



Regional Capacity Building: Water Governance *in Himalayan River Systems*

Course Facilitator's Guide



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Introduction

South Asia is home to 21% of the global population, but has only 8% of the world's annual renewable water resources. Over 1 billion people live in three large transboundary basins of the region, the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra. These rivers, which emanate from the Greater Himalayas are shared between Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Nepal and Pakistan. These countries face a unique set of development challenges and a high degree of vulnerability to climate change. Almost 95% of water withdrawal in South Asia is for irrigated agriculture, which is higher than the 70% global average. Given the importance of water in the region, significant cooperation in governance of shared water resources, in a manner that helps meet the development goals at the national and regional levels, is needed.

The *Regional Capacity Building: Water Governance project* has been developed as a response to meet the demand for capacity building on water governance and diplomacy in South Asia. Under the project, a series of modules have been developed with a focus on the economic, social, cultural and ecological aspects of water and regional cooperation. The modules, focused on issues faced by countries within the great Himalayan river basin, aims to enhance access to training opportunities for governments, water professionals and students within the region.

About the Course

The course modules are intended to support current and future decision makers to identify and consider transboundary and cooperative water governance as a policy option, and to negotiate and handle sensitive inter- and intra-state water resources issues in bilateral and multilateral contexts. Importantly, the content relates to water cooperation to cooperation in other areas, such as disaster risk management, energy, navigation, creation of economic corridors and livelihoods to facilitate an environment of overall meaningful cooperation in the management and development of the water resources of the Greater Himalayan River basins. The modules consisting of five modules and two practical sessions have been developed through extensive consultations, including with a Project Advisory Group (PAG). Details of PAG members is provided as Annex 1. Each module has been developed by one or more authors from South Asia, who are experts in the theory and also actively engage with the topics

covered as practitioners. The modules frameworks were finalised after a peer review process. The details of authors and peer reviewers are provided in Annex 2. The modules developed are as follows:

Module 1: Integrated Water Resource Management and Governance of River Basins

Module 2: Transboundary Water Governance: Introduction to Concepts, Principles and Legal Instruments

Module 3: Hydro-diplomacy in South Asia

Module 4: Cooperative Arrangements Worldwide and their relevance to Governance of Himalayan Rivers

Module 5: Water Cooperation in the Himalayan River Systems: Legal and Institutional Response

Practical Session 1: Role play analysis of a selected fictive conflict scenario

Practical Session 2: Analysis of selected conflict scenarios from Himalayan River basins and proposal for resolution mechanisms

Module Facilitator's Guide

This document has been written as a guide for facilitators who wish to use the modules as part of a capacity building workshop or within the regular teaching curriculum of their organisation, institution or university. While the course has been designed to enable flexibility and customisations based on the requirements of the institution and participants, this guide is based on learnings and experience of a pilot testing process and consultations with an advisory committee. It contains information on the ideal duration for the course, recommended methodology for selection of participants or target participant group, selection of resource persons for enhancing the learning experience of the modules. It also contains outlines of each module with learning objectives and outcomes.

Principles around which the Course has been designed

Modular Approach: Each module within the course is designed to provide complete instruction on an area/topic and can be taken up independently of the entire course. For example, an institution may already have in place certain modules and areas of expertise and choose to not repeat these. They may choose modules that include subject matter they don't cover or to condense certain modules into a shorter timeframe and deliver certain modules over a longer timeframe, depending on their priority. For

instance, a programme that is strong on aspects on water governance and water law may choose to supplement the programme with the module on Integrated Water Resources Management (module 1) and leave out the module covering principles of international water Law (module 2). Each module has a suggested time duration under which a range of hours is provided to enable flexibility. The course has been designed so that the module selection can be done depending on the needs of the institution.

Engagement of Resource Persons: The modules provide the basic framework for taught instruction, however a key aspect to the successful delivery of the modules and enhancing the learning experience of participants at the workshop is the inclusion of 'Resource persons'. These are subject-matter experts or experienced practitioners such as diplomats, government officials, scientists or activists, who have a good grasp of practical applications of the concepts and subjects being discussed in the module. Every country has different concerns and contexts based on whether they may be an upper riparian or lower riparian country, concerns related to floods or droughts, the policy and governance framework around water use. Taking this into consideration, each country may have specific areas of key importance to address and thus experts from within the country can strengthen the module by covering such aspects. For instance, the module on hydro-diplomacy covers the area of 'ecology and Hydro-diplomacy' and in India and Bangladesh, prominent river dolphin scientists presented case studies on the status of Dolphins in the Ganges and Brahmaputra, anthropogenic impacts and need for regional cooperation to save this species.

Inclusion of Practical Application: Participants should be able to see the practical applications of the concepts and theory discussed in the modules. In each module, this should be done through presenting case studies from within the region or globally or by including panel discussions with proponents or opponents of a certain theory or solution. If participants are already experienced practitioners, they should be given space to share their experiences from their field. There are two practical sessions that form part of the course, specifically to give participants the experience of applying the theories and concepts discussed in the other modules. One is a role play simulation to enable participants to engage in the negotiation of a potential conflict scenario – the transboundary management of a severe water shortage crisis in a fictive setting. The second practical session discusses the past conflicts in the Himalayan river basins and presents a potential conflict situation for scenario development and resolution.

Open source learning and building networks: The course has been developed adhering to the principles of open source learning and thus the modules are available for any institutions and interested individuals and groups who wish to learn about water governance and diplomacy, and is especially relevant in the context of Himalayan river system countries. The modules are available as e-learning materials on the website www.southasianwaters.org and the module outlines can also be downloaded for use in institutions for face-to-face instruction and workshops. This website also serves as a platform to connect people who have undertaken the course to network, share experiences, resolve queries and discuss opportunities for collaboration.

Background to Module Preparation

The modules developed under the Regional Capacity Building: Water Governance initiative are the result of a series of deliberations, the key one being an international workshop in October 2012, titled 'Hydrodiplomacy: A Tool for Sharing Water Across Borders'. This was organized by the IUCN Water Programme in collaboration with the *Ecosystems for Life*, Mekong Water Dialogues and Building River Dialogue and Governance (BRIDGE) projects. More than 120 diplomats, political scientists, economists, and water resources professionals from 25 countries attended the workshop. The need for capacity building in hydro- diplomacy was a key outcome of that conference. As a follow up, a consultation workshop was organized at Bangkok, Thailand from July 15 – 16, 2014 with participation by key stakeholders from Bangladesh and India to further take forward the initiative on hydrodiplomacy.

Overview of Modules Developed

Module 1: Integrated Water Resource Management and Governance of River Basins

Duration	4 – 8 hours
Description	<p>The module introduces the concept and principles of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) as a potential solution to the fragmented approaches that have been in use in while designing interventions for managing water. It argues that several challenges in governing the Himalayan waters have emerged from a reductionist engineering paradigm. This has promoted a fragmented approach to managing waters for myopic economic benefits without consideration of ecosystem damage, that can impair livelihoods and diminish the provision of various ecosystem services. The module explores the challenges of reconciling the trade-offs in two dimensions: space (upstream-downstream water conflicts at various levels across spatial and sectoral boundaries), and time (short-run economic benefits vs. long-run ecosystem costs). It encourages thinking about water resources management and governance at a basin scale rather than the river system within a national or other geographical boundary.</p>
Learning Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To sensitize participants on the importance of an integrated approach to water management, marking a paradigm shift from a fragmented sectoral approach;• To sensitize participants on the importance of integrated approach to water governance at a basin scale.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participants will be able to appreciate the need for adopting IWRM as a founding principle for governance of river basins;• Participants will be able to appreciate why a holistic and integrated approach is more equitable and sustainable than a fragmented sectoral approach,• Participants will be able to understand how environmental security can be achieved at the basin scale through an integrated approach factoring in concerns of society, culture, and ecosystems in basin management.

Module 2: Transboundary Water Governance: Introduction to Concepts, Principles and Legal Instruments

Duration	2 – 4 hours
Description	<p>The Module is aimed at facilitating understanding of key concepts, theories and principles in relation to international law, international water law and legal and institutional dimensions of governance of international watercourses as provided under the United Nation’s Watercourses Convention, 1997.</p> <p>This module by design is intended to be very simple and succinct aimed at only introducing concepts that are fundamental to understanding complex water treaties and institutional arrangements. Therefore, for brevity and in the interest of diverse group of participants, the Module has been rather over simplified to the extent that it has very clear and succinct brief on the background of fundamentals that informs the treaty practice of states and negotiations to enable participants grasp key ideas.</p>
Learning Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To sensitise participants on the fundamental aspects of international law that are intertwined with the global regime of principles and rules on international watercourses; • To sensitise participants on major theories and principles of international water law are being increasingly used by watercourse states in their formal legal arrangements while dealing or negotiating a watercourse.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants will gain an understanding of the elementary concepts under international water law • Participants will gain an understanding of the evolution of international water law and gain an appreciation for the complexities involved in arriving at common definitions and concepts for the governance of freshwater ecosystems • Participants will gain knowledge and understanding of basic principles and procedures under the Convention on the Law of Non-navigational uses of International Water Courses (UNWC 1997)

Module 3: Hydro-diplomacy in South Asia

Duration	4 – 8 hours
Description	<p>This Module rests on three questions—what is hydro-diplomacy, why do we need to understand/unpack hydro-diplomacy and how do we contextualise hydro-diplomacy with a ‘South Asian’ sensibility. The question of ‘what’ draws attention to ways through which hydro-diplomacy has been defined and conceptualised. It focuses on differentiating hydro-politics from hydrodiplomacy. The question of ‘why’ draws attention to the term ‘hydro’ and argues that hydro-diplomacy should be qualified through a water-centric understanding, as the scientific/hydrological understanding of rivers merits attention. Hydrodiplomacy therefore should not be limited to transboundary rivers (surface water), but should include the supporting ecosystem around it. The question of ‘how’ contextualises hydro-diplomacy in South Asia. The foundational principle of how-is a human centered understanding or consciousness rather than a state centric understanding. In this regard, the module focuses on emancipating the individual through ‘critical pedagogy’ which in turn is a way to emancipate the discourse on hydro-diplomacy itself. The module also highlights important questions related to macro-frameworks and micro-perspectives and introduces students to discourses and methodologies which become significant for understanding an inclusive ‘narrative’ of hydro-diplomacy in South Asia. These inclusive narratives consciously recognize the element of human by critically engaging with hydro-diplomacy from a multi-faceted perspective</p>
Learning Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To present the emerging trends around rivers/water, which are specific to South Asian region. • To go beyond conventional ways of understanding hydro-diplomacy, ‘critical pedagogy’ will be offered as a perspective to understand hydro-diplomacy in South Asia.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants will get a multifaceted and emancipator view of approaching water issues. They will be familiarized with negotiation analysis as well as alternative ways needed for understanding water/rivers in South Asia. • Participants will feel empowered and knowledgeable in political, ecological , cultural, technological and psychological terms.

Module 4: Cooperative Arrangements Worldwide and their relevance to Governance of Himalayan Rivers

Duration	4 – 6 Hours
Description	<p>This module seeks to acquaint the participants with the broad challenges in managing transboundary river basins. In view of the growing water scarcity in the region and near-absence of constructive dialogue on Himalayan basin management among countries, there is a need to understand the local political/strategic dynamic that interferes with process of positive forward-looking engagement on such an important issue.</p> <p>The module puts together lessons drawn from four international case studies (Danube, Mekong, La Plata and Nile) on transboundary basin management from outside the region and goes on to provide detailed analysis of two case studies from South Asia (Indus and Ganga) that primarily deal with the way river water sharing arrangements were worked out in the region and how they have fared over reasonably long periods of their operation. The main aim of the module is to study cooperative arrangements from around the world and analyse their relevance for transboundary water governance in South Asia.</p>
Learning Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To analyse select water-cooperation frameworks in different regions of the world and explore their achievements and shortcomings. • To discuss water sharing experiences in South Asia and identify the factors that led to bilateral agreements and constraints that inhibit growth of a cooperative framework. • To provide an overview of how the treaties have been operationalised and to analyse the domestic narrative/literature on the theme.
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants will gain a greater understanding of the pressing issues in transboundary waters that require objective analysis. • Participants will be able to cite examples of inter-state cooperation on water related issues to provide the backdrop for designing possible future cooperation.

Module 5: Water Cooperation in the Himalayan River Systems: Legal and Institutional Response

Duration	4 - 6 Hours
Description	This module focuses on the formal water cooperation and evolution of various legal arrangements in the region that continue to dictate water relations among the riparians. The implementation experience of water cooperation instruments in South Asia has useful lessons to offer, and the module explores these. It examines complex transboundary water cooperation challenges in the region and looks closely at a few recent developments on enhancing connectivity through rivers in the GBM basin which is an important area of enquiry to understand emerging patterns of water relations. The module also covers notable trends seen at the very local level in villages, where grassroots hydrodiplomacy plays a catalytic role in advancing the need for participatory and inclusive transboundary water governance.
Learning Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To sensitise participants on the context and key features of bilateral water cooperation agreement/treaties concluded over the major river systems in South Asia • To sensitise participants on the implementation experience of the treaties concluded over South Asia's international rivers • To discuss emerging challenges and opportunities in the wake of unprecedented water stress faced in the region and new cooperation opportunities through navigation, trade and transit • To share community perspectives, expectations on the current and future management of transboundary water resources in the Ganges sub-basins
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants will gain an understanding of the context and key elements of Bilateral Water Cooperation Instruments in South Asia • Participants will be able to appreciate the complexities and challenges from the implementation experience of treaties in South Asia • Participants will be gain an understanding of the emerging opportunities in community-centric river management and water resource development

Practical Session 1: Role play analysis (multi-party and multi-issue negotiation
- Managing Groundwater Beneath the Pablo-Burford Border)

Duration	4 - 6 Hours
Description	The purpose of this practice-oriented session is to prepare participants to effectively engage in multiparty negotiations on natural resource, environmental, and other public policy issues. This is an independent, stand-alone role-play simulation exercise involving a ten-person, multi-issue negotiation between representatives of two adjacent countries regarding the transboundary management of a severe water shortage crisis. This role play simulation provides an opportunity to learn theory and develop practical skills for (a) participants trying to formulate a strategy and execute tactics before, during, and after a given negotiation process; and (b) facilitators, mediators, and other process managers charged with convening and coordinating multiparty negotiations.
Learning Objectives	This particular simulation has the following learning objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of agenda control • Power of option creation • Repercussions of voting procedures on the content and sustainability of the outcome • Criticality of reaching agreement on terms and scientific facts before negotiating • Impact of BATNA (Best Alternative to Negotiated Agreements) on the negotiation
Learning Outcomes	This role-play simulation will allow participants to learn the following skills: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to prepare before the negotiation • How to choose coalitions wisely • How to decide what information to reveal and when • How to calculate dynamic BATNAs • How to move from competition to value creating options • How to manage the negotiation process

Practical Session 2: Analysis of selected conflict scenarios from Himalayan River basins and proposal for resolution mechanisms

Duration	3 – 5 Hours
Description	<p>This module will discuss the sources of conflicts in the Himalayan region with a simulation method based on system dynamics (SD) and game theory (GT). The method harnesses SD to capture the dynamic behavior of the states regarding water, utilizing negotiation and bargaining skills in the course of the simulation. In addition, it uses GT concepts, including pure-strategy and mixed-strategy games as well as the Nash Bargaining Solution (NBS) method, to find the optimum allocation decisions over available water in the system. The participants will be exploring one of the Basins to resolve multi-reservoir and multi-objective conflicts and different deterministic models with increasing levels of complexity developed for the river basins in South Asia. While many game models, both cooperative and non-cooperative, have been suggested to deal with problems over utilizing and sharing water resources, most of these are based on a static viewpoint of demand points during optimization procedures. Moreover, such models are usually developed for a single reservoir system, and so are not really suitable for application to an integrated decision support system involving more than one reservoir.</p>
Learning Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the exercise, create conditions for participants to explore building trust and confidence • Examine how the political, economic, social, environmental, climatic and cultural situations can determine water as a source of cooperation or competition
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants will be able to identify information gaps and understand diplomatic and institutional processes • Participants will be able to see trade-offs between short-term gains that may lead to long-term losses

Organising the Course

Selection of Participants

When using the modules to deliver face-to-face training, the ideal number of participants suggested is between 10 and 25. If the training is being delivered to mid-level professionals, it is recommended that the class size be smaller to enhance opportunities for interaction and experience sharing among participants and between participants and resource persons. If the modules are being delivered in more academic settings with modules being delivered predominantly as lectures, the class size may be bigger. In both cases, there should be a fair process in place to select participants in case the number of interested participants exceeds the number of seats available for the workshop/ course. This can be done either through a first-come-first-served basis or based on the level of interest displayed. In the latter case, while announcing the course, participants can be asked to send in a write up on their interest in participating in the course. It is recommended that efforts are made to have at least 50% of participation from equally qualified women.

During the pilot testing workshops for course development, the participants at the workshop were limited to 10 participants per country who came together (20 participants) for a regional/ bi-lateral workshop. The participants selected were mid-level professionals. The break up among participants was as follows: 3 participants from government ministries, departments and government affiliated institutions, 4 participants from civil-society organisations including non-governmental organisations and think tanks, 2 participants from academia and 1 participant from the media.

Selection of Resource Persons

The selection of resource persons, communicating with them in a timely way and confirming their availability for the workshop is key to the success of implementing the programme. Once the broad framework for the programme is decided such as which modules and how many practical sessions will be covered - resource persons can be identified for the topics within the module. There are several methods that can be used for the selection of resource persons. An institute may choose to use their own network of experts – teaching staff, professors, known experts from partner institutions; asking people through word of mouth and verifying the information through an internet search

could also be a way to identify resource persons. It is recommended that at least 2 or 3 resource persons are shortlisted for each topic, so that back-up options are available. The objectives of the workshop, level of participants (eg. mid-level professionals), and date and time of the session should be clearly communicated to resource persons at least one month in advance, and over a month in case of international resource persons to allow enough time for a visa application and flight bookings. The module framework document and learning objectives and outcomes should be shared with the resource person, and the resource person should be requested to share their consent – an outline or power point presentation in advance so that overlaps between sessions are minimised. The agenda for the pilot testing workshops mentioning resource persons used are provided as Annex 3. Some broad module wise suggestions for resource persons are given below.

Creative thinking is encouraged in the selection of resource persons. During a workshop, for the topic on 'Psychology and Hydrodiplomacy', a psychologist, who may not conventionally considered an expert on water governance or diplomacy was engaged. The session focused on the importance of water for ones psychological well-being and on how behaviour change can be brought about to conserve water.

Module 1 Integrated Water Resource Management and Governance of River Basins

To complement instruction on the theoretical dimensions of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), experts can be brought in to present perspectives from a practitioner's standpoint. This can include government engineers working on floods, irrigation and inland navigation; civil society/ NGO experts working on integrated river basin management, food-water-energy nexus, conservation of riverine biodiversity and climate and flood resilience among others. The topic of sustainable Inland navigation, especially in the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna basin is topical and relevant to explain the subject of IWRM and governance of river basins. Including the experiences of practitioners and experts working in this area could be very useful.

Module 2 Transboundary Water Governance: Introduction to Concepts, Principles and Legal Instruments

The inclusion of experts in the areas of law and policy is key to this module. Practitioners who have been involved in the negotiation of treaties or conventions such as the UN Watercourses convention could provide perspectives on the processes, successes,

challenges and learnings of process.

Module 3 Hydro-diplomacy in South Asia

There are diverse sub-topics within the module and room for applying creativity and innovative ideas in selection of resource persons. The aim of the module is to present the experiential challenges of basin communities and the multiple uses of water, thus the engagement of practitioners who work with communities or on alternative perspectives related to water in terms of its importance in culture and psychology is encouraged. Government officials who need to link multiple perspectives at the macro level to water, which decision making, such as retired diplomats or bureaucrats could also be explored as resource persons. Subject matter experts engaged in how the latest technology changes debates on water, for instance through in satellite imagery, measuring hydrological data and enhancing water efficiency among others can also contribute valuable insights.

Module 4 Cooperative Arrangements Worldwide and their relevance to Governance of Himalayan Rivers

This module could include practitioners or experts who have been on exposure visits to international river basins or who have a good understanding of the processes and institutions in place of cooperative arrangements from other countries and their application within Himalayan river systems.

Module 5 Water Cooperation in the Himalayan River Systems: Legal and Institutional Response

Apart from experts on legal instruments and treaties within the Himalayan River Systems, this module can include the perspectives of representatives from civil society who are working on the addressing concerns of grass-roots communities living on the banks of transboundary river systems.

The two Practical sessions require a good moderator who understands the subject and can keep participants engaged through the practical session.

Recommended Workshop Structure

While the course allows for flexibility, based on the pilot testing workshop findings and recommendations of the authors who developed the modules, the ideal time for a

workshop/ teaching programme that goes into a good level of detail is a total of 5 days. 3 days (6-8 working hours/ day) for modules 1, 2 and 3, while modules 4 and 5 and the practical sessions can be combined over 2 days; Module 4 and practical session 1, can be combined over a day and module 5 and practical session 2 over the next. Module 4 and practical session 1 have complementarities as the module focus on international case studies of cooperation, and the practical session is a fictive role play scenario involving several issues and stakeholders. Module 5 and practical session 2, both focus on the Indus and Ganges, Brahmaputra, Meghna basin (great Himalayan river systems). The practical sessions should be undertaken after going through all the modules so participants can apply their learnings to the role play and scenario building exercise.

Every module, should have a mix of presentations/ lectures as well as sessions that actively engage participants by enabling them to express their ideas and opinions, have a group discussion or group exercise. Some recommended ideas to break the monotony of presentations is showing films that complement a specific topic or having experts engage in a moderated panel discussion. The facilitator of the workshop can also include creative elements into the workshop, such as an exhibition or a field visit. If logistically possible, some sessions can be organised outdoors. Each module framework also has a list of reading materials and films that could be used by the facilitator as required.

At the pilot testing workshops – Modules 1,2 and 3 were first delivered over 3 days at national level workshops in India and Bangladesh. At the national level, the modules addressed and went into the depth of the laws and case studies that applied to the particular country. Thus, in India the workshop included a case study on the Cauvery River basin, to explain water sharing agreements between states, as in India water is a state level subject, which has an impact on water sharing decisions.

Participants from India and Bangladesh who had attended the national workshop attended the regional workshop, where modules 4 and 5 and the two practical sessions were delivered over 2 days. Here the focus was on presenting international case studies and aspects of regional cooperation. Bringing together participants from two countries, participants were able to gain an appreciation for and experience cooperative water governance in multi-stakeholder and bi-lateral settings.

Preparing the Agenda

A key step that brings several of the above steps together is drafting the agenda for the workshop. This involves thinking through the time that will be dedicated to each module, and to topics within the module. Sample agenda's with details on the workshop structure from the pilot testing workshop are included in the Annex. In preparing the agenda and finalising the sessions, the facilitator should keep the following in mind:

- Inclusion of an introductory session. During this session, the background and context of the workshop should be introduced. Space should be provided in this session for participants to introduce themselves; this can be through a short introduction or more space can be given for an ice-breaker session where participants can give a 1 slide presentation on their current role, what they are passionate about and expectations from the workshop.
- A good amount of time should be dedicated to covering all the topics planned, with deep dives into topics based on the selection and availability of resource persons/ subject matter experts. A resource person could also deliver more than one session, for instance could deliver a presentation and take part as a panellist in a panel discussion. These should be slotted into the agenda.
- Shortlisting and sourcing of films and other AV material should be planned and slotted into the agenda
- Case studies and practitioner experiences must be part of every module
- There should be short breaks provided for tea/ coffee and lunch.
- At the end of the module/ day, there should be a session where participants can deliver their feedback, either through discussion or a feedback form. Sample feedback form is provided as Annex 5

At the workshop in India, there was an art exhibition on Water Architectures, curated by Mr Hemang Desai. The exhibition highlighted the art and science of water architectures, which existed in pre-colonial India but also exist in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal.

In Bangladesh, half of the sessions on one day were organised on a boat that cruised down the Buriganga river, in Dhaka. In this setting, participants could relate to the important role that rivers play in peoples livelihoods, trade as well as culturally and recreationally.

Guidance for Facilitators

Module facilitators play a key role in anchoring the workshop and should play to their individual strengths or strengths of their organisation/ institution in delivering the course. As a coordinator, the facilitator can plan the workshop around the above modules or use them as a framework to build on. One option is to assign each module to a point person and planning the agenda, choice of resource persons, panels and activities with a core team. In this case a meeting of all the focal points for the delivery of the modules could be held to facilitate the process of organising the training programme.

Some guidance from the authors of Modules 1,2, and 5 for facilitators is provided below:

Module 1

- The introduction could be initiated through an audio-visual clippings and movies show the competing uses of scarce and need for integrated management approach.
- The topic on imperatives for IWRM should bring in examples on the problems of fragmented approaches and bring in the paradigm shift from the traditional thinking of water as a resource to be harnessed and used for human consumption to a more holistic thinking of water management at its interface of ecosystem and society.
- A panel discussion is a good way to bring in different perspectives on approaches to basin level management. Speakers on the panel should represent different disciplines and if possible different locations. A suggestion is to include concerns related to sediment trapping, fluvial geomorphology, and other ecosystems linkages.
- The concluding session on IWRM: Guiding Principle or Empty Rhetoric could be a panel discussion where panellists can present their views on epistemological, ideological, and theoretical foundations of IWRM. The panellists may also present the operational advantages/ problems.

Module 2

- The introductory session should look at the very basic structure of international law, essentially meant for water practitioners who may not necessarily be from the law background. The idea is to introduce the subject in a way that legal terminology does not hinder the understanding of a reader and complicated concepts are simplified so as to enable readers grasp the essence of mechanisms by which nation states are guided by and continue to regulate themselves in some form of international rule of

law. It is meant to invoke curiosity amongst the participants and therefore it is an interactive section of the module providing spaces for everyone to look at international cooperation on natural resource governance from their perspective. There should be adequate space for Q&A.

- Topic two on evolution of international water law should present the history and context in which the modern and globally accepted regime of codified international water law has emerged, including how despite evolution of international water law - bilateral treaties continue to be the more favoured way of negotiating international rivers. This module, by touching upon the fundamental aspects of international water law attempts to highlight the complexity involved in dealing with a local subject such as water.
- Topic 3 on the UNWC is complex as it is not only a substantive treaty but it is also a procedural one. It provides procedural guidance to states/parties while cooperating on international watercourses, and thus the interpretation of the UNWC has to be done with utmost care. The facilitator/ resource person has to keep in mind the working of the international law in general and can always bring in his/ her experience of other conventions dealing with other transboundary resource such as biodiversity (CBD) during explanations. Open discussions on the under this Topic should be encouraged as far as possible. As different jurisdictions in different regions view the Convention in various ways, the ideas and insights of the participants would be useful for developing/improving this module further.

Module 5

- The resource person must keep in mind the interpretational aspects of the treaties in context. The literature including the credible legal literature on the subject is limited. However, attempt should be made to base the arguments on the text of the treaties themselves. Time management is a critical element in this Module since each treaty regime can absorb lot of time.
- Open discussions on the under this Topic should be encouraged as far as possible. As South Asian countries view agreements and treaties based on their perceptions and interests and the historical contexts, the ideas and insights of the participants would be useful for developing/improving this module further.

Accessing the E-Modules

The E-modules can be accessed at the website: www.southasianwaters.org. Some instructions for navigating the website are as follows:

- The 5 modules are on the website as e-learning material and can be used to design the course or supplement the workshop by students undertaking the e-modules before or during the facilitated workshops.
- Each e-module has links to the module framework document and other learning resources that can be accessed by the facilitator and students.
- The website also hosts a discussion forum, that can be accessed by facilitators, resource persons and workshop participants to undertake discussions with a wider group of water management and governance resource persons and practitioners and alumni that have undertaken the course.

Annexures

Annex 1: Project Advisory Group Members

Name	Designation	Email
Ms. Aban Marker Kabraji (Chair)	Asia Regional Director, IUCN, Bangkok, Thailand/DPRD, ARO	aban.marker-kabraji@iucn.org
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Prof. H E Daming	Director, Institute of International Rivers and Eco-security (IRES), Yunnan University, China	hedaming@public.km.yn.cn
Dr. Jayanta Bandyopadhyay	Visiting Distinguished Fellow, Observer Research Foundation, Kolkata, India	jayanta@iimcal.ac.in
Mr. Surya Nath Upadhyay	Former Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, Kathmandu, Nepal	suryanathupadhyay@gmail.com
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Dr. Shafiqul Islam	Director, Water Diplomacy Program Professor, Water Diplomacy, The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, US	shafiqul.islam@tufts.edu
Dr. Kavita A. Sharma	President, South Asia University, New Delhi, India	president@sau.ac.in
IUCN Observers		
Dr. Alejandro Iza	Director, Environment Law Centre, IUCN	alejandro.iza@iucn.org
Dr. Raphael GLEMET	Senior Programme Officer, Water and Wetlands, Natural Resources Group, IUCN ARO, Bangkok	raphael.glemet@iucn.org
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Annex 2 A: List of Module Authors

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4	Dr Medha Bisht	Assistant Professor, South Asian University	medhabisht@sau.ac.in
5	Mr Shawahiq Siddiqui	Partner, Indian Environment Law Organisation (IELO)	shawahiq.ielo@gmail.com
6	Dr Uttam Sinha	Fellow, Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA)	uksinha2001@gmail.com
7	Dr Ashok Behuria	Research Fellow, Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA)	ashokkb@gmail.com
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Annex 2 B: List of Peer Reviewers

9	Dr Anamika Barua,	Associate Professor Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT, Guwahati, Assam, India	Anamika.barua@gmail.com
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Annex 3 A. Agenda for National Pilot Testing Workshop – India

Day 1			
Time	Topic	Format	Resource Person
Introductory Session			
09:00 am – 09:15 am	Welcome Address and Introduction to the project		Archana Chatterjee, IUCN
9:15 am – 09:45 am	Introduction of Participants	1 slide intro	
Module: INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE OF RIVER BASINS			
09:45 am – 10:00 am	Introduction to the module: Learning Objectives and Outcomes		Nilanjan Ghosh, Observer Research Foundation (ORF)
10:00 am – 10:30 am	Benefits of IWRM	Interactive Lecture (PPT)	Nilanjan Ghosh
10:30 am – 10:45 am	Coffee Break		
10:45 am – 11:30 pm	IWRM and Himalayan Rivers	Interactive Lecture (PPT)	Jayanta Bandyopadhyay, PAG member, IUCN
11:30 pm – 12:15 pm	Challenges of River Basin Management	Interactive Lecture (PPT)	Suresh Babu, WWF
12:15 pm – 01:00 pm	Institutions and economic instruments for sustaining eco system services and e-flows	Interactive Lecture (PPT)	Nilanjan Ghosh
01:00 pm – 02:00 pm	Lunch		
02:05 pm – 02:45 pm	Challenges in water management at a basin scale: Case Discussion of Cauvery River Basin	Moderated Group Work;	Nilanjan Ghosh
02:45 pm – 03:30 pm	The dynamics of the Farakka Barrage: Is engineering against an integrated approach	Debate	Imtiaz Ahmed, Dhaka University Dinesh Mishra, Barh Mukti Abhiyan Jayanta Bandyopadhyay
03:30 pm – 03:45 pm	Coffee Break		
03:45 pm – 04:15 pm	IWRM for river basin Governance: A proposed structure for Brahmaputra sub-Basin (+Short Film)	Interactive Lecture (PPT) and Film	Nilanjan Ghosh
04:15 pm – 05:15 pm	IWRM: Guiding principle or Empty rhetoric?	Panel Discussion	Jayanta Bandyopadhyay Shashi Shekhar (Former Secy, MoWR) Dinesh Mishra World Bank (TBC)

05:15 pm – 05:30 pm	Module Feedback	Feedback Form	
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Day 2			
Time	Topic	Format	Resource Person
09:00 am – 09:30 am	IWRM for river basin Governance: A proposed structure for Brahmaputra sub-Basin (+Short Film)	Interactive Lecture (PPT)	Nilanjan Ghosh
Module: TRANSBOUNDARY WATER GOVERNANCE, PRINCIPLES, INSTITUTIONS AND INSTRUMENTS			
09:30 am – 09:45 am	Introduction to the Module		Shawahiq Siddiqui, Indian Environment Law Offices (IELO)
9:45 am – 10:30 am	Fundamentals: International Law to domestic law (treaty ratification process etc)	Interactive Lecture (PPT)	Shilpa Chohan, Advocate, Supreme Court of India
10:30 am – 11:15 am	Legal and Institutional Response to Waterscapes: A middle riparian perspective		Shawahiq Siddiqui
11:15 am – 11:30 am	Coffee Break		
11:30 am – 12:30 pm	Water Allocations: Evolution of Criteria and Moderated Principles (From Helsinki Rules to UNWC, 1997)	Interactive Lecture (PPT)	Shawahiq Siddiqui
12:30 pm – 01:00 pm	Role-play: Negotiated Positions – Negotiated Interests	Group exercise	
01:00pm – 02:00 pm	Lunch		
02:00 pm – 03:00 pm	UNWC, 1997: Key features and Response from South Asia	Interactive Lecture (PPT)	Shawahiq Siddiqui
03:00 pm – 04:00 pm	Strategic Overview: Political Economy of Water Cooperation in South Asia in the context of Int. Water Law	Panel Discussion	Shawahiq Siddiqui Sangeeta Thapliyal, JNU Sanjay Gupta, Independent Consultant Moderator: Medha Bisht
04:00 pm – 04:15 pm	Coffee Break		
04:15 pm – 04:45 pm	Concluding interaction with participants	Interactive discussion	
04:45 pm	Module Feedback	Feedback	

- 05:15 pm		forms	
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Day 3			
Time	Topic	Format	Resource Person
Module: HYDRO-DIPLOMACY AS A NEW APPROACH TO RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT			
09:00 - 09:15--am	Introduction to the module: Learning Objectives and Outcomes	PPT	Medha Bisht/Imtiaz Ahmed
09:15 am – 10:15 am	Politics of Hydro-diplomacy and Approaches to Hydro-Diplomacy	PPT	Medha Bisht/Imtiaz Ahmed
10:15 am – 10:30 am	Coffee Break		
10:30am – 11:15 am	Riverine Diplomacy: How Rivers are perceived by non-state actors	Discussion	Imtiaz Ahmed
11:15 am – 12:15 am	Ecology of Hydro-diplomacy: Nexus between food-energy-climate change and water and Case study on Gangetic River Dolphin	Interactive Lecture (PPT)	Sudhirender Sharma, Independent Consultant R K Sinha, Nalanda Open University
12:15 am – 01:15 pm	Technology and Hydro-diplomacy: Can technology be used to challenge territorial boundaries? 'everyday' practices of using technology and the role of in the geo-politics around water	Interactive Lecture (PPT)	Samuel John, SatSure Ltd. ChandanMahanta, IIT - Guwahati
01:15 pm – 02:15 pm	Lunch		
02:15 pm – 03:15 pm	Culture and Hydro-diplomacy: Every River has a story to Tell	Interactive Lecture	Pushpesh Pant, JNU
03:00 pm – 04:00 pm	(En)gendering Hydro-diplomacy: Gender and transboundary water governance	Interactive Lecture	Juthika Banerjee, CSR
04:00 pm – 04:15 pm	Coffee break		
04:15 pm – 05:30 pm	Psychology of Hydro-diplomacy: This session explores alternative ways of understanding hydro-diplomacy.	Audio-Visual Interaction	Hemang Desai , Independent Journalist Parul Diwan, Psychologist
05:30 pm – 05:45 pm	Module Feedback	Feedback Form	

Annex 3 B. Agenda for National Pilot Testing Workshop - Bangladesh

Day 1 – 10 th November, 2017 (Friday)			
Time	Topic	Format	Resource Person
Introductory Session			
09:00 am – 09:15 am	Welcome Address		Istiaq Uddin Ahmed Country Representative, IUCN Bangladesh Country Office
09.20 am -09.35 am	Introduction to the Project: Regional Capacity Building: Water Governance Project		Ms Archana Chatterjee IUCN, India Country Office
09:35 am 10:00 am	Introduction of Participants	1 slide Introduction by Participants	
10:00 am – 10:15 am	Coffee Break		
Module: INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE OF RIVER BASINS			
10:15 am – 10.30 am	Introduction to the module: Learning Objectives and Outcomes		Dr. Nilanjan Ghosh Senior Fellow and head of Economics, Observer Research Foundation & Senior Economic Advisor, World Wide Fund for Nature, New Delhi, India
10:30 am – 11:15 am	Benefits of IWRM and Himalayan Rivers	Interactive Lecture (PPT)	Dr. Bushra Nishat Program Manager South Asia at International Water Association
11:15 am – 12:00 pm	IWRM and Himalayan Rivers		Dr. Mohammad Rezaur Rahman Professor Institute of Water and Flood Management (IWFM), BUET
12:00 am – 1:00 pm	Institutions and economic instruments for sustaining eco-system services and e-flows	Interactive Lecture (PPT)	Dr. Malik Fida Abdullah Khan Deputy Executive Director, Operation, CEGIS Mohammad Shahad Mahabub Chowdhury National Coordinator Bangladesh MFF Secretariat, IUCN Bangladesh Country Office
01:00 pm – 02:00 pm	Lunch		
02:00 pm – 03:00 pm	The dynamics of the Farakka Barrage: Is engineering against an integrated approach	Interactive Lecture (PPT)	Dr. Mashfiqus Salehin Professor, Institute of Water and Flood Management (IWFM), BUET
03:00 pm – 04:00 pm	IWRM for river basin Governance: A proposed structure for Brahmaputra sub-Basin	Interactive Lecture (PPT)	Dr. Nilanjan Ghosh , ORF and WWF

	Film: ICPDR Sustainable Water Management in the Danube River Basin		
04:00 pm – 04:15 pm	Coffee Break		
04:15 pm – 05:15 pm	IWRM: Guiding principle or Empty rhetoric?	Perspectives (Panel Discussion)	Dr Asif M Zaman WR & DSS Specialist Institute of Water Modelling, Dhaka Dr. Md. Ataur Rahman Professor Department of Water Resources Engineering Dr. Md. Aminul Haque Principal Scientific Officer Water Resources Planning Organization
05:15 pm – 05:30 pm	Module Feedback	Feedback Forms	
Day 2 – 11th November, 2017 (Saturday)			
Time	Topic	Format	Resource Person
Module: TRANSBOUNDARY WATER GOVERNANCE, PRINCIPLES, INSTITUTIONS AND INSTRUMENTS			
09:00 am – 09:15 am	Introduction to the module: Learning Objectives and Outcomes		Mr. Shawahiq Siddiqui (IELO)
09:15 am – 10:15 am	Fundamentals: International Law to domestic law (treaty ratification process etc)	Interactive Lecture (PPT)	Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan Professor & Chairman Department of Law University of Dhaka
10:15 am – 11:15 am	The Role and Role Play of Civil Society in Trans boundary Governance	Group Exercise and Discussion	Ms. Sharmeen Murshid Chief Executive Officer Brotee, Dhanmondi, Dhaka Prof. Anwar Hossain Department of Sociology University of Dhaka E-mail: anwar_sociology@yahoo.com Phone: 01757256903
11:15 am – 11:30 am	Coffee Break		
11:30 am – 12:30 pm	Water Allocations in International River Basins: Criteria and Moderated Principles	Interactive Lecture (PPT)	Mr. Shawahiq Siddiqui (IELO)

12:30 pm – 01:30 pm	UNWC, 1997: Key features and Response from South Asia	Interactive	Dr. Istiak Sobhan Environment Specialist, World Bank
			Mohammad Shahad Mahabub Chowdhury National Coordinator, Bangladesh MFF Secretariat, IUCN Bangladesh Country Office Email: Shahad.mahabub@iucn.org Phone: 01711111967
01:30pm – 02:30 pm	Lunch		
02:30 pm – 03:30 pm	Strategic Overview: Political Economy of Water Cooperation in South Asia in the context of Int. Water Law	Panel Discussion	Ambassador Shamim Ahmed Former Diplomat, Government of the people's republic of Bangladesh
			Ms. Syeda Rizwana Hasan Chief Executive Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA)
03:30 pm – 04:30 pm	Historical Overview of International Water Law (From Helsinki Rules to UNWC)		Dr. Asif Nazrul Professor, Department of Law University of Dhaka
04:30 pm – 04:45 pm	Coffee Break		
04:45 pm – 05:00 pm	Concluding interaction with participants , Response, Experiences and Perspectives from the participants	Interactive discussion	
05:00 pm – 05:15 pm	Module Feedback		
Day 3 – 12st November, 2017 (Sunday)			
Time	Topic	Format	Resource Person
Module: HYDRO-DIPLOMACY AS A NEW APPROACH TO RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT			
09:00 am – 09:15 am	Introduction to the module: Learning Objectives and Outcomes		Dr. Medha Bisht Assistant Professor, South Asian University Prof. Imtiaz Ahmed Professor, University of Dhaka.
09:15 am – 10:15 am	Politics of Hydro- diplomacy and Approaches to Hydro- Diplomacy	Lecture/ PPT and Discussion	Major General AKM Abdur Rahman Director General, Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies (BISS) Dhaka

10:15 am – 10:30 am	Coffee Break		
10:30 am – 11:30 am	(En)gendering Hydro-diplomacy: Gender and trans boundary water governance		Prof. Amena Mohsin Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Dhaka and Ms. Farah Kabir Country Director Action Aid Bangladesh
11.30am- 12.30 am	Ecology of Hydro-diplomacy: Nexus between food-energy-climate change and water and Case study on Gangetic River Dolphin		Dr. Tanzim Khan Associate Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Dhaka Dr. Gobinda Chakraborty Professor Department of Political Science University of Dhaka
12.30 am – 01:30 pm	Technology and Hydro-diplomacy: Can technology be used to challenge territorial boundaries? 'everyday' practices of using technology and the role of in the geo-politics around water		Dr. Ali Ashraf Associate Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Dhaka Ms. Luna Shamsuddoha Chairman Dohatec New Media
01.30 pm – 02.15 pm	Lunch		
02.15 pm- 03.15 pm	Travel from Dhaka University to Sadarghat		
03.15 pm – 04:15 pm	Culture and Hydro Diplomacy: Every River has a story to tell		Dr. Jamil Ahmed Professor Department of Theatre and Performance Studies University of Dhaka. E-mail: sjamahmed@gmail.com
04:15 pm – 05:15 pm	Riverine Diplomacy: How Rivers are perceived by non-state actors		Prof. Imtiaz Ahmed , University of Dhaka. Professor Benazir Ahmed Department of Zoology University of Chittagong
05:15 pm – 05:30 pm	Coffee break		
05:30 pm – 06:30 pm	Psychology of Hydro-diplomacy: This session explores alternative ways of understanding hydro-diplomacy.		Prof. Imtiaz Ahmed Professor Department of International Relations, University of Dhaka.

06:30 pm – 06:45 pm	Module Feedback		
06.45 pm- 07.00 pm	Vote of Thanks		

Annex 3 C. Agenda for Regional Pilot Testing Workshop

DAY 1			
Time	Topic	Resource Person	Remarks
08:15 am – 08:45 am	Registration		
08:45 am – 08:50 am	Welcome Address	Archana Chatterjee, IUCN	
08:50 am – 09:10 am	Introduction of Participants		
09:10 am – 09:30 am	Recap of Module 1,2 and 3	Dr Nilanjan Ghosh Mr Shawahiq Siddiqui Dr Medha Bisht Prof Imtiaz Ahmed	
09:30 am – 10:15 am	An Overview of Water Diplomacy Framework	Prof Shafiqul Islam, Tufts University	
10:15 am – 11:15 am	Cooperative River Basin Arrangements Worldwide: <i>An overview</i>	Dr Uttam Sinha, IDSA	Module 4
11:15 am – 11:30 am	Tea/Coffee Break		
11:30 am – 12:00 am	Pablo-Burford Negotiation: Read instructions	Moderated by Prof Shafiqul Islam	Practical Session 1
12:00 am – 12:30 pm	Discussion on major issues and interests		Group Work
12:30 pm – 01:15 pm	Pablo-Burford Negotiation/Caucusing (discuss nine issues)		Group Work
01:15pm – 02:15 pm	Lunch		
02:15 pm – 03:00 pm	Pablo-Burford Negotiation/Caucusing (contd.)		Group Work
03:00 pm – 03:30 pm	Group findings discussion		Group Work
03:30 pm – 03:45 pm	Pablo-Burford Debriefing	Prof Shafiqul Islam	Practical Session 1
03:45pm – 04:00 pm	Coffee Break		
04:00 pm – 04:30 pm	Cooperative Arrangements: Worldwide - <i>The Indus Saga: Cooperation-Competition Paradigm</i>	Dr Ashok Behuria, IDSA	Module 4 (contd.)
04:30 pm –	Cooperative Arrangements: Worldwide – <i>Making of the Farakka treaty and</i>	Dr Smruti Pattanaik, IDSA	

05:30 pm	<i>understanding the process of negotiation</i>		
05:30 pm – 05:45 pm	Participants feedback on Module 4 and Practical Session 1		Feedback Forms
DAY 2			
Time	Topic	Resource Person	Remarks
09:00 am – 10:00am	Legal and Institutional Response to Water Cooperation in Himalayan Rivers: Key elements	Mr Shawahiq Siddiqui (IELO)	Module 5
10.00 am - 11:00 am	Regional Vision for South Asia Water Cooperation- <i>A technical perspective</i>	Dr. Muhammad Mizanur Rahaman, University of Asia Pacific	Module 5
11:00 am – 11:15 am	Tea/ Coffee Break		
11:15 am – 12:15 pm	Community response, lessons from the past and rethinking institutions for water cooperation in South Asia- <i>Is participatory water diplomacy the way forward?</i>	Prof Imtiaz Ahmed Prof Shafiqul Islam Dr Medha Bisht Mr Vishwaranjan Sinha Dr Nilanjan Ghosh Moderator: Mr Shawahiq Siddiqui	Module 5
12:15 pm – 01:15 pm	Lunch Break		
01:15 pm – 01:25 pm	Introduction to the Session on “Analysis of selected scenarios from the Himalayan river basins and proposal for resolution mechanisms”	Dr Uttam Kumar Sinha, IDSA Dr Shahab Khan, Bangladesh Enterprise Institute	Practical Session 2
01:25 pm – 02:20 pm	Understanding Water Conflict in Himalayan River Basin: An Overview	Dr Uttam Kumar Sinha Dr Shahab Khan	Lecture
02:20 pm – 03:20 pm	Simulation Session: <i>The Ganges</i>		Interactive/ group work
03:20 pm – 03:40 pm	Tea/Coffee Break		
03:40 pm – 04:30 pm	Plenary Session	Dr Uttam Kumar Sinha Dr Shahab Khan Dr Smruti Pattanaik	
04:30 pm – 04:45 pm	Closing Remarks	Prof Jayanta Bandyopadhyay, PAG member	
04:45 pm – 05:15 pm	Participants feedback on Module 5, Practical Session 2, overall course and learning experience		Feedback Forms/ Interactive discussion
05:15 pm – 05:20 pm	Vote of Thanks	IUCN	

Annex 4 List of Resource Persons

India Pilot Testing Workshop					
1	Prof Jayanta Bandhopadhyay	Visiting Distinguished Fellow	Observer Research Fund, Kolkata	India	jayanta@iimcal.ac.in
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12	Ms Juthika Banerjee	Head, Gender Training Institute	Centre for Social Research, New Delhi	India	juthikabanerjee@csrindia.org

13	Mr Hemang Desai	Independent Journalist		India	hemangsdesai@gmail.com
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14	Ms Bushra Nishat	Program Manager	South Asia at International Water Association	Bangladesh	bushra.nishat@iwahq.org
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19	Dr Borhan Uddin Khan	Professor & Chairman, Department of Law	University of Dhaka	Bangladesh	borhan@bangla.net
20	Ms Sharmeen Murshid	Chief Executive Officer	BROTEE	Bangladesh	info.brotee@gmail.com
21	Prof Anwar Hossain	Professor, Department of Sociology	University of Dhaka	Bangladesh	anwar_sociology@yahoo.com
22	Mr Mohammad Shahad Mahabub Chowdhury	National Coordinator, Bangladesh	MFF Secretariat, IUCN Bangladesh Country Office	Bangladesh	Shahad.mahabub@iucn.org
23	Ambassador Shamim Ahmed	Former Diplomat,	Government of the people's republic of Bangladesh	Bangladesh	shamimahmed03@yahoo.com
24	Ms Syeda Rizwana Hasan	Chief Executive	Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA)	Bangladesh	bela@bangla.net rizwana1968@gmail.com
25	Dr Asif Nazrul	Professor, Department of Law	University of Dhaka	Bangladesh	asifnazrul@gmail.com

26	Major General AKM Abdur Rahman	Director General	Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies (BISS)	Bangladesh	akmrahman2429@yahoo.com
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30	Dr Gobinda Chakraborty	Professor, Department of Political Science	University of Dhaka	Bangladesh	gobindac@gmail.com
31	Dr Ali Ashraf	Associate Professor, Department of International Relations	University of Dhaka	Bangladesh	aliashraf79@gmail.com
32	Dr Jamil Ahmed	Professor, Department of Theatre and Performance Studies	University of Dhaka	Bangladesh	sjamahmed@gmail.com
33	Prof Benazir Ahmed	Professor, Department of Zoology	University of Chittagong	Bangladesh	benazir.cu@gmail.com
34	Dr Malik Fida Abdullah Khan	Deputy Executive Director, Operation	CEGIS	Bangladesh	mkhan@cegisbd.com
35	Dr Mashfiqus Salehin	Professor,	Institute of Water and Flood Management (IWF), BUET	Bangladesh	mashfiqussalehin@iwfm.buet.ac.bd/ msalehin1968@gmail.com
Bangkok Pilot Testing Workshop					
36	Dr Muhammad Mizanur Rahaman	Professor and Head	Department of Civil Engineering University of Asia Pacific	Bangladesh	rahamanmm@gmail.com
37	Prof Shafiqul Islam	Director, Water Diplomacy Program	Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University	USA	Shafiqul.Islam@tufts.edu
38	Mr Vishwaranjan Sinha	Programme Officer	Natural Resources Group, IUCN ARO	Thailand	Vishwaranjan.SINHA@iucn.org

Module Feedback Form

(Please email to archana.chatterjee@iucn.org)

- Q1 Name of module**
- Q2 How much of this module was relevant to you in your profession?**
- All.....
- Most.....
- About half.....
- Less than half.....

- Q3 Was the subject matter of the module:**
- Very Interesting.....
- Moderately interesting.....
- Fair.....
- Poor.....

- Q4 Did the module meet your expectations?**
- Yes, fully.....
- Mostly.....
- To some extent.....
- Very little.....

- Q5 How would you rate the intellectual benefit of the module?**
- Excellent.....
- Good.....
- Fair.....
- Poor.....

- Q6 How would you rate the practical benefit of the module?**
- Excellent.....
- Good.....
- Fair.....
- Poor.....

- Q7 How logical was the progression of the module?**
- Excellent.....
- Good.....
- Fair.....
- Poor.....

- Q8 Overall, how satisfied were you with this module?**
- Very satisfied.....
- Satisfied.....
- Dissatisfied.....
- Very dissatisfied.....

- Q9 What were the MOST effective parts of the module?**
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

- Q10 What were the LEAST effective parts of the module?**
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

- Q11 Do you have any other comments or suggestions or would you like to contribute case studies/articles/papers/any other resource material?**
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____