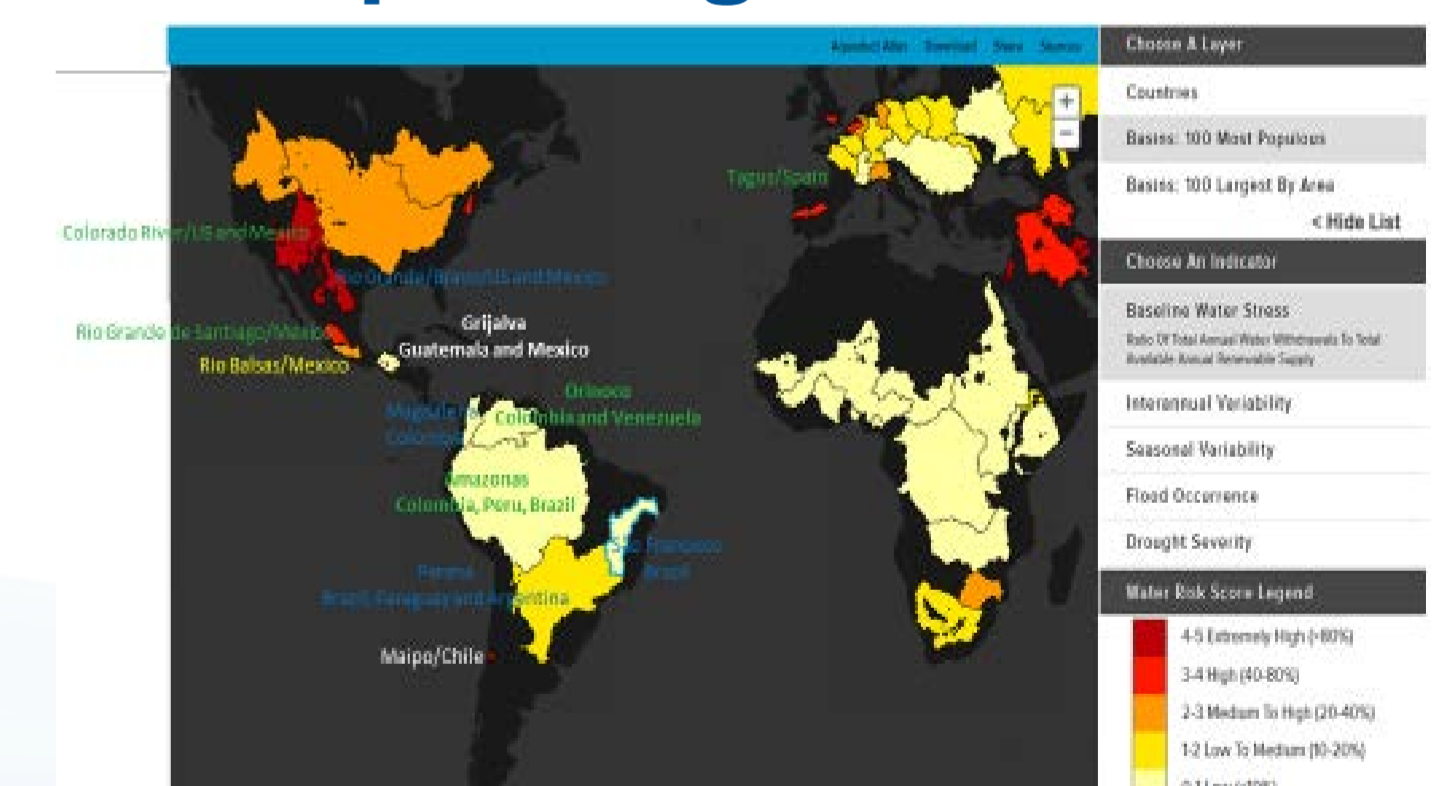
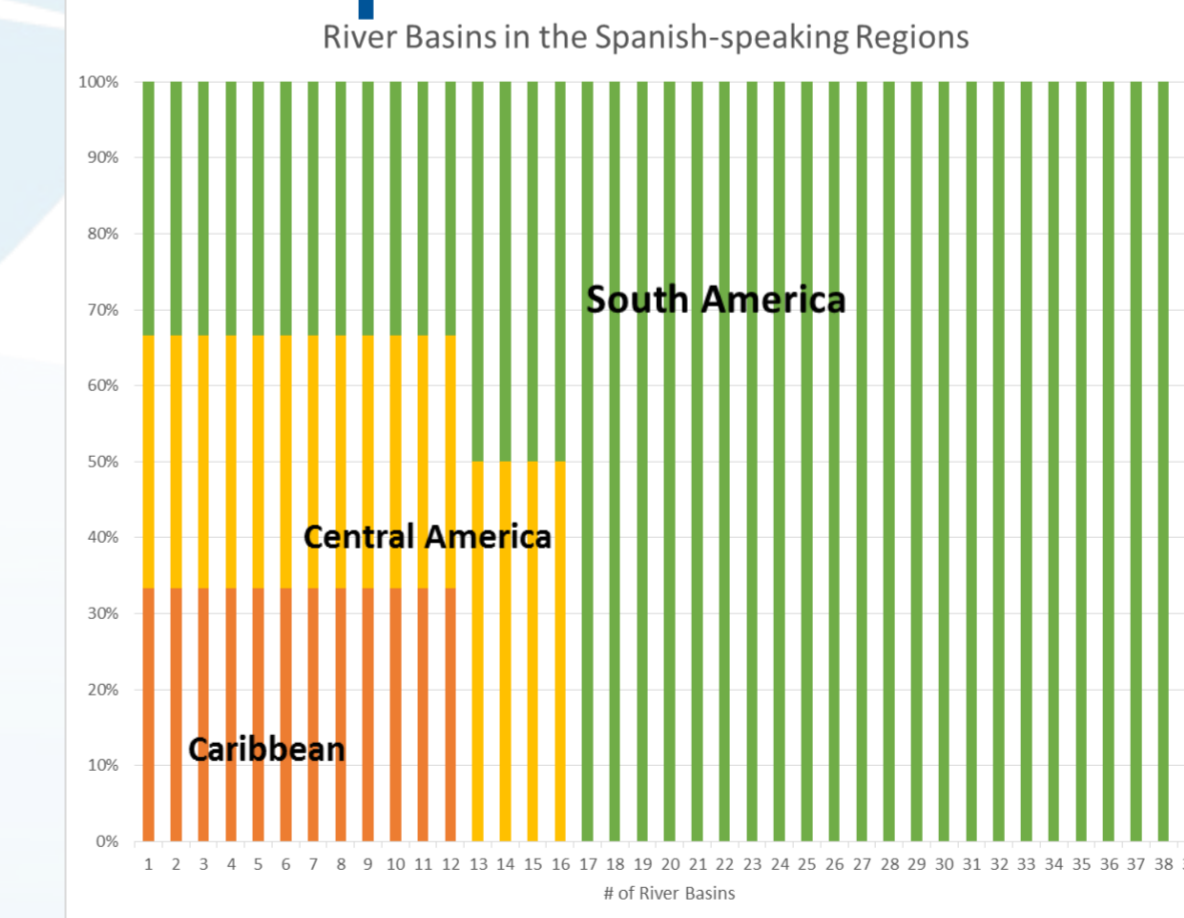


