



Webinar 5: Transboundary water management

Series N°6 of Webinars on “Greening EU cooperation (Environment and Climate Change)”

4 October 2022

Guido Schmidt

Moderator

PhD Environmental Planning. Fresh-Thoughts Consulting GmbH. Water policy and climate adaptation. ENV & CLIMA. INTPA Water Facility NKE. EUD Mexico, Guatemala, Brazil, India, China

Chantal Marijnissen

Opening

Head DG INTPA's Unit F2 Environment and Sustainable Natural Resources. Prior: Acting Head of Unit for Effectiveness and Financing: Development Effectiveness Agenda (2014- 2016). Responsible for the multiannual programming of the European Development Fund and methodological aspects of EU development cooperation (2007-2014). Economic advisor to the EU Delegation in Chad (2004-2007).

Introduction

Housekeeping Notes

This a **recorded** webinar that will last 2 hours.

Please try to

- keep your **webcam ON** as much as possible during the discussions
- **use headphones** to improve sound quality.
- **mute yourself** when not talking.

The presentations can be found and downloaded on Capacity4dev on the group : [**Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy**](#)

You can use the **chat box to raise questions** or wait to **raise your hand** during the Q&A sessions.

Questions that are **left unanswered** during the session will be answered by the team in a post event email. For all **technical related issues**, please send a private message to the MKS team.

For more interactivity, we encourage you to use the **emojis features** and Reaction buttons for non-verbal feedback.



Objectives of the webinar

- to **enhance participants' knowledge and understanding** of the European Green Deal and its implications for EU cooperation
- strengthen the capacity of the participants in “Greening EU cooperation” through **integrating environment and climate change-related themes** into all sectors and all instruments of EU development cooperation
- Enhance participants' **knowledge of transboundary water cooperation** frameworks and arrangements;
- **Discuss opportunities and challenges** linked to transboundary water management, notably in the frame of joint actions between riparian countries;
- Be **acquainted with some cases and tools** – exchange on good practices.

Structure of the webinar

1. Facts & figures
 2. Policy framework
 3. UNECE Water Convention
 4. **Case studies: Uganda + Burundi**
 5. TEIs
 6. JRC Mapping tool
- Information, data
 - Stories, experience
 - Q&A, discussion
 - Outlook
 - Questions



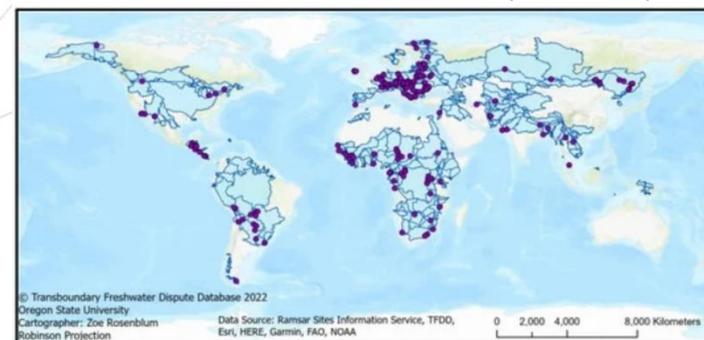
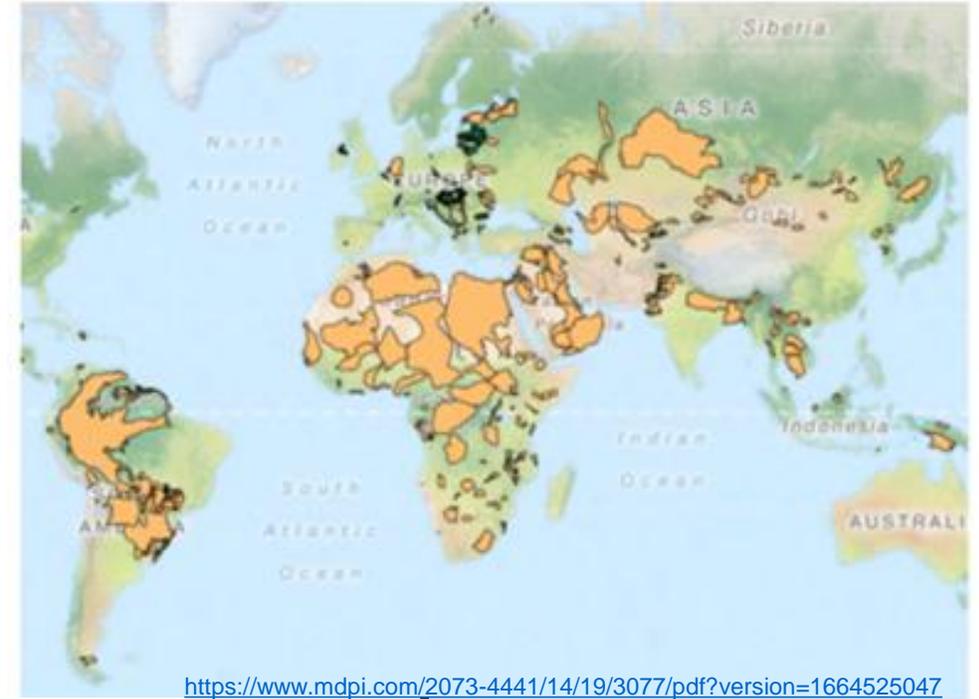
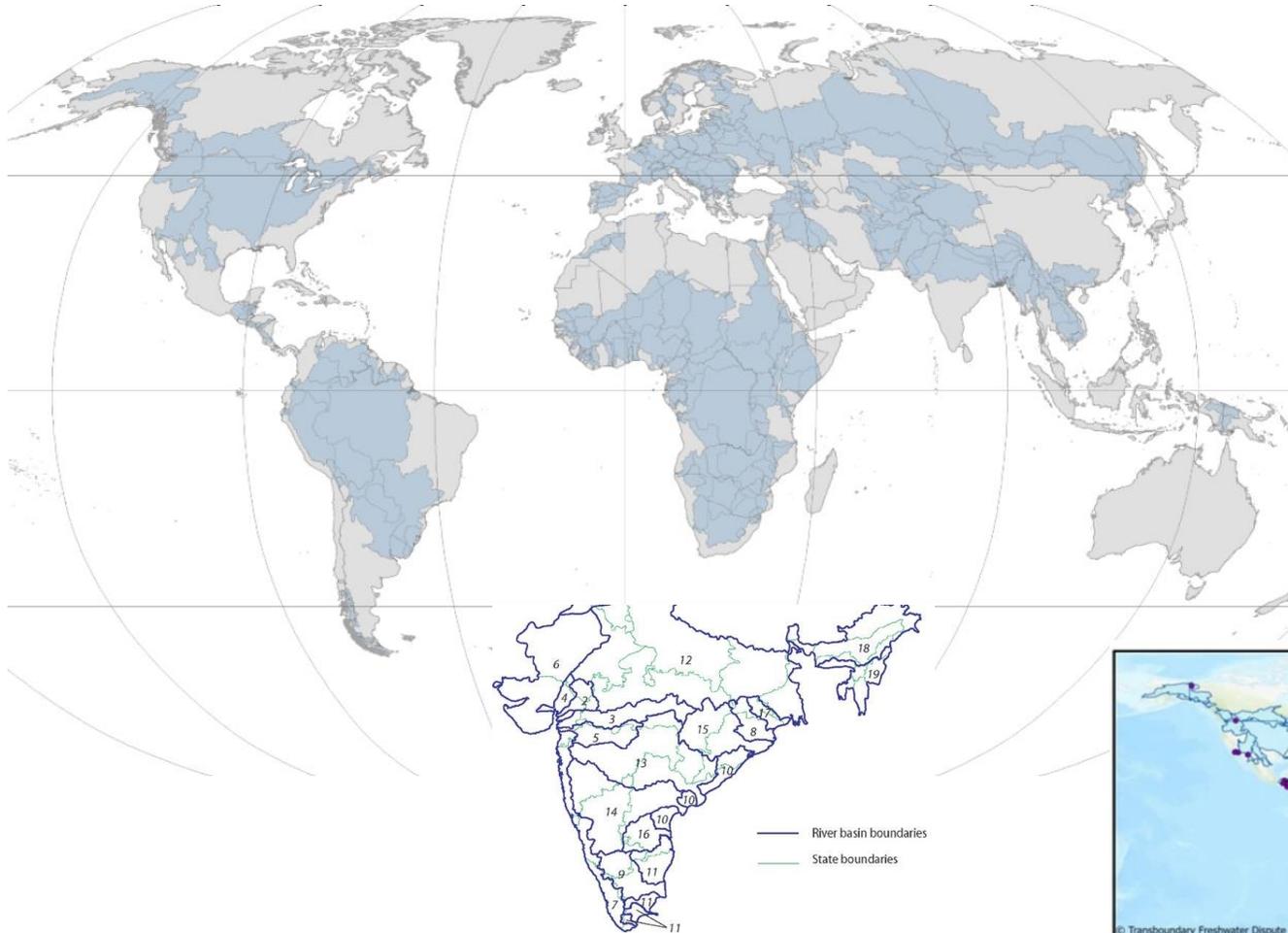
Question

Do you live or work in a transboundary water area?

Transboundary river basins & aquifers

<https://www.un-igrac.org/ggis/transboundary-aquifers-world-map>

<https://transboundarywaters.science.oregonstate.edu/content/international-river-basins-world-2018>



Facts & figures

Numbers

- Transboundary waters account for
 - 60% of the world's freshwater **flows**
 - 153 **countries**
 - 286 transboundary river and lake **basins**
 - 592 transboundary **aquifer** systems
- Actions in one country have consequences in another
- Overexploitation and pollution of lakes, rivers, and aquifers can jeopardize ecosystem services across borders
- Coastal resources can be jeopardized by upstream activities
- Only 32 countries have 90% or more of their transboundary basin area covered by operational arrangements.
- Only 24 countries report that all their transboundary basins are covered by cooperation arrangements.
- Transboundary **cooperation** is lacking in most countries.
- Even the agreements are not perfect...



Question

Which are the transboundary water conflicts you have experienced or heard of?

Please type the name of the problems, rivers, and aquifers...

Research and spotlight

Passerina rositae 🇪🇸 🇩🇪 🇫🇷 ... · 1d

No hay paragón, es la gota que colma el vaso.
El Gobierno frena el trasvase de agua a Portugal lanuevacronica.com/
el-gobierno-fr... vía @LNClean



lanuevacronica.com
El Gobierno frena el trasvase de agua a Portugal



World Bank Water @WorldBank... · 7m

.@CIWAProgram's regional cooperation around groundwater spans across Sub-Saharan Africa.

In West Africa, the Sahel Groundwater Initiative, now in its second year, continues to pave the way for the Sahel to use this invisible resource sustainably wrl.d.bg/9lys50KKs51



IBC on Environment and Climate Change

25 October 2021

Webinar on preventing conflicts through improving transboundary water cooperation

Hydrological Sciences Journal
Hydrological Sciences Journal
Volume 56, 2011 - Issue 4: Water Crisis: From Conflict to Cooperation

6,357 Views
57 Citations to date
3 Altmetric

Cooperation or conflict in transboundary water management: case study of South Asia
Coopération ou conflit dans la gestion des eaux transfrontières: étude de cas de l'Asie du Sud

Asit K. Biswas

Official Journal of the World Water Council

Water Policy

ISSUES JOURNAL INFORMATION LIBRARIANS OPEN ACCESS BOOKS ABOUT

Volume 12, Issue 6
December 2010

RESEARCH ARTICLE | APRIL 02 2010

Tracking cooperation and conflict in international basins: historic and recent trends

Lucia De Stefano; Paris Edwards; Lynette de Silva; Aaron T. Wolf

Check for updates

Water Policy (2010) 12 (6): 871-884.
<https://doi.org/10.2166/wp.2010.137> Article history

Views Share Tools

This paper describes the use of media-reported events in the assessi

id21 natural resources highlights 4

water
Communicating international development research

March 2007
In this issue

Transboundary water conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa

Playing with privatisation in Kenya

The failure of the private sector

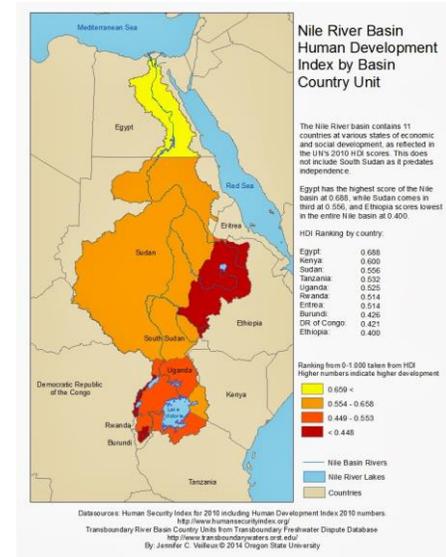
Effective small-scale irrigation in Ethiopia

Catching rain for agriculture in India

Floodplain management in Bangladesh

Water rights for indigenous people in Mexico

www.id21.org



Review

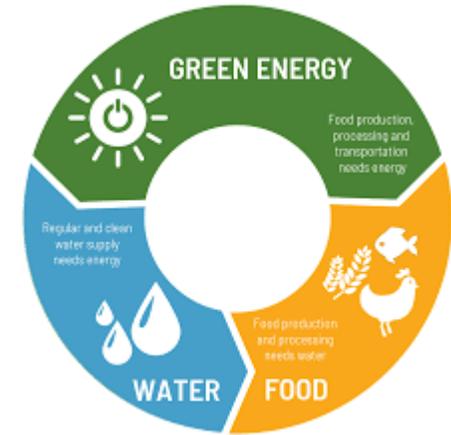
Transboundary Water Conflict Resolution Mechanisms: Substitutes or Complements

Ahmed Tayia 

Centre for Environmental Policy (CEP), Imperial College London, London SW7 1NE, UK;
ahmed.tayia15@imperial.ac.uk; Tel.: +44-7493095757



Problems, conflicts, nexus sectors



- Water
 - Pollution
 - Floods
 - Scarcity
- Energy – hydropower, cooling
- Food/ agriculture – irrigation
- Industry
- Navigation



Trade offs

- **Climate change**
 - **Ecosystems and biodiversity**
 - **LNOB**
- Less powerful actors
 - More stakeholders/ complexity
 - Less modelling capacity/ certainty



International and EU policy framework

EU expertise

- International **River Commissions**, e.g. Rhine and Danube
- Water Framework and Floods **Directives**
- Interreg **program**, e.g. investing in nature-based flood retention areas
- European & Global Drought Observatories
- European & Global Flood Awareness System

European Green Deal

- Climate Adaptation
 - Water abstraction control; handling droughts and scarcity; floods
- Biodiversity
 - Protected areas; Free-flowing rivers; Water Framework Directive
- Circular Economy Action Plan
 - Water reuse
- Zero Pollution Action Plan
 - Pollution reduction/control at source
- **shared challenges** of interconnected societies (e.g. migration, conflict, displacement), ecosystems (e.g. shared river basins, the ocean, and Polar Regions), and economies (e.g. global value chains)
- Trade agreements

Reference slides

Council conclusions

2018

- Council recalls that water is a **prerequisite for human survival** and dignity and a fundamental basis for the **resilience** of both societies and the environment. Water is vital for human nutrition and health, and **essential** for ecosystem management, agriculture, energy and overall planetary **security**.
- underlines the **EU's commitment** to promoting transboundary and integrated water management as well as effective water governance

2021

- **SDG 6** Global Acceleration Framework: severely off-track and under-financed
- **reaffirm** the EU's diplomatic engagement on water, especially transboundary water cooperation, as a **tool for peace, security and stability**.
- call for an **increase in synergies** between water, climate and energy diplomacy.

2021 Conclusions

- acknowledges the high value of the **tools** developed under the Water Convention
- welcomes **activities of the Member States** to support transboundary water cooperation in different regional contexts through their water management and water diplomacy activities
- emphasises the **need to develop and use** all necessary water risk mapping tools, early warning systems, the required expertise and disaster risk reduction and management built on conflict-sensitive, gender-responsive and human rights-based approaches
- stresses the need for **balanced investments** in water management, ...reinforcing transboundary water cooperation
- calls for an **improved inclusion and alignment** of water actions
- calls for a **renewed coordinated push on the importance of accession and adherence** to UN water conventions, transboundary agreements and institutional frameworks

UN Water Conference

- “Yet, today, 40 per cent of the world’s people are affected by water scarcity; 80 per cent of wastewater is discharged untreated into the environment, and more than 90 per cent of disasters are water-related” (Antonio Guterres, UN Secretary General, 2018)
- 22 - 24 Mar 2023, New York
- strengthening **water governance, human rights** related to water and sanitation as well as other related human rights, **enhancing action across the Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystem (WEFE) Nexus** and **linkages with the climate agenda**, as well as a more effective implementation of water policies at all levels.
- Supporting **transboundary water cooperation** as a tool for progress to sustainable development, including water security, peace and stability

Questions & Answers

5 minutes



UNECE

Question

Who of you has heard about the UNECE Water Convention previously?

Sonja Koeppel

Guest speaker: The 1992 Helsinki Water Convention. Benefits, challenges and good practices in acceding to and implementing the Convention

Leads the water team at the UN Economic Commission for Europe. Secretary to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) & co-secretary to the UNECE/WHO-Europe Protocol on Water and Health. +10 years in the secretariat, e.g. coordinating activities on climate change adaptation.

Results of the 2nd reporting in 2020 on SDG 6.5.2

SDG Indicator 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

UNESCO and UNECE custodian agencies

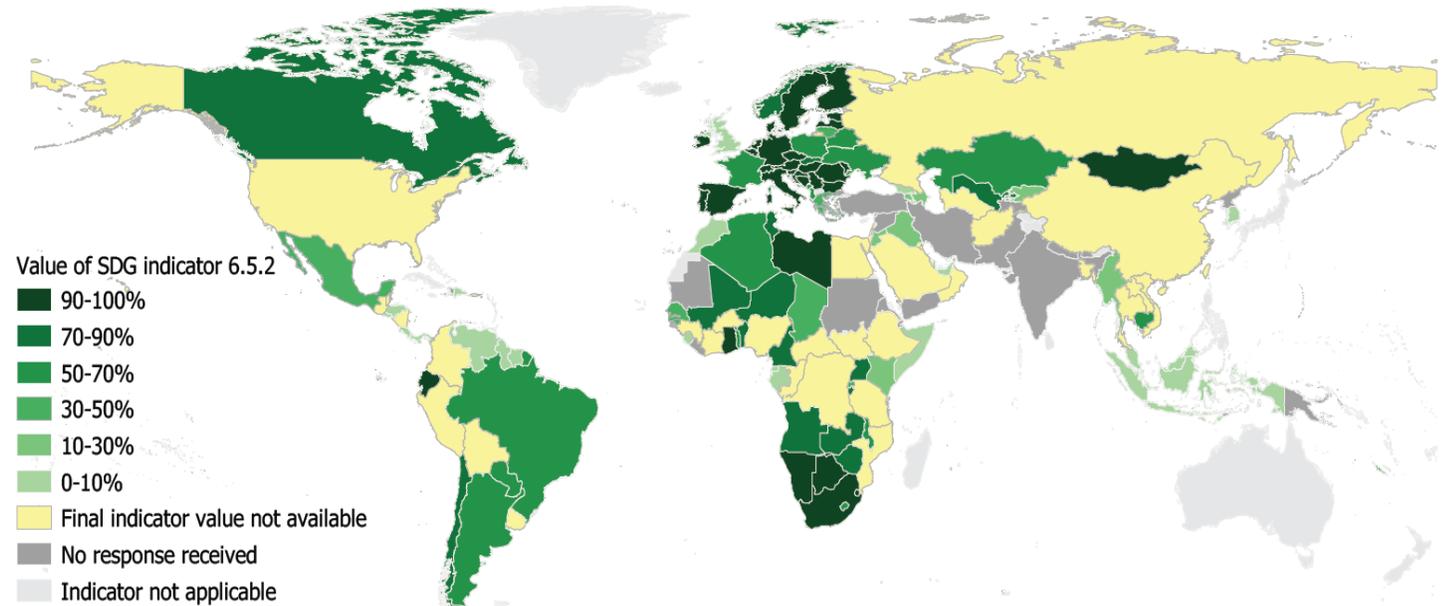
High level of engagement

- In 2020: **129** out of 153 countries sharing tb waters submitted reports

Not on track

- Only **24 countries** report **all** transboundary surface waters and groundwaters covered by **operational arrangements**
- At least **128 basins reported lack agreements**
- Insufficient knowledge on **groundwater** systems

SDG Indicator 6.5.2 values and responses received during the 2nd exercise



Progress must be accelerated to ensure that all transboundary basins are covered by operational arrangements by 2030



Why are the UN global water conventions needed?

Instruments of preventive diplomacy and confidence-building between riparian states

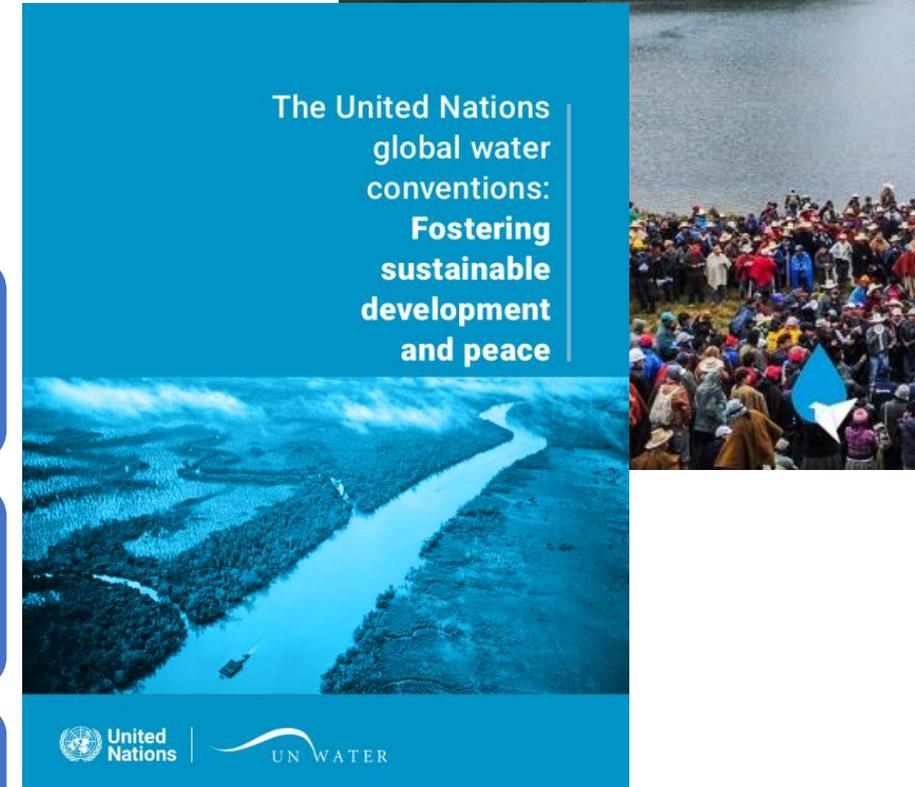
Support transboundary cooperation when it is not established:

- *No specific legal / institutional mechanism at basin level, i.e. more than 60% of basins*
- *Weak existing legal and institutional arrangements at the basin level, eg. many agreements do not provide for data sharing, provision for dispute resolution*
- *Not all basin states are party to the basin agreement, i.e. more than 80% of basins*

Promote the gradual improvement of cooperation when it is established and strengthen implementation, for example, through a platform to share experiences and good practices

Support ≠ replace existing treaties and where basin agreements are to be created the Conventions can facilitate negotiations and cooperation

Strengthen the profile of 'transboundary waters' at national and international political level, and foster synergies with other global initiatives, for example for climate change



WATER
CONVENTION

International water law: integrated transboundary cooperation frameworks from global conventions to basin / national contexts

Global

Regional

Basin

Sub-Basin

Community
/ Individual

- 1997 Watercourses Convention
- **1992 Water Convention**

Main objective =

Foster cooperation over transboundary waters in order to **ensure** that they are **sustainably and equitably managed**

- SADC Revised Protocol
- EU Water Framework Directive
- ECOWAS Directive
- ECCAS Convention

- Congo Basin Agreement
- Senegal River Water Charter
- Rhine Convention
- Danube Convention
- Zambezi Watercourse Agreement

- Sava Agreement
- International Boundary Waters Treaty
- Treaty of the River Plate Basin
- Mekong River Agreement

- Human Right to Water and Sanitation



WATER
CONVENTION

1992 Water Convention

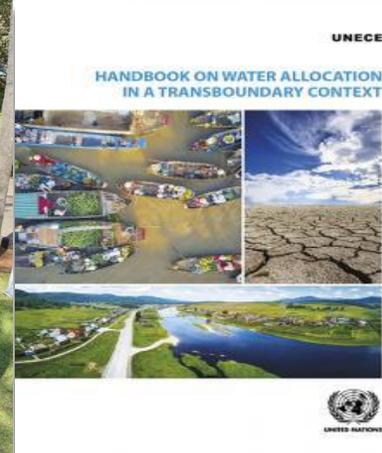
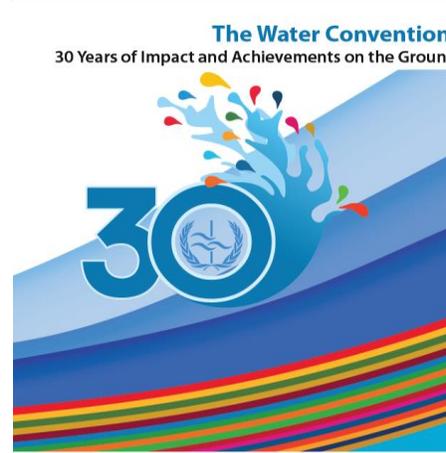
A legal and institutional framework for **transboundary water cooperation** contributing to **sustainable development**, international **peace and security**.



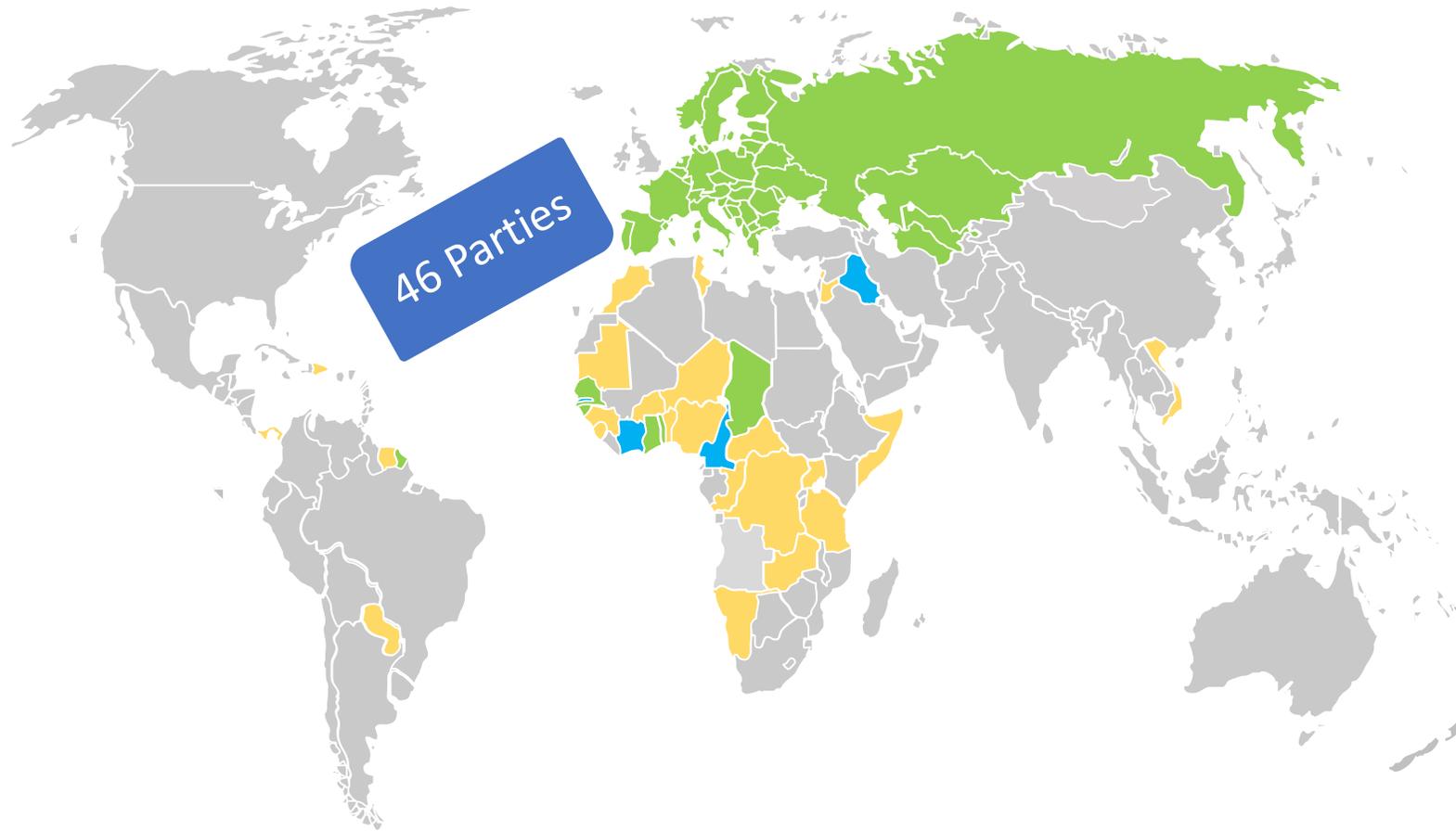
A **unique platform** to discuss progress of **transboundary water cooperation** worldwide under the umbrella of the **United Nations**



Opened to all interested countries, with **more than 130 countries** exchanging experiences and knowledge to prompt progress in cooperation



GLOBAL MOMENTUM: Parties to & interest in the Convention



Parties to the Convention (46): newest Party – Togo (September 2021)

Countries very close to accession: Cameroon, Iraq, The Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire

Countries in the process of accession to the Convention (>15)

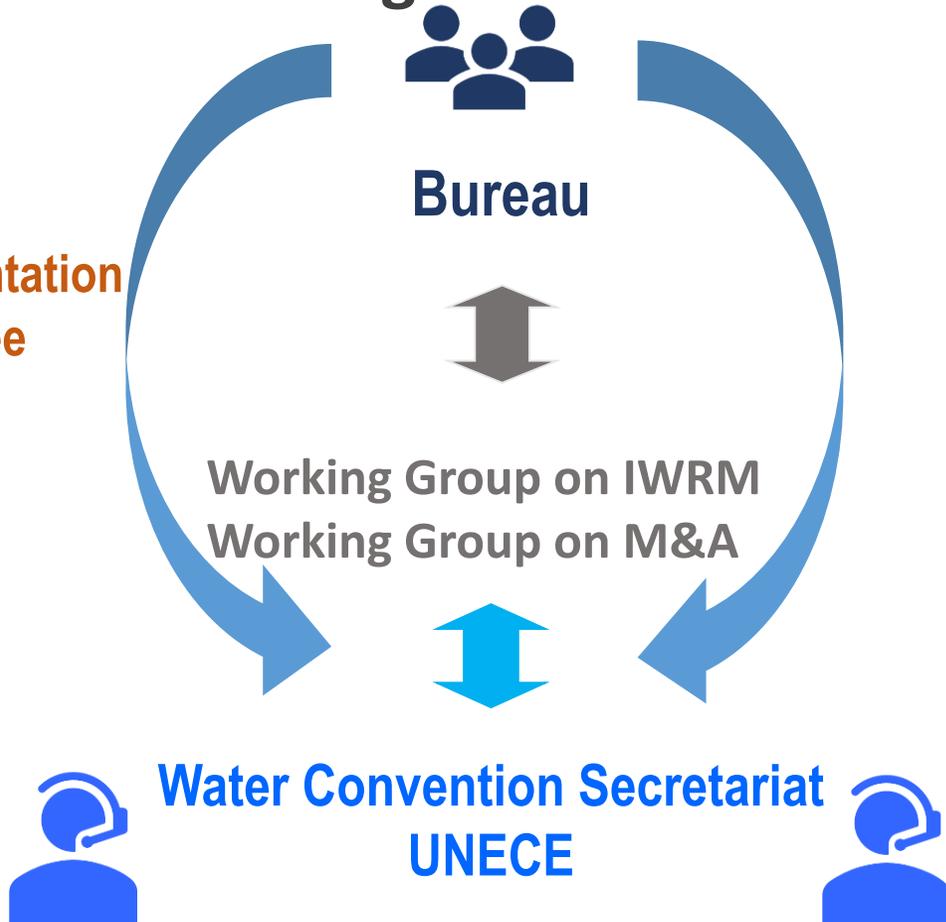
Globalization guided by the **Strategy for the implementation of the Water Convention at global level**

Water Convention institutional mechanism



Meeting of the Parties

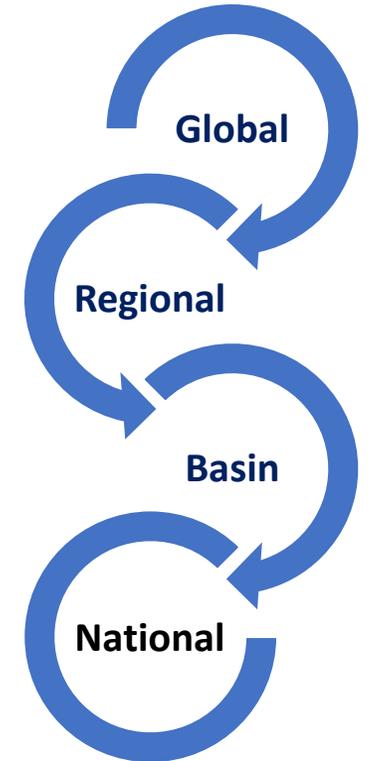
Implementation Committee



- Task Force on Water and Climate
- Task Force on Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus
- Expert Groups
- JEG on Water and Industrial Accidents



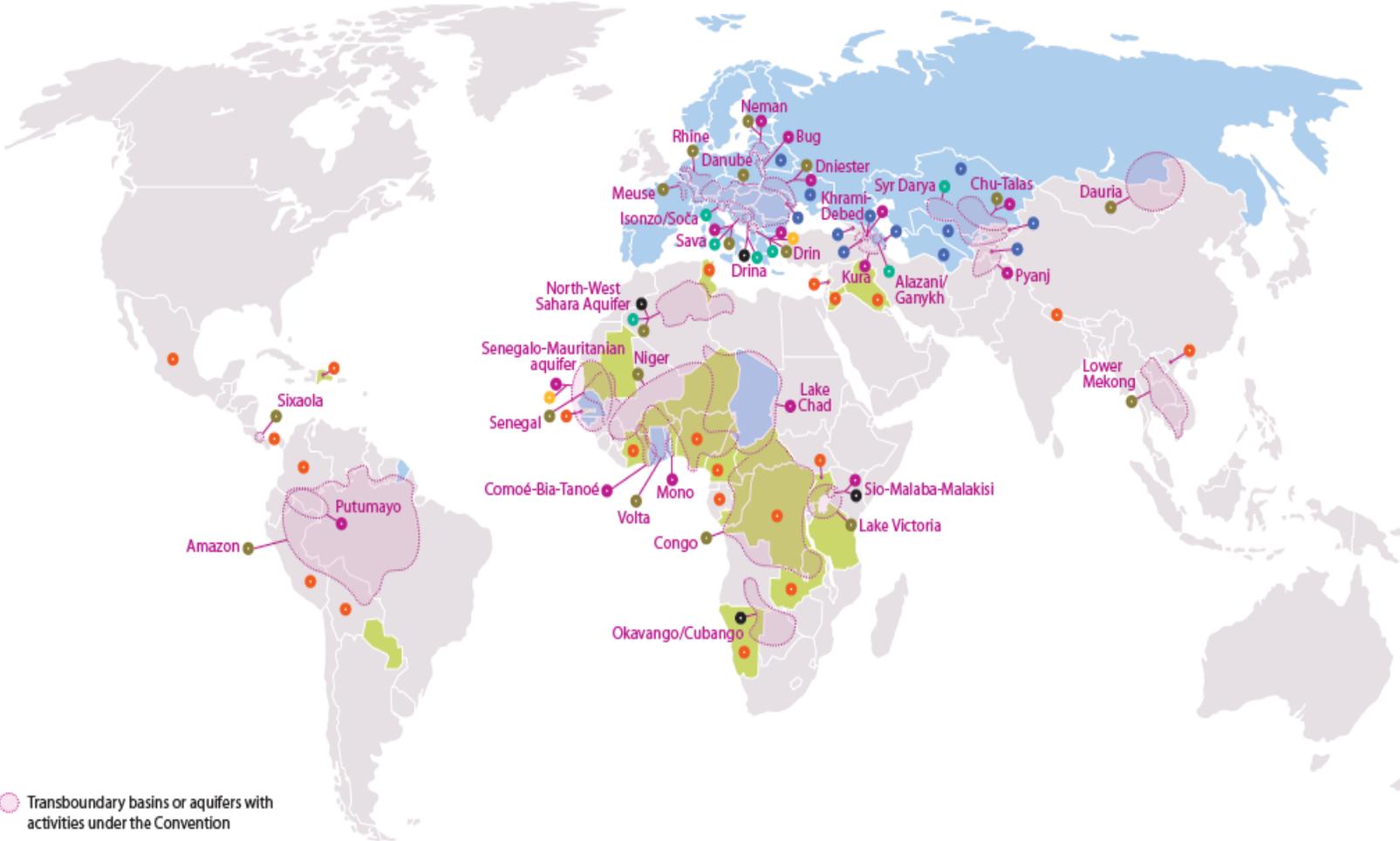
Supporting transboundary cooperation at different scales



WATER CONVENTION

Global implementation (2015-22)

PoW activities 2022-2024



 1: Increasing awareness of & accession to the Convention & application of its principles drawing on cooperation

 2: Supporting monitoring, assessment and information sharing in transboundary basins

 3: Promoting an integrated and intersectoral approach to water management at all levels

 4: Adapting to climate change in transboundary basins

 5: Facilitating financing of transboundary water cooperation

 6: Reporting on SDG indicator 6.5.2 and under the Convention

 7: Partnerships, communication and knowledge management

Areas of work

-  Support the development of agreements and the establishment of joint bodies
-  Identify, assess and communicate the benefits of transboundary water cooperation
-  Assess and promote the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus in transboundary basins

-  Adapt to climate change in transboundary basins
-  Increase knowledge of and accession to the Water Convention
-  Monitor, assess and share information in transboundary basins
-  National Policy Dialogues on IWRM under the European Union Water Initiative

Country Status

-  Parties to the Water Convention
-  Countries in the process of accession

Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Many direct & indirect benefits of accession

“Joining the Water Convention has led us to strengthen the ecosystem approach to water management, pollution prevention and control, monitoring and assessment of rivers and groundwater, sustainable flood prevention and public participation.”

Serigne Mbaye Thiam, Minister for Water and Sanitation of Senegal





His excellency @PirkkaTapiola Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, European Union in Thailand presents:

Support from the EU to @MRCMekong & @UNECE_Water as #transboundary #watercooperation platforms

#MekongRiver



Good practices of EU delegation support on Convention accession & awareness raising

- ✓ Ambassadors speaking at opening of Water Convention National Workshops + connect with the Minister, PS and UN country officials
- ✓ Further political and possibly financial support to accession, processes ie Gambia approached EU delegation which supported a national capacity building event for parliamentarians

- ✓ Pre and after contact from national workshop in terms of EU projects related to water especially transboundary & following up with Ministry, development partners etc
- ✓ EU delegation or development partners can use the Convention tools and promote them, e.g. as GIZ has done for the nexus in its Niger project

Why it's beneficial for EU delegations to engage with Water Convention

- Accession to the Water Convention helps to reinforce regional stability, facilitates dispute resolution, e.g. by countries joining RBOs/ developing agreements (e.g. Zambia joining CICOS)
- Accession process strengthens national water governance, increases national capacity and draws national attention to water at highest level
- Accession to the Water Convention, its reporting, obligations etc. provides an accountability mechanism for development partners
- Helps to implement the EU Council Conclusions on water diplomacy (2018) and conclusions on Water in the EU's External Action (2021) and helps countries attain the SDGs
- Implementation plans – these are developed in order to implement the Convention and can be linked with existing EU programs and projects at country /transboundary level

Upcoming accession workshops, events & resources

National / Regional accession workshops (all tbc)

- Dominican Republic (*28 Oct in Santo Domingo*)
- Paraguay (*29 Nov in Asuncion*)
- Tanzania (*1-2 Dec in Dodoma*)
- Regional Symposium on transboundary waters in Latin America (*1-3 Dec in La Paz, Bolivia*)
- Panama (*6-7 Dec in Panama City*)

Potential workshops in 2023 TBC

- Niger
- Republic of Congo
- Burkina Faso
- Vietnam
- Ecuador

Upcoming global / regional technical workshops

- Global Workshop on Water, Agriculture and Climate Change and Task Force on Water and Climate (*17-19 Oct in Geneva/online*)
- Central Asia Regional Workshop on Transboundary Water Allocation (*Led by Finland, 2-3 November in Almaty*)
- Task Force on the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus (*12-13 Dec 2022*)
- Global Workshop on Source-to-sea Management (*14-16 Dec in Geneva/online*)
- Train the trainer on international water law (*14-15 Feb 2023, Geneva*)

UNECE

**FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
ON THE 1992 WATER CONVENTION**

with the Road map to facilitate accession processes



Thank you for your attention!

Water Convention Secretariat contact:

Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

sonja.koeppel@un.org

water.convention@un.org

FOCAL POINTS

Chantal.demilecamps@un.org Latin America & MENA

Komlan.Sangbana@un.org Western & Central Africa

Remy.kinna@un.org Eastern & Southern Africa & Asia

For more information: www.unece.org/env/water/

Questions & Answers

10 minutes

Jean-Baptiste Fauvel

Guest speaker: The challenge of sharing the Nile Basin waters

EUD Uganda. Engineer by background. 20 years of experience working for the European Commission and the French Ministry of Finance in the field of development (transboundary water management, water and sanitation, energy, transport, inclusive green economy, minerals, industrialisation)

Introduction

1/ The Nile River Basin

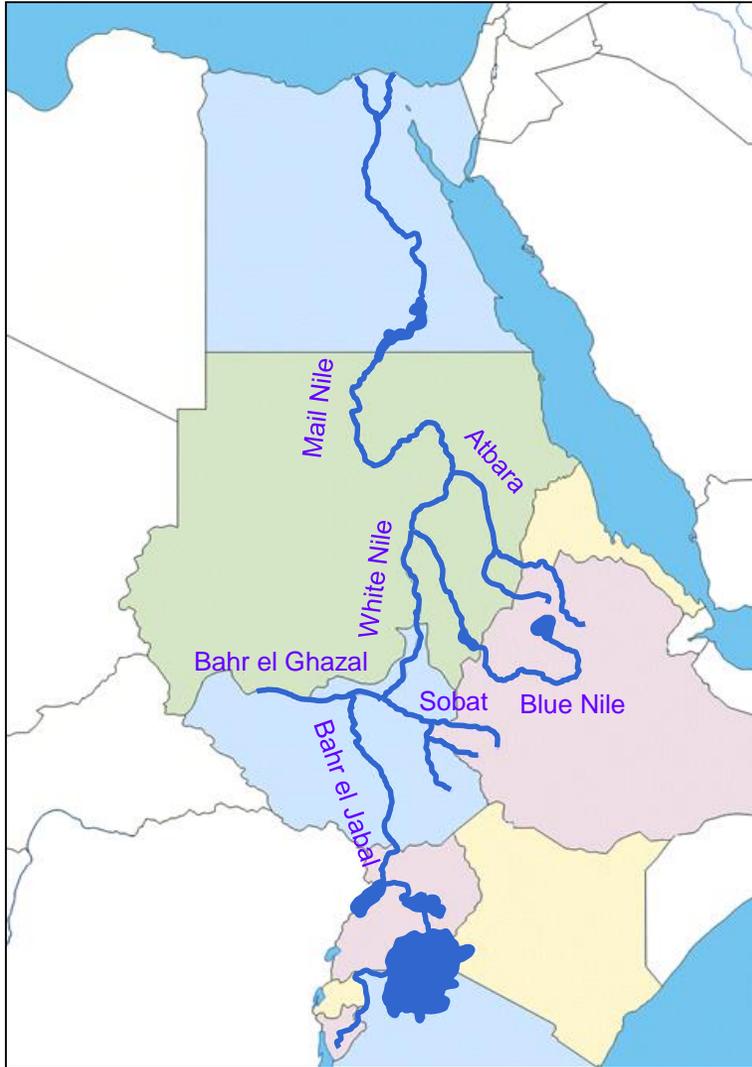
2/ International negotiations and agreements

3/ Technical cooperation

1 – The Nile River Basin

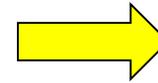


1 – The Nile River Basin



Two major origins:

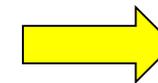
- > the tropical highlands of Ethiopia and Eritrea
 - the Blue Nile river
 - the Atbara river
 - the Sobat river
- > the equatorial Great Lakes plateau region



The Nile's water flow is very irregular both seasonally and interannually



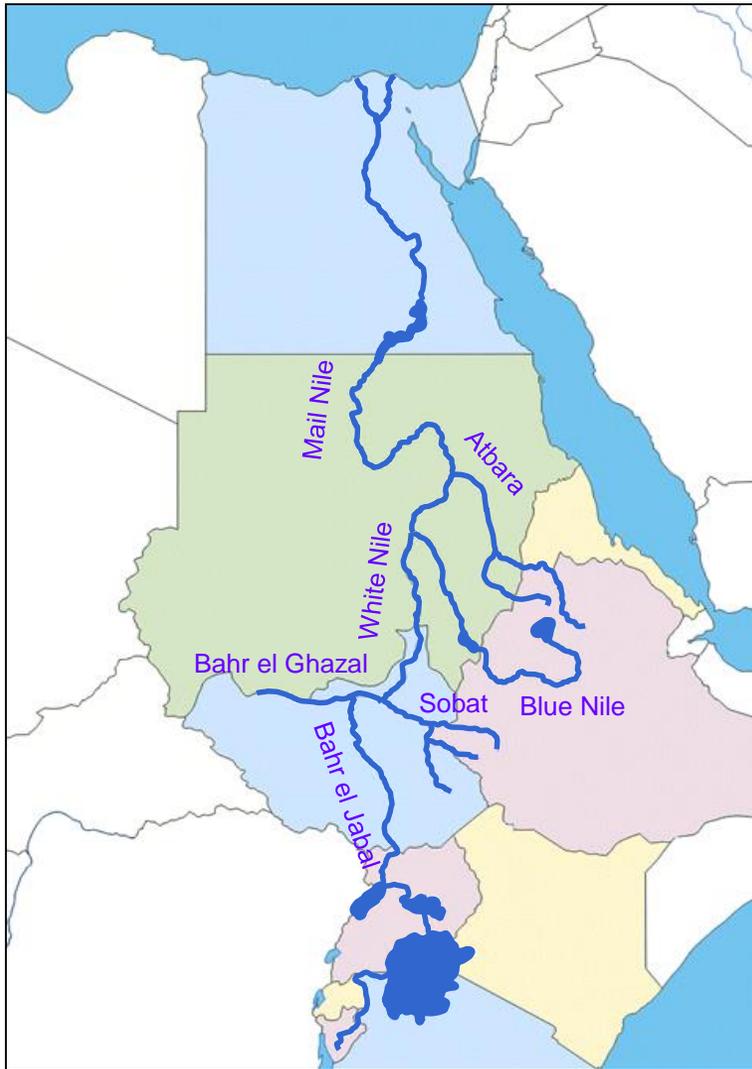
The Nile river loses tens of bcm to evaporation each year



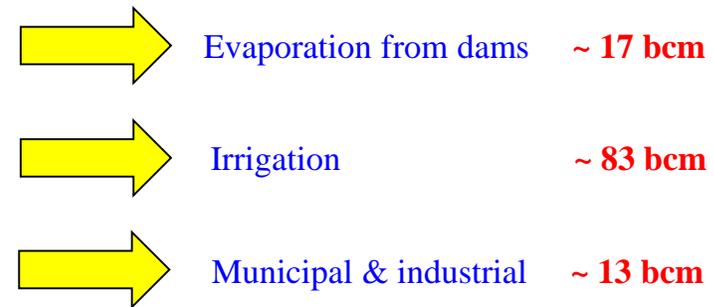
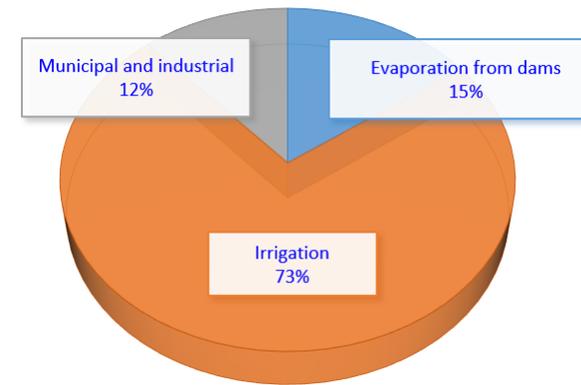
Riparian countries are very unequal in terms of their dependence on water



1 – The Nile River Basin



Current water demand



Evaporation from dams ~ 17 bcm

Irrigation ~ 83 bcm

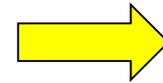
Municipal & industrial ~ 13 bcm



2 – International negotiations and agreements



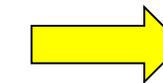
2 – International negotiations and agreements



Historical agreements



Legal issues



Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA)



3 – Technical cooperation



3 – Technical cooperation

Some 20 years ago the Nile countries committed to a path of technical cooperation: **the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)** was born.



NBI



Donor support:



EU + BMZ: *Programme for Transboundary Water Management in the Nile River Basin*



Germany



World Bank (CIWA)



GEF



Team Europe Initiative on *TWM in Africa*



Thanks for your attention



Luca RONDI

Guest speaker: LATAWAMA – Lake Tanganyika Water Management

Environmental Engineer, PhD in Environmental Engineering in Cooperation projects in Developing Countries. 2016 Junior Professional EUD Ivory Coast. Since 2017 contract agent at EUD Burundi: energy, environment and WASH. Participated in formulation of Lake Tanganyika Water Management Programme (2018), responsible for coordination and monitoring. New formulation mission phase 2.

Lake Tanganyika basin



- 5 countries:
 - Burundi (6%)
 - Tanzania (67%)
 - Zambia (7%)
 - DRC (16%)
 - Rwanda (4%)
- 2 regional authorities:
 - LTA – Lake Tanganyika Authority
 - ABAKIR – Authority of the Lake Kivu and Rusizi river basin
- Lake Tanganyika:
 - Length: 673 km (1st worldwide)
 - Surface area: 32.800 km² (2nd in Africa)
 - Depth: 1.470 m (2nd worldwide)
 - Water volume: 18.900 km³ (17% of freshwater)

Regional Authorities (1/2)

Lake Tanganyika Authority

- ❑ Aware of the threats to the Lake Tanganyika basin, the 4 riparian countries signed the **Convention on the sustainable management of Lake Tanganyika**, which entered into force in 2005.
- ❑ This Convention provides the **legal framework for regional cooperation** for the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable management and the establishment of harmonized legislation and standards allowing the sustainable use of natural resources within the basin.
- ❑ It obliges the Contracting States **to cooperate** in the management of the waters of Lake Tanganyika and its basin.
- ❑ This management has been entrusted to the Lake Tanganyika Authority (LTA), an **inter-governmental organization** created by the 4 Lake governments within the framework of the Convention.
- ❑ The LTA, operational since 2008, has its secretariat in Bujumbura, Burundi.
- ❑ The LTA is implementing a **Strategic Action Program (SAP)** for the protection of biodiversity and the sustainable management of the natural resources of Lake Tanganyika and its basin. The SAP provides **6 objectives** to be achieved by 2035: i) resilience of ecosystems to the impacts of CC; (ii) management of fish stocks to support their future exploitation; (iii) reduction of soil erosion and sedimentation; (iv) biodiversity conservation; (v) control and prevention of biological invasions; (vi) reduction of pollution and improvement of water quality in the basin.

Regional Authorities (2/2)

Authority of the Lake Kivu and Rusizi river basin (ABAKIR)

- ❑ The 3 riparian countries (Burundi, RDC, Rwanda) signed a Joint Agreement as Constitutive Act for the creation of ABAKIR on November 2014. This followed the Declaration of Kigali, signed in July 2011, in which the governments of Burundi, DRC and Rwanda already approved the Convention and signed a related agreement that created ABAKIR as a transitional body – without this being followed by proper action until 2014. **Ratification of the Convention** and its full implementation by MS are the **prerequisite** for long-term successful basin management and development
- ❑ ABAKIR, in a transitory state, has its secretariat in Rubavu, Rwanda.
- ❑ ABAKIR is implementing a **Strategic Action Program (SAP)** recently developed (in 2022) thanks to the support of a EU-GIZ project. The SAP presents 5 strategic and priority thematic areas for the basin over a vision of 5 years: (i) Adaptation to and mitigation of impacts of climate change in the basin; (ii) Water for socio-economic development; (iii) Preservation and protection of the environment; (iv) Capacity development for improved water resources management; (v) Institutional and organizational development for basin coordination.

LATAWAMA regional project - Phase 1

- ❑ Budget: 7.000.000 EUR
- ❑ Implementation period: 4 years (01/09/2019 - 31/08/2023)
- ❑ Implementation partners: ENABEL (Belgian development agency), in collaboration with LTA and ABAKIR
- ❑ Implementation area: 5 countries of the Lake Tanganyika basin
- ❑ Focus on 1 city per country:
 - ❑ Bujumbura (Burundi)
 - ❑ Kigoma (Tanzania)
 - ❑ Mpulungu (Zambia)
 - ❑ Uvira (DRC)
 - ❑ Cyangugu / Rusizi (Rwanda)

LATAWAMA regional project - Phase 1

- ❑ **RESULT 1: Development of a water quality management and monitoring system in the Lake Tanganyika**
 - ❑ Regional harmonization of lake water quality control's parameters
 - ❑ Development of a Webgis allowing the provision of water quality maps
 - ❑ Equipment of target laboratories in the 4 riparian countries and capacity building of the technical staff

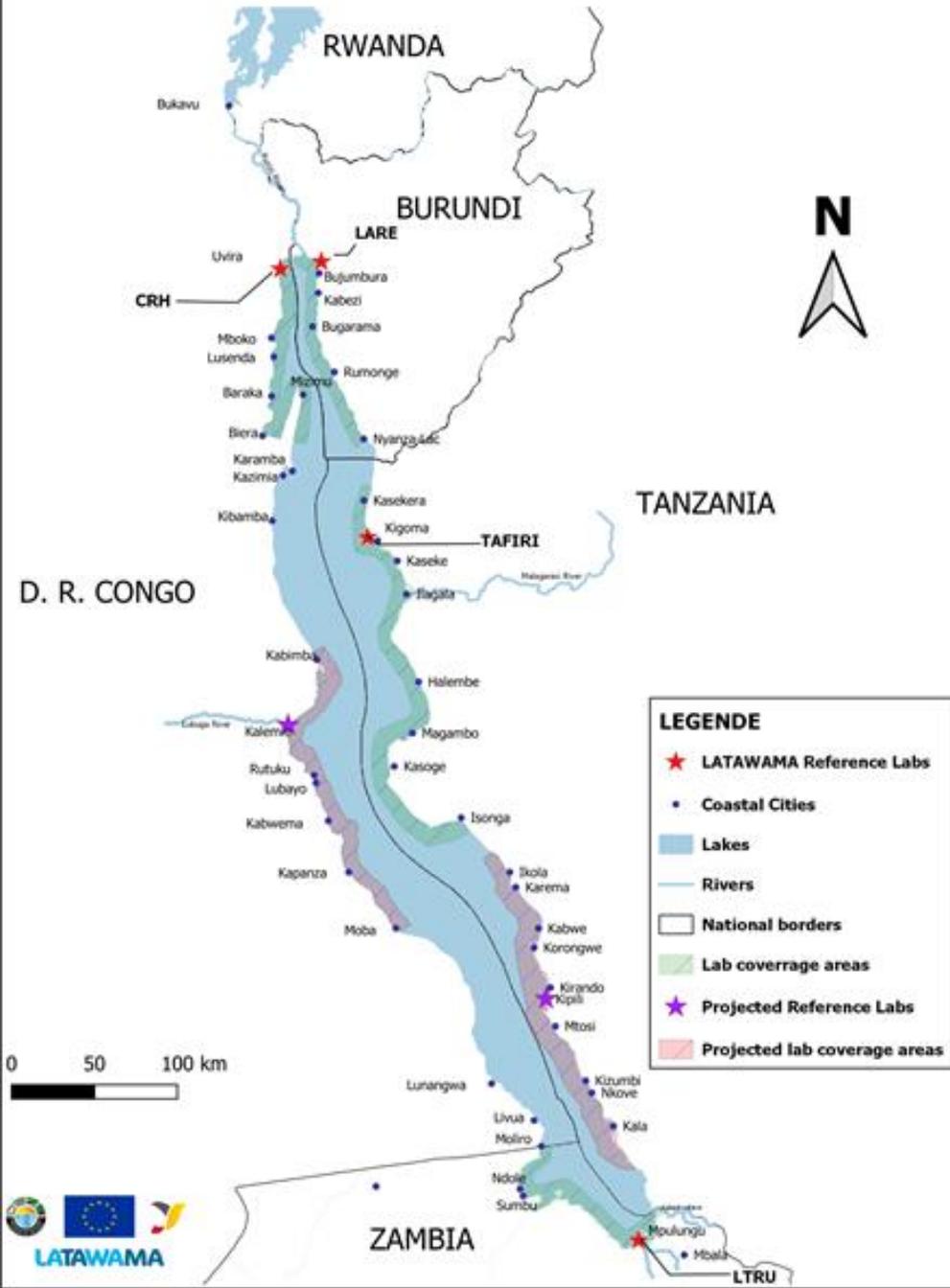
LATAWAMA regional project - Phase 1

- ❑ **RESULT 2: Development of pilot activities in the 5 countries of the Lake Tanganyika basin in order to decrease environmental pollution**
 - ❑ BURUNDI (Bujumbura): rehabilitation of the Butere's wastewater treatment plant
 - ❑ TANZANIA (Kigoma): improvement and strengthening of the solid waste and hospital waste management
 - ❑ ZAMBIA (Mpulungu): improvement and strengthening of the solid waste and hospital waste management
 - ❑ DRC (Uvira): improvement and strengthening of the solid waste and hospital waste management and improvement of the sanitation settings in the Uvira's prison
 - ❑ RWANDA (Cyangugu): elaboration of the Rusizi river sub-basin management plan and restoration and conservation of watersheds in the Rusizi river sub-basin

LATAWAMA regional project - Phase 1

- ❑ **RESULT 3: strengthening of the Lake Tanganyika Authority (LTA) role**
 - ❑ Establishment of partnerships with other regional organisations
 - ❑ Organisation of coordination meetings of the LTA organs
 - ❑ Capacity building of LTA staff

LAKE TANGANYIKA WATER MONITORING NETWORK



Lake Tanganyika Water Portal

- Reference laboratories
 - Bujumbura
 - Uvira
 - Kigoma
 - Mbulungu
- Coverage areas
- Projected reference laboratories (phase 2)

Lake Tanganyika Water Portal



LAKE TANGANYIKA WATER QUALITY PORTAL

| CONTACT | ABOUT | FR

LAKE TANGANYIKA AUTHORITY
AUTORITE DU LAC TANGANYIKA

Search by name

LAYERS

Overlays

- Stations
- Lakes
- Municipalities
- Catchments
- Countries

Basemaps

- Natural Earth
- Google Street Maps
- Google Satellite Maps

THEME MAPS

Biophysical parameters

- Total Nitrogen
- Total Phosphorus
- Turbidity
- Dissolved Oxygen
- XXXX

Water quality

- Swimming
- Fish farming
- XXXX
- XXXX



Transboundary Water Management

Opportunities	Challenges
Harmonised approach on different topics (water management, biodiversity protection, illegal fishery, etc.) and their issues	Regional authorities still dependant from their MS
Exchanges of data and information	Barriers on data collection and information sharing
Harmonised standards on water quality parameters	Reaching a consensus between different legal frameworks
Harmonised laws	Institutional/ political frictions between MS
Better addressing natural resources and ecosystem services protection in favour of lake inhabitants	Risk of overlapping and even conflicting mandates, roles and responsibilities between regional bodies
Strong and efficient regional authority	Coordination between 5 different EUDs, 2 regional authorities, several stakeholders
Added value of coordinated EU action	Efficiency of the implementing partner considering regional procurements, TVA, etc.

Identification of LATAWAMA - Phase 2

LATAWAMA 2 project – Expected results

- ❑ **RESULT 1:** Strengthening of the water quality management and monitoring system in the Lake Tanganyika basin (including equipment of new laboratories, new water-sample points, etc., with a particular attention to the South side of the Lake Tanganyika, Rusizi river and Lake Kivu)
- ❑ **RESULT 2:** Development of a water quantity management and monitoring system in the Lake Tanganyika basin (including a component of «applied research and development» → partnerships between Universities/ research centres North/South)
- ❑ **RESULT 3:** Management of solid and/or liquid wastes in the 5 towns of intervention (with a possible focus on Bukavu, border town of Cyangugu)
- ❑ **RESULT 4:** Institutional support to LTA and ABAKIR (regional authority in charge of the Lake Kivu and the Rusizi river) for guaranteeing the actions' sustainability



Budget UE: 27.000.000 EUR

Identification of LATAWAMA - Phase 2

TEI Transboundary Water Management

DRC



- AFD already implements a project on drinking water management

TANZANIA



- ENABEL Kigoma (???)

ZAMBIA



- GIZ already works in collaboration with WARMA (Water Resources Management Authority), partner of the LATAWAMA project



RWANDA



- GIZ already implements a project on Lake Kivu and Rusizi river water management
- The Netherlands implements a regional project on water, sanitation and agriculture (regional project in Uganda, DRC, Rwanda and Burundi)
- Sweden could be potentially interested

BURUNDI



- ENABEL Bujumbura (???)
- Funds from ORIO project (NL)

Thanks for your attention !

Contacts:

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Didier CADELLI (ENABEL): didier.cadelli@enabel.be

Questions & Answers

20 minutes

Kevin Chretien & Giorgia Donin

Guest speakers: Team Europe Initiatives on Transboundary Water Management in Africa and Water, Energy and Climate Change in Central Asia

European Commission, DG International Partnerships, Unit F2 – Environment, Sustainable Natural Resources

Kevin Chretien & Giorgia Donin

15+ yrs in low and high-income countries on basic services delivery and international water policies. Previous: French Ministry of foreign affairs, urban planning design offices, and international NGOs.

MSc Environment & Development King's College of London. 10+ yrs on water cooperation and project management related to transboundary basins & access to WASH in urban and rural contexts. Previous: UNICEF, environmental consultancy firms and JRC

Team Europe Initiative

Transboundary water management in Africa

Support to development and regional integration

#TEAMEUROPE



Objectives

Support water security in Africa and cross-sectoral achievement of 2030 Agenda and African Agenda 2063

SO1

Continental policies and strategies support transboundary water management

SO2

Institutional frameworks for cooperation and peer learning in place

SO3

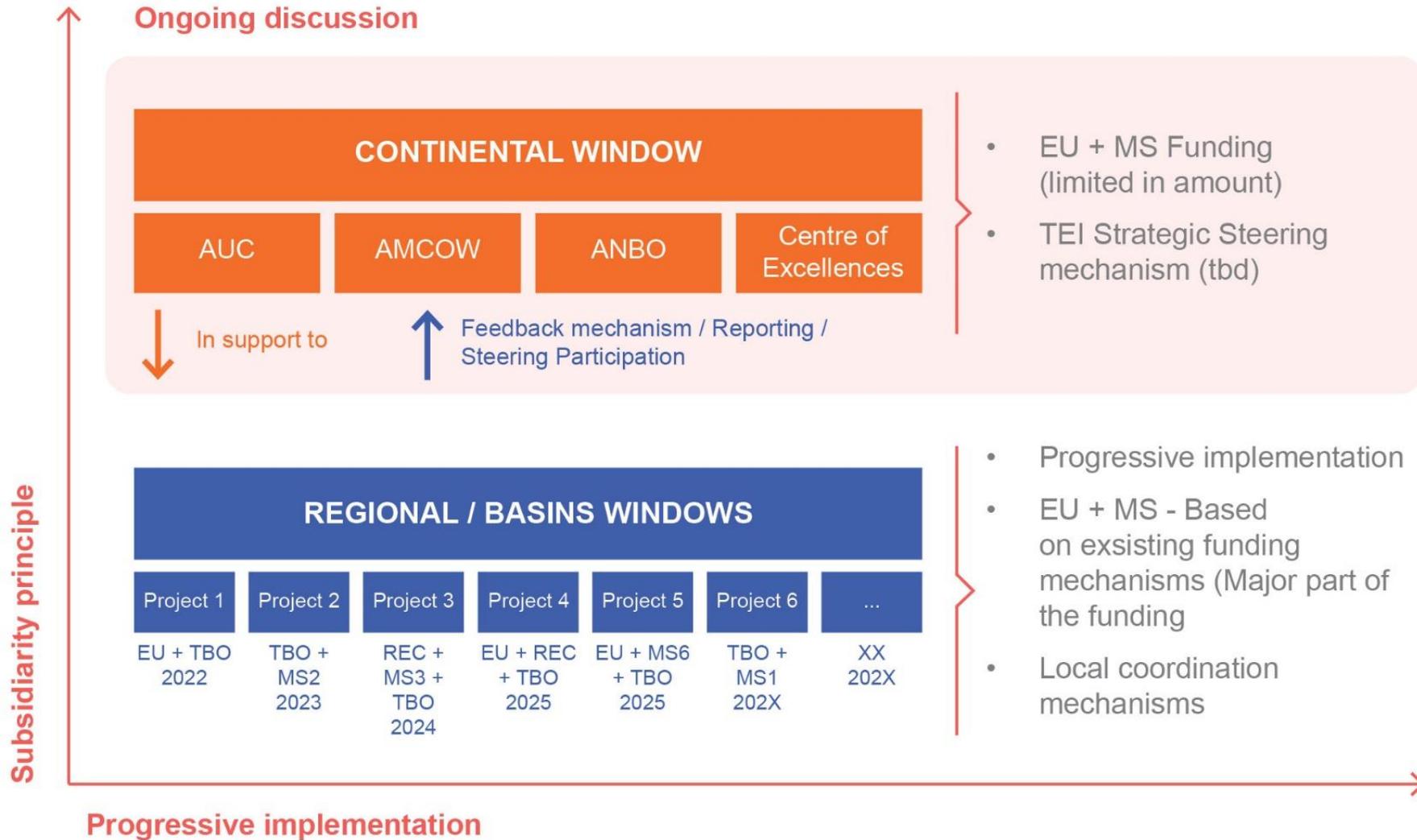
Improved transboundary water management promoted (IWRM, WEFE nexus)

SO4

Key transboundary investment projects identified

SO5

Continental, regional, and basin level support and actions for transboundary water management are advised by an adequate joint committee



Follow-up of existing EU initiatives

- Global – UNECE Water Convention
- Regional – ACEWATER III Support to Water Center of Excellences – AUDA NEPAD
- Regional – Great Green Wall

New EU initiatives (technical proposals)

- Global - Support to Transboundary basin organisation Twinning
- Regional – Strengthening of the pan-African architecture on water (AUC/AMCOW) - 2022
- Regional - Victoria Lake and Albert Lake (under preparation) - 2022
- Regional - Lake Tanganyika, Lake Kivu and Ruzizi river - 2023
- Regional - Senegal Gambia Rivers, and West Africa Rivers basin management - 2024
- Regional – Lake Chad basin - 2024
- Regional – Lake Turkana - 2024
- Regional – Manderia triangle - 2024
- Regional – Congo River - 2024



Team Europe Initiative on Water, Energy and Climate Change in Central Asia

Working together for a sustainable and just blue and green
transition

#TEAMEUROPE



1. Improved **regional cooperation and governance** effectively supports sustainable development in Central Asia

■ Water cooperation for sustainable development increased

■ Transition to renewable energy accelerated

■ Climate and environmental governance improved

2. Increased **investment** in a regionally integrated blue and green transition in Central Asia

■ More efficient and effective drinking water supply and sanitation

■ Greener and more integrated energy sector

■ More action on climate change and the environment

Approved EU contributions

- **Regional** Support to Sustainable Energy Connectivity in Central Asia (SECCA).
- **Tajikistan** Support to Energy Sector Reform Programme
- **Tajikistan** Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation in Rural Areas (approved, with MIP contribution and implemented in partnership with the World Bank)

Possible EU contributions

- Regional IFAS Reform
- Regional Main Intake Automatization in the Amu Darya Basin
- Regional policy dialogue support to IWRM in Central Asia
- Regional Dam Safety
- Regional Program on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
- Regional TEI Secretariat and Support to EU – Central Asia Platform and Working Group(s)

Revised proposed mechanism using existing EU - Central Asia structures

Level 1
Deputy Minister
and above

Political and intersectoral-level steering by EU-CA Platform on Environment, Energy and Water Cooperation

Every three years



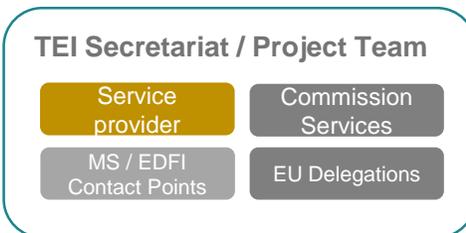
Level 2
Head of Dept.
and below

Technical and sectoral-level coordination by EU-CA Working Group on Water, Environment and Climate Change and Policy Dialogue on Sustainable Energy under SECCA

Once a year



Support



Questions & Answers

5 minutes

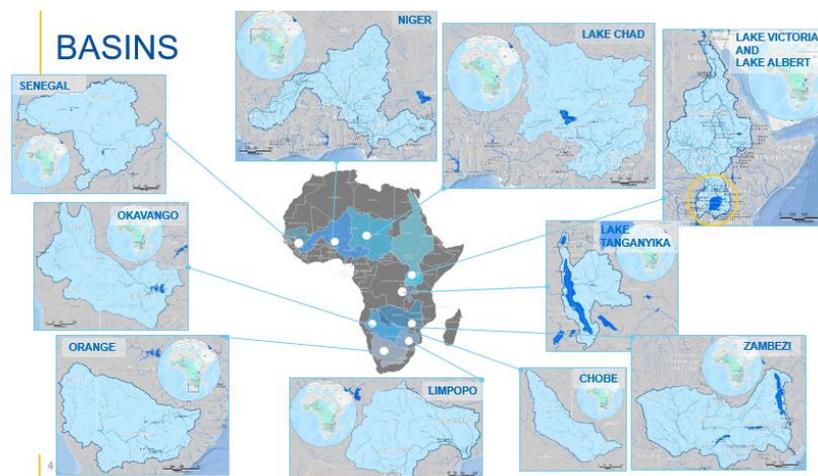
César Carmona-Moreno

Guest speaker: Interactive Mapping tool. Priorities and Challenges in Transboundary Basins in Africa

European Commission, Joint Research Center (JRC)

State of the Art: Priorities and Challenges in Transboundary Basins in Africa -Scientific Support

- **Initial assessment** of challenges and priorities in Africa's main transboundary river basins from a WEFE-Nexus perspective (JRC-INTPA-AU).
- **Objective:** to identify further areas of research in science, technology and innovation (STI) to enhance transboundary cooperation in water management.



- **10 African transboundary basins.**
- **6 WEFE Nexus main thematic areas:** Agriculture & Food Security; Hydrology; Water & Socioeconomic Issues; Water Demand & Availability; Climate Variability & Change; Water Quality, Health & Ecosystems; Water & Energy.



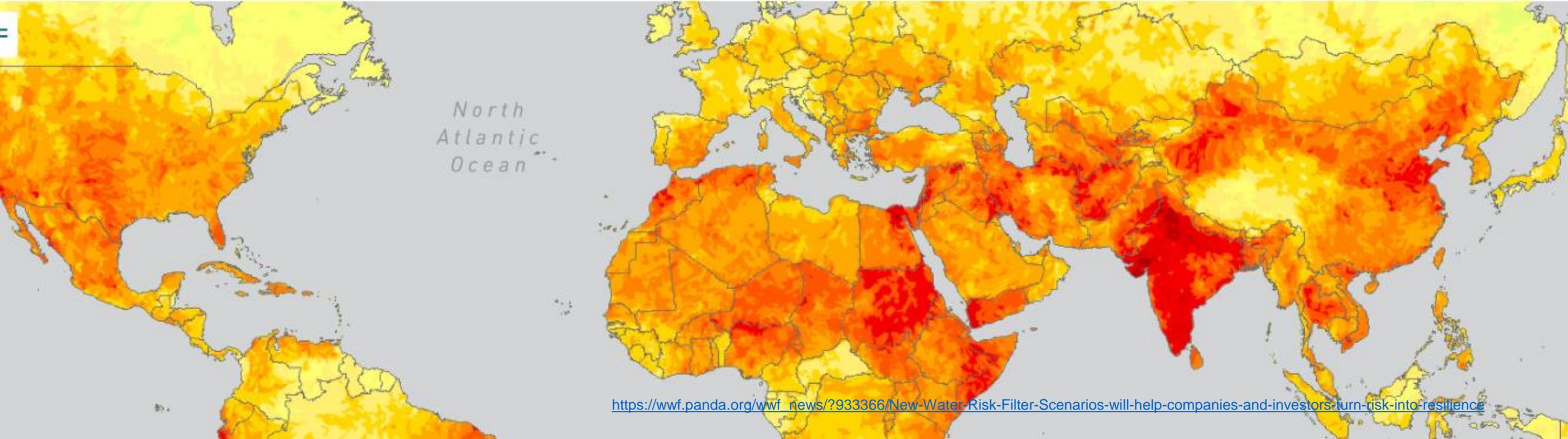
Questions & Answers

5 minutes

Arnaud de Vanssay

Closure

European Commission, DG International Partnerships, Unit F2 –
Environment, Sustainable Natural Resources



Question

How would you describe today's workshop? / What is your takeaway learning of the day?

Please type your thoughts...

Keep in touch



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Thank you



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Guido Schmidt

Background information (from DG ENV, September 2022) about adopted and upcoming EGD initiatives relevant for water

Adopted initiatives with relevance for water

Title	Reference & adoption
The European Green Deal	COM(2019) 640 final 11.12.2019
A new Circular Economy Action Plan - For a cleaner and more competitive Europe	COM(2020) 98 final 11.3.2020
Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives	COM(2020) 380 final 20.5.2020
A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system	COM(2020) 381 final 20.5.2020
Europe's moment: Repair and Prepare for the Next Generation	COM(2020) 456 final 27.5.2020
EU Strategy on Energy System Integration (Followed by 'A hydrogen strategy for a climate-neutral Europe')	COM(2020) 299 final 8.7.2020 COM(2020) 301 final 8.7.2020
Short-term EU health preparedness for COVID-19 outbreaks	COM(2020) 318 final 15.7.2020
Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy – Guidance to Member States Recovery and Resilience Plans	SWD(2020) 205 final 17.9.2020
Improving access to justice in environmental matters in the EU and its Member States (<i>Aarhus</i>)	COM(2020) 643 final 14.10.2020
General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 (<i>8th EAP</i>)	COM(2020) 652 final 14.10.2020
A Renovation Wave for Europe (<i>and statement on the New European Bauhaus</i>)	COM(2020) 662 final, 14.10.2020
EU strategy to reduce methane emissions	COM(2020) 663 final, 14.10.2020
Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability – Towards a Toxic-Free Environment	COM(2020) 667 final, 14.10.2020
New Consumer Agenda – Strengthening consumer resilience for sustainable recovery	COM(2020) 696 final, 13.11.2020
An EU Strategy to harness the potential of offshore renewable energy for a climate neutral Europe	COM(2020) 741 final, 19.11.2020
Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe (<i>and Update on the Strategic Approach to Pharmaceuticals in the Environment</i>)	COM(2020) 761 final, 25.11.2020
Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy – putting European transport on track for the future	COM(2020) 789 final, 9.12.2020
Forging a climate-resilient Europe – the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change	COM (2021) 82 final, 24.2.2021
Horizon Europe – The strategic plan 2021-2024	(--) 19.3.2021
EU Action Plan 'Towards Zero Pollution Action Plan for Air, Water and Soil' – A Pathway to a Healthy Planet for Healthy People	COM (2021) 140 final, 12.5.2021
A new approach for a sustainable blue economy in the EU – Transforming the EU's Blue Economy for a Sustainable Future	COM (2021) 240 final, 17.5.2021

Adopted initiatives with relevance for water

(1/4)

Title	Reference & date
Technical guidance on the application of ‘do no significant harm’ under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation	2021/C 58/01 12.2.2021
Action Plan for the development of Organic Production	COM(2021) 141 final 25.3.2021
Delegated act on taxonomy – Technical screening criteria for determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as contributing substantially to climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation and for determining whether that economic activity causes no significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives	Commisison Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2020/852, 4.6.2021
Cohesion policy (Legislative package)	Reg. (EU) 2021/1060 24.6.2021
Renewable Energy Directive	COM(2021) 557 final 14.7.2021
FuelEU maritime – Proposal for a Regulation on the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels in maritime transport and amending Directive 2009/16/EC	COM(2021) 562 final 14.7.2021

Adopted initiatives with relevance for water

(2/4)

Title	Reference & date
New EU Forest Strategy for 2030	COM(2021) 572 final 16.7.2021
CAP Strategic Plans	Reg. (EU) 2021/2115 2.12.2021
Proposal for a Directive on energy performance in buildings (recast)	COM(2021) 802 final 15.12.2021
Proposal for a Directive on the protection of the environment through criminal law and replacing Directive 2008/99/EC	COM(2021) 851 final 15.12.2021
<p>6th report on the implementation of the WFD, EQSD and FD Implementation of planned PoMs, New Priority Substances, Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments and Areas of Potential Significant Flood Risk</p> <p>European Overview - Implementation of planned Programmes of Measures and New Priority Substances (and Member State assessments)</p> <p>Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments and Areas of Potential Significant Flood Risk (and Member State assessments)</p> <p>Studies on (1) economic data, (2) climate change and floods and (3) agriculture and flood risk management</p>	<p>COM(2021) 970 final 15.12.2021</p> <p>SWD(2021) 970 final</p> <p>SWD(2021) 971 final</p>

Adopted initiatives with relevance for water

(3/4)

Title	Reference & date
Biodiversity Strategy 2030 – Barrier Removal for River Restoration	Guidance document 21.12.2021
Sustainable products initiative – Making sustainable products the norm <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="191 501 1742 549">▪ EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles<li data-bbox="191 572 1742 668">▪ Proposal for a Regulation establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements<li data-bbox="191 691 1742 843">▪ Proposal for a Directive on empowering consumers for the green transition through better protection against unfair practices and better information<li data-bbox="191 866 1742 962">▪ Proposal for a Regulation laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products<li data-bbox="191 985 1742 1033">▪ Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Working Plan for 2022-2024	COM(2022) 140 final 30.3.2022 COM(2022) 141 final COM(2022) 142 final COM(2022) 143 final COM(2022) 144 final C(2022) 2026 final

Adopted initiatives with relevance for water

(4/4)

Title	Reference & date
Proposal for a Directive amending the Industrial Emissions Directive Proposal for a Regulation on reporting of environmental data from industrial installations [E-PRTR] and establishing an Industrial Emissions Portal	COM(2022) 156 final 5.4.2022 COM(2022) 157 final
REPowerEU package: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ REPowerEU Plan ▪ Implementing the REPowerEU Action Plan: Investment needs, hydrogen accelerator and achieving the bio-methane targets ▪ EU 'Save Energy' ▪ Short-Term Energy Market Interventions and Long Term Improvements to the Electricity Market Design – a course for action ▪ EU Solar Energy Strategy ▪ EU external energy engagement in a changing world 	18.5.2022 COM(2022) 230 final SWD(2022) 230 final COM(2022) 240 final COM(2022) 236 final COM(2022) 221 final JOIN(2022) 23 final
Proposal for a Nature Restoration Law	COM(2022) 304 final 22.6.2022

Forthcoming initiatives

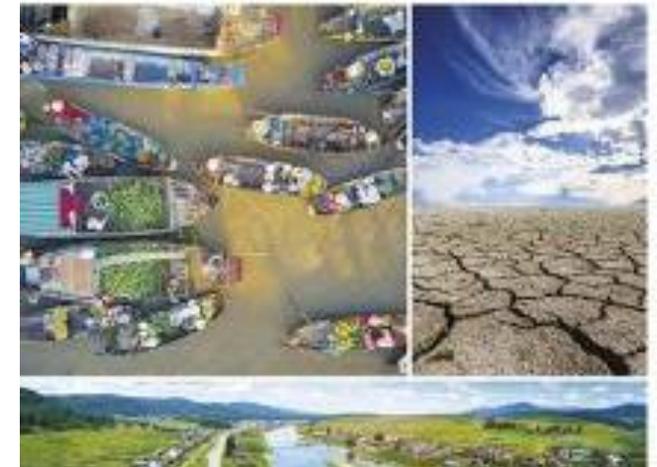
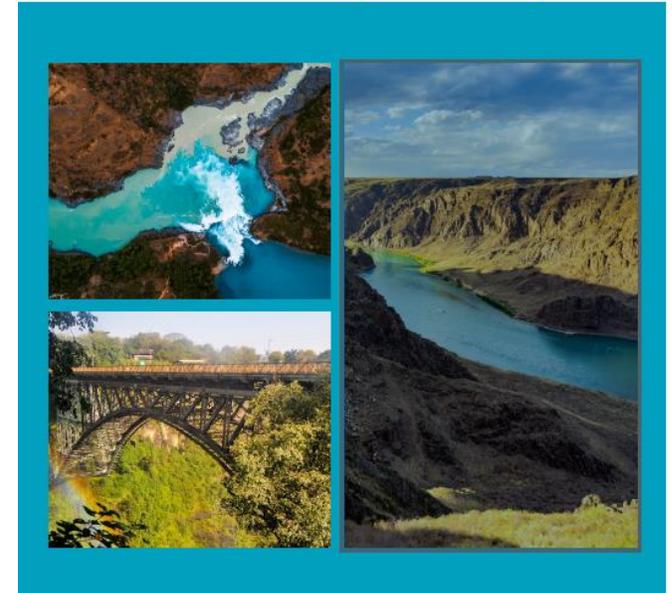
Initiative	Timing
Proposal for a Regulation on substantiating environmental claims using the Product/ Organisation Environmental Footprint methods (green claims)	Q3 2022
Revision of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive	Q4 2022
Integrated water management – revised lists of surface and groundwater pollutants	Q4 2022
Nutrients – Action plan for better management	Q4 2022
Protecting the marine environment – review of EU rules (Marine Strategy Framework Directive)	Q1 2023
Bathing water quality – review of EU rules	Q1 2023

Sonja Koeppel

Resource slides

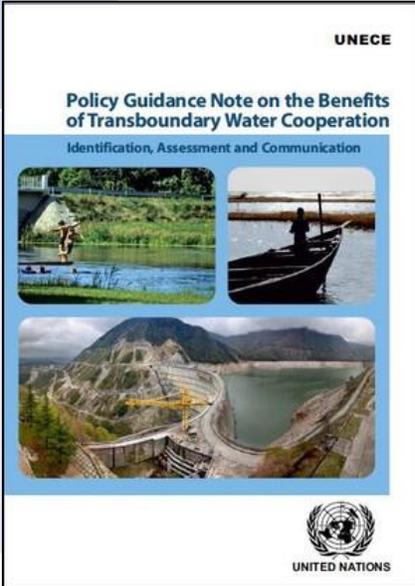
Examples of Convention tools & guidance docs for EU missions

- Practical Guide on the development of agreements and other arrangements for transboundary water cooperation
 - Aimed at supporting countries in the **design and drafting** of agreements or other arrangements for transboundary waters
 - Focus on **content and drafting options** rather than on process
 - Publication available here:
<https://unece.org/info/publications/pub/361821>
- Handbook on water allocation in a transboundary context
 - **A practical guide** providing an **overview of the key elements**, frameworks and modalities to consider in applying water allocation in transboundary contexts, with 46 exemplar case studies.
 - Explains how to develop **well designed, jointly agreed, adaptable and effective water allocation agreements**



Benefits of transboundary water cooperation

	Benefits for economic activities	Benefits beyond economic activities
From improved water management	<p>Economic benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded activity and productivity in economic sectors (agriculture, energy generation, nature-based tourism) Reduced cost of carrying out productive activities Reduced economic impacts of water-related hazards (floods, droughts) ... 	<p>Social and environmental benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health impacts from improved water quality Employment and reduced poverty impacts Improved access to services (electricity, water supply..) Preservation of cultural resources or recreational opportunities. Increased ecological integrity
From enhanced trust	<p>Regional economic cooperation benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of regional markets (for goods, services & labour) Increase in cross-border investments Development transnational infrastructure networks 	<p>Peace and security benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of international law Increased geopolitical stability New opportunities from increased trust Reduced risk and avoided cost of conflict Creation of shared basin identity



Protection of our environment

“Joining the Water Convention has led us to strengthen the ecosystem approach to water management, pollution prevention and control, monitoring and assessment of rivers and groundwater, sustainable flood prevention and public participation.”

Serigne Mbaye Thiam, Minister for Water and Sanitation of Senegal

Contributes to peace and stability

“The Water Convention is a vital instrument for managing and developing transboundary waters in peace and in trust.”

Cecilia Abena Dapaah, Minister of Sanitation and Water Resources of Ghana

The Water Convention:
30 Years of Impact and Achievements on the Ground



Past and potential economic benefits of transboundary water cooperation identified in seven basins through projects supported by the Water Convention

	Alazani/ Ganykh	Cubango- Okavango	Drina	North Western Sahara Aquifer	Sava	Sio-Malaba- Malakisi	Syr Darya
Development of agricultural sector (including fishing)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Development of tourism sector	•	•			•		•
Protection of existing economic activities (due to improved security in the supply of energy and/or water)			•	•		•	•
Cost savings (through improved development and management of water-related infrastructure)	•		•	•	•		
Reduced economic losses from floods or droughts	•	•	•		•		•
Increased land values along the river		•					
Attraction of investments in infrastructure projects (e.g. energy, irrigation, water, roads)		•				•	
Improved public finances (increased tax revenues, reduced public spending)		•				•	



Developing cooperative arrangements: Senegalo-Mauritanian Aquifer Basin (SMAB)

- Request by Senegal as new Party to Water Convention and following 2017 SDG indicator 6.5.2 exercise
- Regional Working Group established from countries (Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal) & RBOs - OMVS, OMVG. Country consultation meetings and regional meetings.
- Partners: Water Convention, Geneva Water Hub, IGRAC; EU and SDC (financing)
- Aim: Produce the project document and an action plan for establishing a sustainable mechanism for concerted management of SMAB
- 2021, at MOP9: Ministerial Declaration on the SMAB: commitment to establishing a legal and institutional framework

Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Jean-Baptiste Fauvel

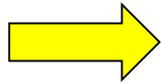
Resource slides

2 – International negotiations and agreements

In a bid to establish a permanent legal and institutional setup for Nile cooperation, political negotiations started in 1997:



They led to the drafting of the **Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA)**, which eventually is supposed to replace the 1929 and 1959 agreements.



To date, **6 countries have signed the CFA** (Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda) and **4 countries have ratified it** (Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda), with 6 ratifications needed for the agreement to enter into force ... but **Egypt and Sudan strongly oppose it**.



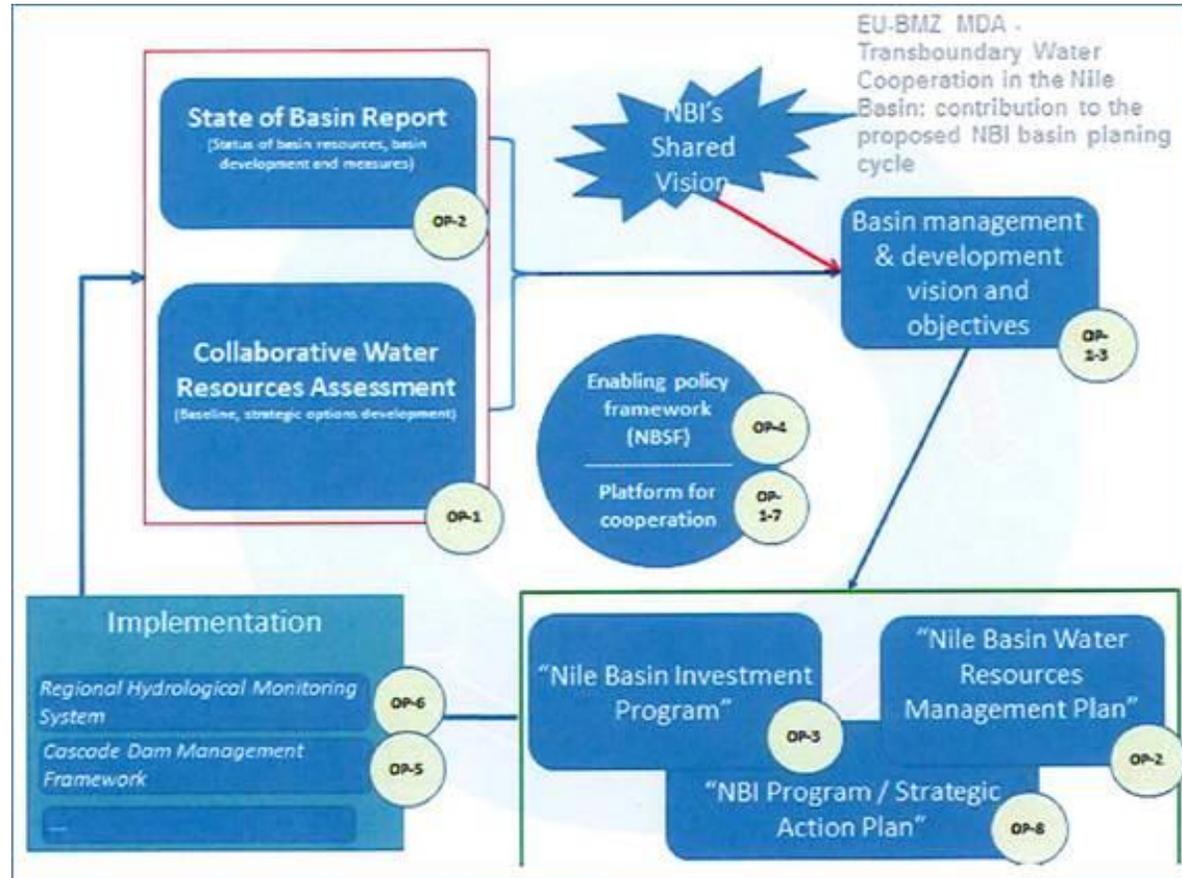
One way of moving forward might be through discussing the issue at **Heads of State and Government (HoSG)** level.



3 – Technical cooperation

The project addresses 2 key expectations of the riparian countries:

- **developing mechanisms for cooperative and knowledge-based water management** to avoid conflicts and sustain common resource,
- **enabling cooperative investments in water, energy and food security** to fully unlock the potential of the basin.



Main outputs

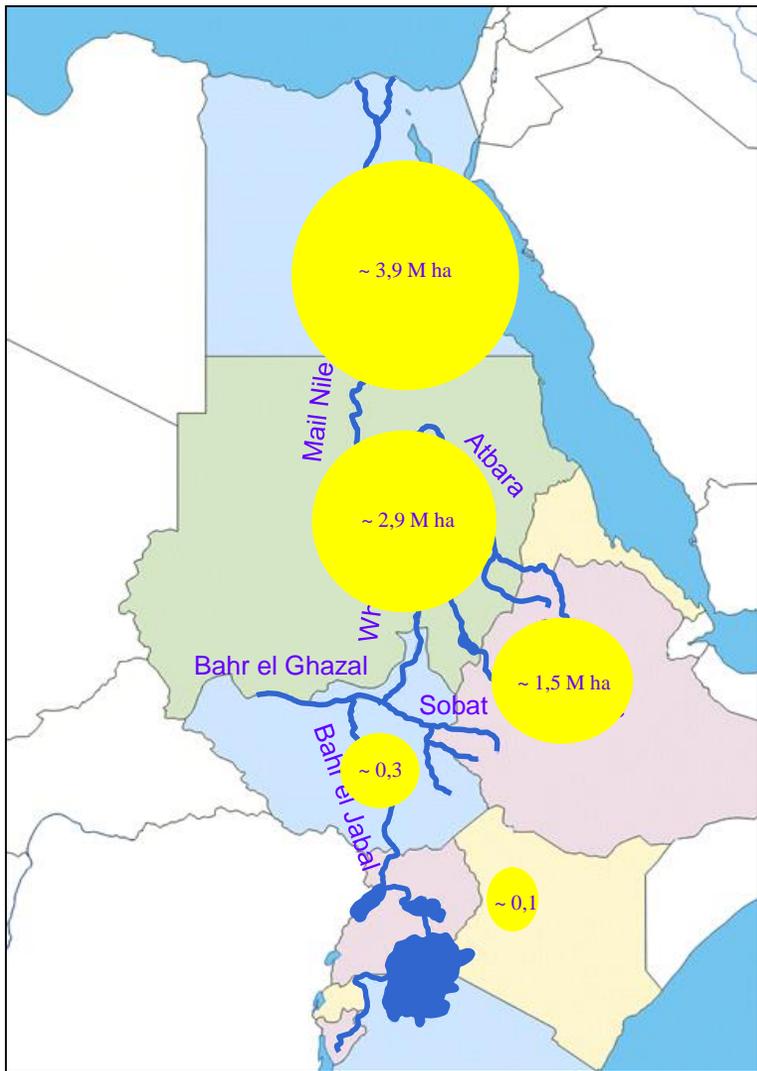


3 – Technical cooperation

- Output 0:** **Confidence building** among riparian States and support to country-led processes to address current differences around NBI and basin-wide cooperation.
- Output 1:** Joint development of **strategic options for improved basin-wide water resources management** based on a collaborative water resources assessment process focusing on the water, energy and food security nexus.
- Output 2:** Development of a basin **water resources management planning process** suitable for the context of the Nile Basin.
- Output 3:** Establishment of a **basin-wide multi-sectoral investment programme**, incorporating projects of regional significance assessed for climate resilience, cumulative effects and incorporation of a water, energy and security food nexus.
- Output 4:** Implementation of an **enabling policy and management framework** (Nile Basin Sustainability Framework – NBSF) for transboundary water cooperation.
- Output 5:** Development of a **joint strategy for coordinated management of cascade dams** in the Eastern Nile.
- Output 6:** Establishment of a basin-wide and jointly operated **hydro-meteorological network**.
- Output 7:** Development of a **broad public and political consensus on transboundary water cooperation** among the basin riparian states.
- Output 8:** Enhancement of **NBI's organisational capacities** to effectively manage its programmes.

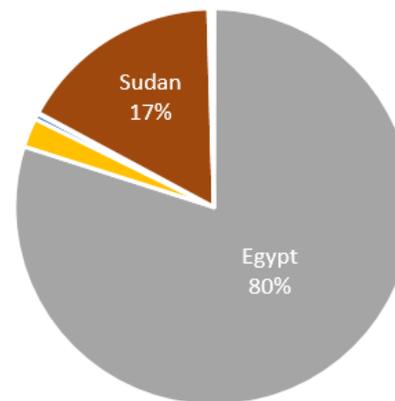


1 – The Nile River Basin



Current water demand

Estimated irrigation water demand (total ~ 83 bcm):



The basin's irrigated area is expected to increase from the current 5,4 M ha...

... to about 8,7 M by 2050!



3 – Technical cooperation



started in 1999



focuses on 3 main objectives:

- to provide a cooperation platform until a Nile River Basin Commission will be established
- to advance multi-country, multi-sector investment projects
- to support efficient, sustainable management and optimal utilisation of the Nile water resources

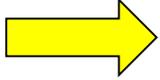


3 centres:

- Nile-SEC (Entebbe, Uganda)
- ENTRO (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)
- NELSAP-CU (Kigali, Rwanda)



2 – International negotiations and agreements

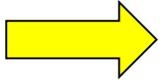


In the 1890s-1900s, Britain became the only legal user of the Nile's water.



In **1929**, Britain (as the colonial power in Sudan) and Egypt (independent since 1922) signed an agreement which, in virtue of Egypt's "natural and historical rights", foresaw the following:

- Egypt and Sudan would use **48** and **4 bcm** of the Nile's yearly flow respectively; during the dry season, all of the Nile's flow would be reserved for Egypt;
- Egypt would have unilateral construction, veto and upstream monitoring rights.



In **1959**, Egypt and Sudan (independent since 1956) signed a new agreement. The Nile's **84 bcm** yearly average flow at Aswan was to be divided the following way:

- evaporation in the then-not-yet-built Lake Nasser: **10 bcm**,
- **55,5 bcm** for Egypt (= 1929's 48 bcm + 7,5 bcm),
- **18,5 bcm** for Sudan (= 1929's 4 bcm + 14,5 bcm)...

... which meant **there was no water left for the remaining riparian countries.**



2 – International negotiations and agreements

Upstream countries have long challenged the validity of the 1929 and 1959 agreements on both:

- formal grounds
- substantive grounds



Meanwhile:

In 1997, the United Nations adopted the **Convention on the Law of Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses** (= the UN Watercourses Convention), which marks the consecration of the **Limited Territorial Sovereignty** doctrine. The **Limited Territorial Sovereignty** doctrine substitutes the **Equitable Utilization and Obligation not to Cause Significant Harm** principles for the absolute character of former doctrines.

UNECE's **Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes** (= the UNECE Water Convention) was adopted in 1992 in Helsinki. Its approach to transboundary water management issues is similar to that of the UN Watercourses Convention.



2 – International negotiations and agreements

Rebus sic stantibus (Latin for "things standing thus") is the legal doctrine allowing for treaties to become inapplicable because of a fundamental change of circumstances – essentially an "escape clause" that makes an exception to the general rule of *pacta sunt servanda* ("promises must be kept"). Now, circumstances, upstream countries argue, have changed a lot since 1929 and 1959: former British colonies have become independent, their water needs have increased drastically etc.

Res inter alios acta, aliis nec nocet nec prodest (Latin for "a thing done between others does not harm or benefit others") means that a contract cannot adversely affect the rights of one who is not a party to the contract. As to ***pacta tertiis nec nocent nec prosunt***, it's the principle that treaties do not impose any obligations, nor confer any rights, on third states. Now, upstream countries weren't parties to the 1929 and 1959 agreements, or at the time they were British colonies and they now dismiss any British commitments being automatically devolved to them: to the ***Universal Succession Doctrine*** (whereby newly independent states inherit the agreements of their colonial predecessors), they oppose the ***Clean Slate Doctrine of Succession*** (newly independent states do not inherit the agreements of their colonial predecessors) or the ***Nyerere Doctrine of State Succession*** (international agreements dating back to colonial times should be re-negotiated when a state becomes independent).



2 – International negotiations and agreements

Harmon Doctrine (upstream water users have the right to do whatever they want with the water in their territory no matter what harm it causes to downstream users) vs **prior appropriation** (Egypt has been the sole user of the Nile's water for about 4000 years)

Absolute Territorial Sovereignty (= Harmon doctrine: every state enjoys absolute and exclusive sovereign rights to water within its own territory) vs **Absolute Territorial Integrity** (an upstream riparian state cannot undertake any development which would affect the waters or the course of an international watercourse, unless downstream riparians give their consent)



2 – International negotiations and agreements



Party to Water Convention (1992) – 46

Party to Watercourses Convention (1997) – 37

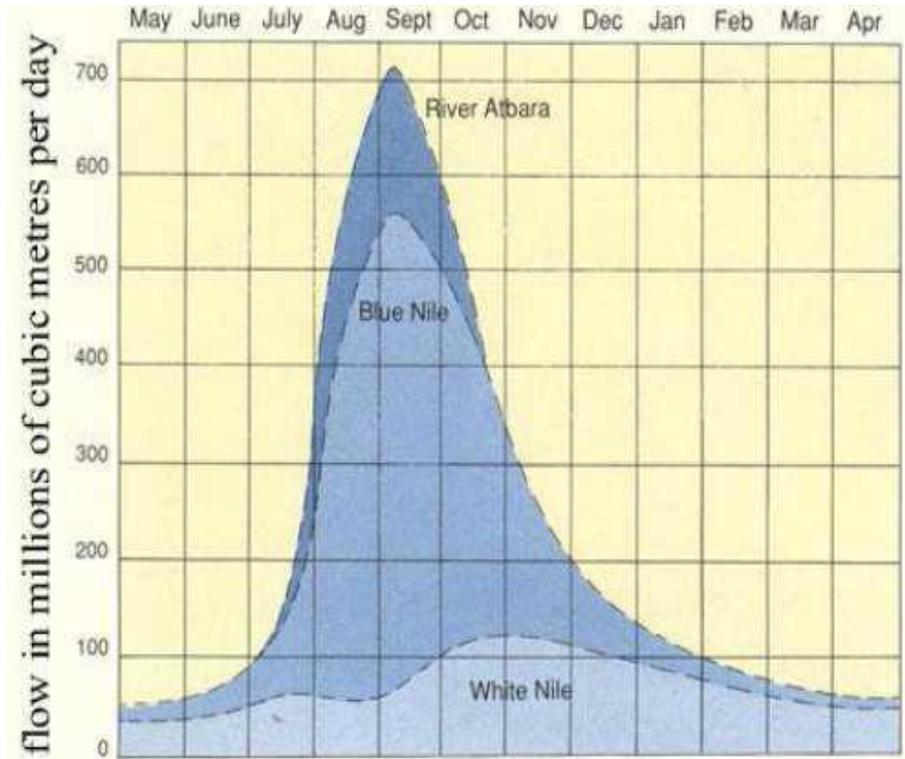
Party to both Conventions – 18

	1997 Watercourses Convention	1992 Water Convention	Cooperative Framework Agreement
Equitable & reasonable utilisation	Arts.5, 6	Art.2(2) (c)	Arts. 3(4), 4
Prevention of transboundary harm	Art.7	Art. 2(1)	Arts. 3(5), 5, 11
Cooperation	Art.8	Art. 2(6)	Art. 3(1)
Environment / ecosystems	Arts. 20-23	Art. 2 (d)	Arts. 3(7), 6
Notify / consult / negotiate	Art.11-19	Art.10	Art. 8
Exchange information & data	Art. 8	Arts 6, 9(2)(c), 9(2)(h), 9(2)(i), Art. 13)	Arts. 3(10), 7
Dispute settlement	Arts.30-33	Art.22	Art. 34

The CFA's article 14b foresees that member countries will work together (...) *not to significantly affect the water security of any other Nile Basin State* – a wording that Egypt and Sudan fear opens the door to significant reductions of their water shares. Instead, they want the article to read: (...) *not to adversely affect the water security and current uses and rights of any other Nile Basin States.*



1 – The Nile River Basin



~ 84 bcm at Aswan, of which:

~ 57% coming from the **Blue Nile river**

~ 13% coming from the **Atbara-Tekeze river**

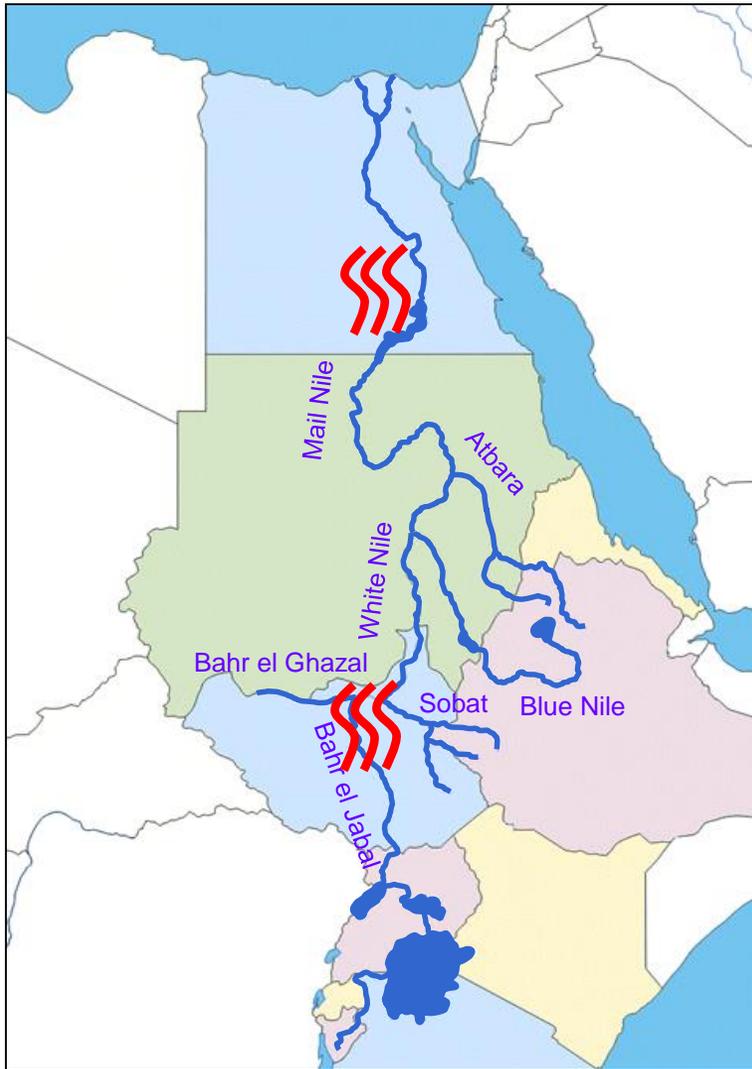
~ 30% coming from the White Nile:

~ 15% **Sobat river**

~ 15% **Great Lakes**



1 – The Nile River Basin



10-15 bcm?



and Eritrea

- the Sobat river



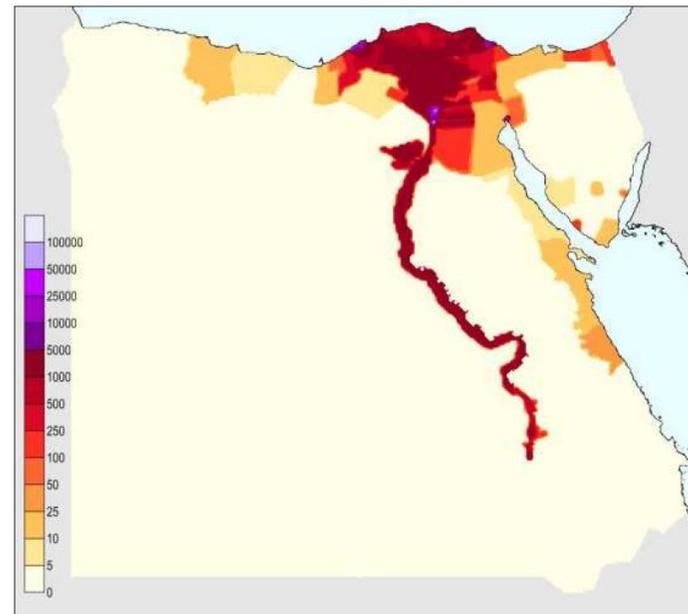
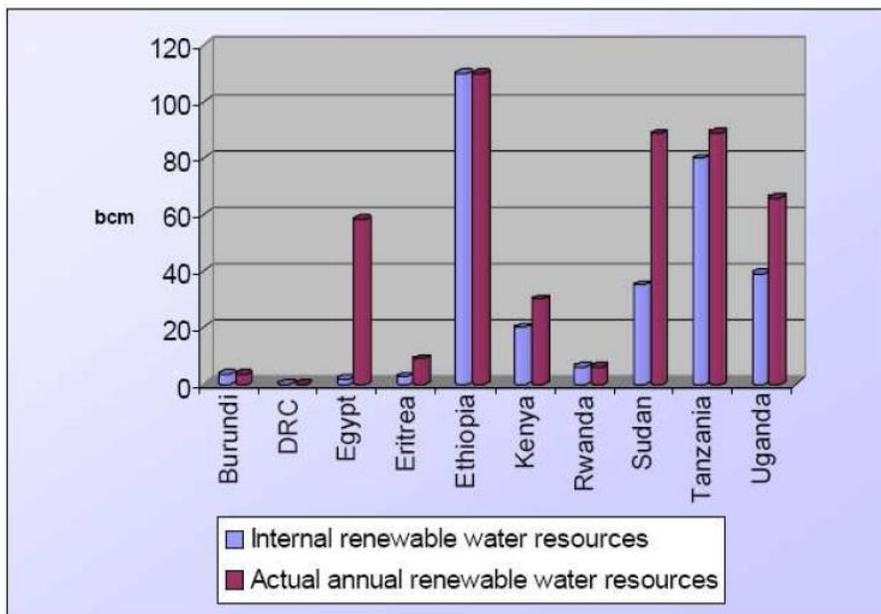
15-30 bcm?



region



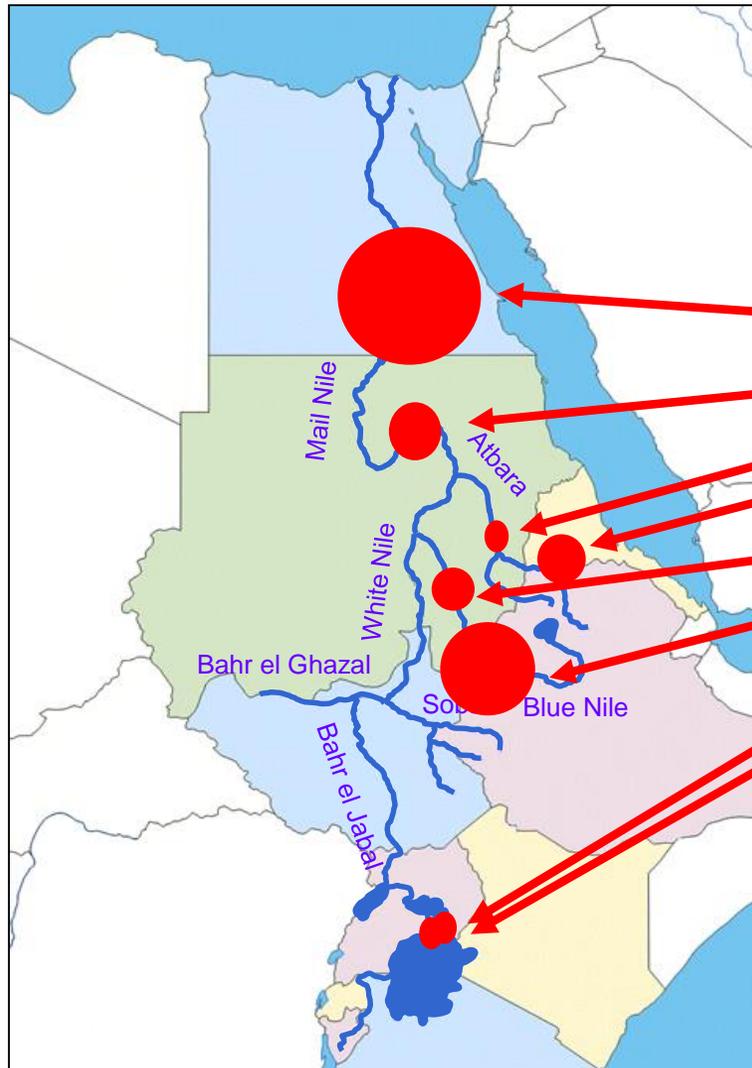
1 – The Nile River Basin



Population density of Egypt in 2010,
measured in persons per km²



1 – The Nile River Basin



Current water demand

Total dam storage capacity:

High Aswan	~ 169 bcm
Merowe	~ 12 bcm
Khasm el-Girba	~ 1 bcm
Tekeze	~ 9 bcm
Sennar	~ 0,05 bcm
Roseires	~ 6 bcm
GERD (under construction)	~ 75 bcm
Bujagali	~ 0,75 bcm
Owen Falls	~ negligible

Total (without GERD) ~ 200 bcm

... to double to ~ 400 bcm by 2050 !

