

**RIVER NILE BASIN INITIATIVE AND REGIONAL COOPERATION IN
MANAGEMENT OF RIVER NILE WATER RESOURCES**

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DECLARATION

This Project report is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University.

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DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this project to my family whose support encouraged me get through my studies I am grateful. Thank you.

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I would like to thank my supervisor Dr. Joseph Wasonga whose wit, intellect and endless support given throughout the entire writing process of this project. Thank you.

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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

CFA:	Comprehensive Framework Agreement
CIWA:	Cooperation & International Waters in Africa
ENCOM:	Eastern Nile Council of Ministers
GEF:	Global Environmental Facility
GWP:	Global Water Partnership
IBC:	International Boundary Commission
IBWC:	International Boundary & Water Commission
JPM:	Joint Multipurpose Program
NBI:	Nile Basin Initiative
Nile-COM:	Nile Council of Ministers
Nile-TAC:	Nile Technical Advisory Committee
NRB:	Nile River Basin
NRBAP:	Nile River Basin Action Plan
RBOs:	Transnational River Basin Organizations
SAPs:	Subsidiary Action Programs
SVP:	Shared Vision Program
SDBS:	Socioeconomic Development and Benefit Sharing
TECCONILE:	Technical Committee for the Promotion of Development & Environmental
UNESCO:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Regional Cooperation is the capacity of the state to drive the cooperation method by initiating her legitimacy both at reception and the whole region.

Resource management is the efficient and effective development of an organization's resources when they are needed.

Riparian is the interface between land and a river or stream.

Treaty is a formal, legally binding written agreement between actors in international law. It is usually made by and between sovereign states, but can include international organizations, individuals, business entities, and other legal persons.

Watercourse is an artificial or natural channel through which water flows.

ABSTRACT

The research aimed to assess how well the NBI promote regional collaboration in managing the River Nile's water resources. The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) was evaluated for its contribution to fostering collaboration and ensuring water availability. In particular, the NBI was assessed for its contribution to identifying the difficulties originating from River Nile basin cooperation. By claiming that democratic governments are very reluctant to fight with one another and often have a more robust potential for working together, hence the research used liberalism theory. Specifically, there are three objectives sought which were to explore the actors and issues that relate to river Nile waters, to establish the issues arising from River Nile basin cooperation and to assess the role of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) in promoting cooperation and water security. According to the findings, factors that influence collaboration or dispute include uneven allocation of basin resources, which results in impoverishment, accelerated urbanization, which raises the demand for basin resources, dry seasons, which put additional strain on basin resources; and technological advances and industrialization, which increase demand for basin resources. Disputes over natural resource concerns, dams, reservoirs, and other large-scale projects, together with financial and societal disarray, were also discovered to contribute to disputes in the area. Additionally, research into problems related to the Nile River found that poverty, the loss of social facilities that support health, the misallocation of human and financial resources, and forced migration are the significant causes of conflict. Lastly, it was discovered that the function of NBI in ensuring water availability requires an active partnership among the nations, which is a possibility and a potential source of engagement. Encouraging peaceful methods of settling conflicts over basin resources is also a good idea. The research outcome advised creating administrative capacity-building initiatives, crafting agreements with acceptable parameters for reservation, and recognizing the advantages of shared natural resource stewardship.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The study aimed to discuss regional collaboration in the Nile River water resources. It was primarily concerned with examining the parties and concerns surrounding the Nile River, identifying the problems associated with collaboration within the Nile Basin, and evaluating the NBI's contribution to cooperation and securing water supply. The study's history, objectives, study queries, scope of the study and justification were all discussed in chapter one.

1.1 Background to the Study

Rivers contain fundamental natural resources that support many lives across the planet. There has been a discussion in science and the political landscape on how cooperation can be reached on resource management. The rationales for the debate are the anticipated effects of the growth of the world population, socio-economic development and climate fluctuation on water masses. Notably, the above results will exert pressure on water basins, creating water shortages and forcing countries with riparian lands to share water resources equitably with non-riparian countries. For this reason, international organizations and financial institutions have set up initiatives to facilitate the sharing of transboundary knowledge development and utilization, capacity building and putting cross-border and coordination mechanisms across the border. Some organizations that have enabled the establishment of initiatives include Global Environmental Facility (GEF), Global Water Partnership (GWP) and World Bank. Besides, programs are established to deal with riparian countries to enhance cooperation and commonness in the 286 cross-border river basins across the globe. Such programs include UNESCO's

Potential Conflict to Cooperation Potential Program (UNESCO, 2004), Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA), and Transboundary Water Assessment Programme.

The refutable horrible water situations show that water sources can be instrumental in global cooperation (Wolf, 1998). According to Zeitoun and Mirumachi (2008), conflicts can be realized in various levels of collaboration in the transboundary waters ranging from stymied fuming to public displays of hostility.

Equally, the complications aligned to climatic change, ecosystems, politics, culture and defined economies, the transboundary water regulations are deemed to play a major role in conflict prevention or management (Yoffe et al., 2004). For example, sharing border water between Mexico and the United States has been a serious issue for years, adversely affecting the relationship between the two countries.