21 countries speak Spanish as their official language: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Uruguay, and Venezuela. In the Philippines a total of 2.900.000 inhabitants speak Spanish. Forecasts estimate that by 2030 the Spanish speakers will be **7.5% of the world's population**.



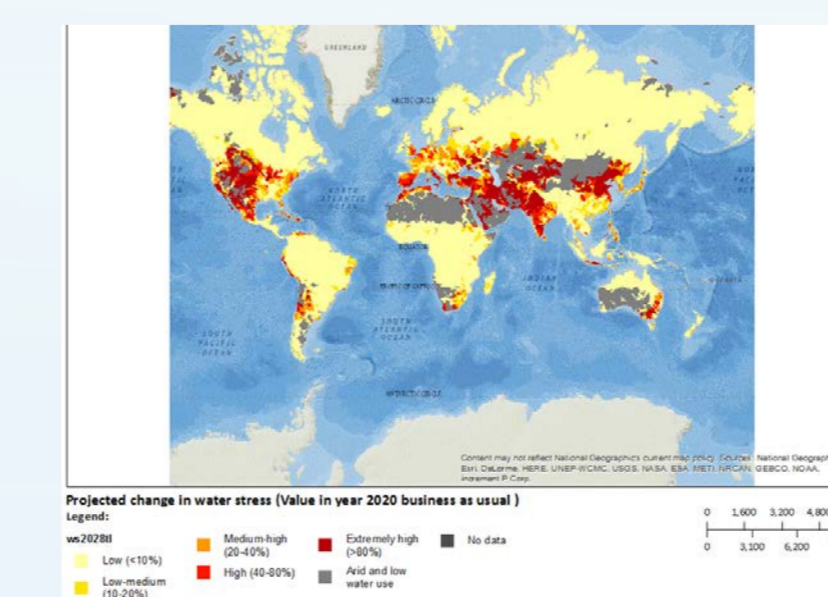
Source: Ethnologue: Languages of the World, Eighteenth edition THE WASHINGTON POST
 Source: The .Washington Post, <https://www.washingtonpost.com> April 7, 2016

An important number of Spanish-Speaking River Basins



Source: World Resources Institute, <http://www.wri.org> April 7, 2016.

Preparing to alleviate causes of present and future controversies within the Parties



Projected change in water stress shows how development and/or climate change are expected to affect water stress, the ratio of water use to supply. The "business as usual" scenario (SSP2 RCP8.5) represents a world with stable economic development and steadily rising global carbon emissions. Source: World Resources Institute, <http://www.wri.org> April 7, 2016.

The Spanish version of the *Agreement* will contain the **most current model for comprehensive water quality planning and management of shared water resources** based on the notions of shared access and use of transboundary water, and environmental protection.

¹ The University of Texas at Austin, ² Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), ³ American Society of Civil Engineers NZ Group, ASCE, ⁴ International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA).