

Water Diplomacy and Transboundary Cooperation Training Course

28 February – 4 March 2027
Geneva

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Ref: 2080_252450 **Date:** 28 February – 4 March 2027 **Location:** Geneva **Fees:** 6200 Euro

Overview

Water Diplomacy and Transboundary Cooperation Training Course is a one-week intermediate course for water managers, diplomats, policy advisers, basin-organization staff, environmental officials, and development practitioners who leave with a Shared-Basin Cooperation Roadmap. Participants connect hydropolitical analysis, international water-law principles, joint facts, negotiation, benefit sharing, institutional design, climate coordination, and cooperative monitoring. Agile Leaders Training Center delivers this course in water diplomacy and transboundary cooperation.

Who Should Attend

- Water-resource personnel responsible for basin planning, allocation, monitoring, and stakeholder coordination
- Diplomatic and policy personnel responsible for shared-water dialogue, positions, and intergovernmental engagement
- River-basin and aquifer-organization staff responsible for joint institutions, data exchange, and coordinated plans
- Environmental and utility officials responsible for water security, ecosystem needs, drought, and flood coordination
- Development practitioners responsible for facilitation, cooperation projects, finance, and institutional capacity

The course assumes participants work with water policy, management, diplomacy, environment, or development and leaves out legal advice, treaty drafting for signature, and technical water-treatment design.

Departments and Industries

The course supports institutions whose decisions affect shared rivers, lakes, aquifers, ecosystems, communities, and economic uses.

- Water, environment, natural-resource, foreign-affairs, and planning authorities
- River-basin organizations, bilateral commissions, and joint technical bodies
- Utilities, irrigation, agriculture, energy, navigation, and ecosystem-management functions
- Development agencies, financial institutions, research bodies, and civil-society organizations
- Hydrology, geology, climate, disaster-risk, and environmental-monitoring teams

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Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Analyze hydropolitical context, stakeholders, interests, risks, and cooperation opportunities.
- Apply equitable-use, no-harm, cooperation, consultation, and information-exchange principles.
- Build a joint-fact process and a shared data framework.
- Design negotiation, mediation, benefit-sharing, and confidence-building approaches.
- Evaluate agreement architecture and joint-body operating arrangements.
- Build a climate-informed basin cooperation roadmap with monitoring and review.

Course Agenda

Day 1: Map the Shared-Water Context

- Transboundary River, Lake, and Aquifer System Map
- Hydropolitical Drivers, Dependencies, and Risk Assessment
- Stakeholder, Institution, Mandate, and Influence Matrix
- Water Uses, Ecosystem Needs, and Benefit-Chain Map
- Conflict, Cooperation, and Confidence Baseline

Day 2: Establish Principles and Joint Facts

- Equitable and Reasonable Utilization Analysis
- Significant Transboundary Impact Prevention Checklist
- Cooperation, Consultation, Notification, and Information-Exchange Framework
- Joint Fact-Finding and Data-Quality Protocol
- Shared Monitoring, Warning, and Knowledge Platform Design

Day 3: Prepare Negotiation and Mediation

- Positions, Interests, Needs, and Alternatives Map
- Negotiation Mandate, Team, Process, and Agenda Charter
- Issue-Linkage and Benefit-Sharing Options Matrix
- Dialogue, Mediation, Facilitation, and Confidence-Building Method
- Scenario, Trade-Off, and Package-Building Worksheet

Day 4: Design Cooperative Arrangements

- Agreement Purpose, Scope, Principles, and Commitment Architecture
- Joint-Body Structure, Authority, Procedure, and Secretariat Model
- Allocation, Environmental Flow, Drought, and Flood Coordination Mechanisms
- Compliance, Review, Amendment, and Peaceful Dispute-Resolution Process
- Climate-Uncertainty and Adaptive Cooperation Framework

Day 5: Practice Basin Cooperation

- Suggested Exercise: Complete a Shared-Basin Stakeholder Map
- Suggested Exercise: Design a Joint Fact-Finding and Data Protocol
- Suggested Exercise: Negotiate a Benefit-Sharing Package
- Suggested Exercise: Review a Joint-Body and Monitoring Arrangement
- Capstone Exercise: Present a Shared-Basin Cooperation Roadmap

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities based on shared-basin interests, incomplete data, institutional constraints, climate pressures, and competing water uses.

- Suggested activity: map riparian actors, mandates, dependencies, power, risks, ecosystem needs, and cooperation opportunities.
- Suggested activity: separate positions from interests, define a joint-fact process, and prepare negotiation mandates and options.
- Suggested activity: compare benefit-sharing packages and institutional designs against feasibility, equity, resilience, and trust.
- Suggested activity: build a sequenced cooperation roadmap with actions, owners, data, monitoring, confidence measures, and review points.

FAQs

Who suits water diplomacy and transboundary cooperation training, and what does it assume?

Water managers, diplomats, policy advisers, basin staff, environmental officials, and development practitioners suit the training. It assumes relevant professional experience but not legal specialization.

How does water diplomacy differ from technical water-resource management?

Water diplomacy focuses on relationships, interests, dialogue, negotiation, institutions, and cooperative decisions; technical water-resource management focuses more on hydrology, infrastructure, modeling, allocation calculations, and operating systems.

What makes a transboundary water arrangement operational?

An operational arrangement normally combines a formal cooperation basis with a joint body, regular communication, coordinated plans or objectives, and recurring exchange of data and information.

How does benefit sharing support transboundary water cooperation?

Benefit sharing expands negotiation beyond dividing water volumes by examining shared gains from resilience, ecosystems, energy, agriculture, navigation, risk reduction, knowledge, finance, or coordinated infrastructure.

How can water diplomacy address climate uncertainty?

Water diplomacy can create joint scenarios, data protocols, warning systems, drought and flood procedures, flexible commitments, review triggers, and institutions able to adapt as conditions and evidence change.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Shared-Basin Cooperation Roadmap. It combines a context map, stakeholder analysis, joint-fact protocol, negotiation plan, benefit options, agreement architecture, joint-body model, climate coordination, monitoring, confidence measures, and review sequence. The roadmap turns broad cooperation intent into phased, owned, and reviewable action across shared waters.