At the beginning of 1848, various consensuses were sought to depict the border location. Towards the end of the 19th Century, the two countries agreed to be bound by the Convention of March 1, 1889. The convention established International Boundary Commission (IBC) to rub on agreements involving borders. In early 1906, water distribution between the two countries began according to their agreements. The Rio Grande was agreed to be shared for irrigation purposes in El Paso, Texas. Also, in 1944, the two bordering countries (Mexico and the US) decided to use Colorado waters, the Tijuana rivers and the Rio Grande, conferring hereinafter Treaty or 1944 Water Treaty (Martinez, 2013).

Another example in Africa is the Mano River Basin (MRB), involving four West African countries, including Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Ivory Coast, which has flickered

violence for over a decade. The strength of the conflict is instigated by the porous border, which eases the flow of weapons into and out of the fighters and the movement of the combatants across the border. In addition, the porous borders have facilitated improper exploitation of resources (Afolabi, 2017). The common porous borders, greed for power, and long-developed tensions due to unresolved conflicts of long-standing and lack of electoral democracy have created more hostility breaching social and economic stability in the region (Small Arms Survey, 2004; UNDP, 2006). However, hostilities in Mano River Basin have been ended by peace-making agencies ranging from international religious and civil societies to regional and international institutions and organizations.

In Africa, regionalism scholars argue that for successful regional cooperation to be realized, there should be a balance on both sides. One side has a hegemon in the region leading the cooperation process, whereas the other side eludes from hovering fear amongst other states of the hegemon. In the long run, cooperation should provide equal benefits to all countries involved (Clapham, 1996). To set up robust leadership in the region calls for political and socio-economic instruments to inspire other countries, bringing internal cohesion between the African countries, including Sudan and Ethiopia. Therefore, any state within the region should establish itself within its territory (Clapham, 1996: 122). Cooperation within the region entirely depends on the conduct of the member states.

Regionally, fruitful cooperation depends on merging the member states' local policies with their preferences (Hurrell, 1995). Thus, it helps to create mutual gains and rewards, influencing each state to recognize its goals by changing them to favor other member states concerning dividends or profits expected from them (Söderbaum and Granit, 2014).

In return, these member states eventually agree to cooperate, and their national objectives are enhanced through this cooperation giving rise to positive results.

Like other river basins founded on the transboundary, the Nile River Basin calls for problematic joint action. The hunting by each nation to meet its agendas on the shared basin will yield only optimal benefits to some countries (Waterbury, 2002). The states involved in the Nile River Basin their stakes or interests that differ from one state to another leading to antagonistic anticipations of cooperation. Although underhand development is experienced within the basin, the River Nile riparian states offer numerous cooperation challenges. The intention of each state to make the best use of the basin influences the powerful unilateral exploitation of resources (Lowi, 1993).

1.1.1 River Nile Basin

The Nile River is known to be the longest, connecting eleven countries, including South Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Egypt, Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Sudan and Eritrea. It has a very large water catchment area and carries a huge water volume at the watercourse (Tadesse, 2010). All countries connected to the Nile River basin depend on it as the major water source for renewable water supplies hence promoting water security. The countries also use the basin for irrigation to facilitate food production through agriculture. There are two tributaries along River Nile, the White Nile, and the Blue Nile. The origin of the latter is Lake Tana in Ethiopia, while that of the White Nile is in Lake Victoria and the mountains of Rwanda, Burundi and DRC. The White Nile meet with the Blue Nile in Sudan at a place known as Khartoum, resulting in the renowned major Nile. The Nile flows to the Mediterranean Sea through Egypt.

Since the upstream countries of the River Nile support the development of hydroelectric operations, downstream countries such as Egypt heavily rely on providing Nile waters. Therefore, the downstream rights are referenced to the historical rights granted during the colonial period. Further to this, there is a high chance of interstate disputes rising due to the high population mounting more pressure on the world's low water supply (Conca et al., 2006, cited by Paisley & Henshaw, 2013).

The Nile basin stretches to cover various natural features such as mountains, woodlands, wetlands, deserts, tropical deserts and savannas (World Bank, 2008). It has greatly supported the human settlement, civilization, centuries of development and cultural diversification. The Nile is extremely important for the basin states' economic growth and for providing people with livelihoods.

The Nile basin countries experience varying climates and are divided into downstream and upstream countries. Two water zones of the basin further subdivide lands upstream, including Uganda, Eritrea, Tanzania, Rwanda, Kenya, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (Martens, 2011).

For many decades, there have been many compounded challenges faced by the people living next to the Nile Basin. Some of these challenges are political, social, economic and environmental. The issues brought by the above challenges range from food insecurity, poverty, floods, droughts, control and usage of river Nile waters, poor sanitary services, water shortage, undependable electricity, and environmental degradation, among others (World Bank, 2008, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development World Bank, 2003a). Thus, all the immediate states neighboring the Nile basin have agreed to cooperate to have the best use of the waters through instituting proper management

mechanisms. Proper management is believed in bringing the joint Nile basin sustainability and helping in achieving benefits for both the downstream and upstream countries. Even though cooperation within the Nile basin exists, there is still more to be done to settle disputes that have been discussed several. The Nile basin management cooperation needs to be improved with many challenges, making it one of the agendas addressed in the worldwide international water agenda (World Bank, 2003a, 2004a).

In the twentieth century, the upstream countries in the Nile basin faced challenges such as internal strife, external pressures and economic restrictions preventing them from developing their water resources. Nevertheless, these countries have achieved increasing population growth, political consolidation and economic development over the last decade. In addition, they have earned benefits due to geopolitical changes in the form of substituting capital resources with major infrastructure investments (IDS, 2013). With the increased energy requirement, arable surfaces and enhanced water exploitation opportunities, the upstream countries have ambitiously launched development projects in the Nile and along its tributaries (Link et al., 2012). Ethiopia occupies a strategic position whereby its highland contributes close to 86 percent of the Nile's water (Swain, 2011). With rapid population growth and economic growth, Ethiopia is motivated to venture into large-scale production of hydro-energy and irrigation (Gebreluel, 2014). Similarly, other upstream countries have the same development plans as Ethiopia, thence the water utilization prospects in the future trigger serious worries the countries on downstream like Egypt and Sudan (Pearce, 2015; Link et al., 2012; Swain, 2011). Therefore, the Nile basin countries' integration is purportedly to achieve without discrimination lasting sustainable development and enhanced usage of land (World Bank, 2008:2.).

1.1.2 The Nile Basin Initiative

The NRB has eleven countries. Ten established NBI in 1999 as a program to facilitate the sustainable use of resources among member states and promote economic integration (Klaphake, 2005, 2007). The frameworks were set by this initiative to solve political and social problems the Nile basin countries face. Previously there were attempts, for instance, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), World Bank, and UNDP, to unite these states before NBI came into existence.

In November 2008, the NBI member states began negotiations over the benefits that could be earned from the effective united management of the Nile through regional cooperation. Consequently, Nile-COM established mechanisms of transitional integration in Tanzania. Later, it transformed to form NBI. The secretariat for the program was transferred to Uganda under the director's control (Schmeier, 2010). The primary plan of NBI was to alleviate poverty and improve economic and political stability, social integration and cooperation enhancement among the member states, facilitate optimum water resources' usage and secure water resources of the Nile with equitability and sustainability.

For implementation and achieving the objectives as stated in NBI, the Nile River riparian countries developed a strategic action plan comprised of two sub-plans, Shared Vision Program (SVP) and Subsidiary Action Programs (SAPs) (World Bank, 2008:2-3; 2003a:5-8). The NBI and the two strategic sub-programs are determined to foster regional integration. Nile River sustained expansion and promoted regional cooperation within the affiliate states. It has the Nile-COM and Nile-TAC, whose memberships come from the affiliate countries. The strategic action plan of NBI is a milestone in managing

River Nile water resources. The program tries to expound on the knowledge and critically determine the tools for shared water resource management through all sectors.

Even though there is yet to be a fully attained common vision SVP, its 'Applied Training Project' has positively affected the ministry of Water Resources in Egypt. The legitimacy of the positive impact follows the confirmation by the General Director of Egypt on behalf of Nile Water and other international Waters (NBI, 2011).

The NBI operates under three fundamental purposes for the joint vision process to give a particular result. The three essential purposes included the promotion of regional basin cooperation, management and development of water resources leading to crucial projects (NBI, 2014, cited by Cascao & Nicol, 2016). The Nile-SEC, the secretariat of NBI, is responsible for administrating the Nile Cooperation for Results Project (NCORE). The role of NCORE is managing a watershed and participating in small-scale hydropower, irrigation and drinking water.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The importance of natural resources is felt all across the globe. As consumption from drastically expanding countries rises, non-renewable resource availability drops, as well as renewable resource yields reach the highest feasible yield scales, resource-rich nations do indeed fare better than those with fewer resources. The eleven riparian countries that share the Nile River basin benefit economically from its abundant resources, such as water, fish, and rich ground for towns. Nations in this area may cooperate and avoid disputes by joining forces to handle shared wealth since equitable resource allocation in the Nile River basin necessitates cooperative oversight and collaboration. Disputes over the Nile's water supplies continue to exist, and they are immensely worrying since they

produce an anxiety that might lead to the expansion of socioeconomic and political upheaval.

With the idea that certain countries do not have equal access, some of these difficulties arise over sovereignty and appropriate exploitation of the Nile's water resources. For example, the downstream countries are concerned that the upstream countries' actions are undermining their rights in the shared water and that they may implement any initiative without consulting them. Several cooperation treaties have been in place throughout the years to assist this since, the nations of Nile basin consider that all resources, particularly water, should be shared equally. With such accords, countries collaborate to find a morally righteous paradigm for the appropriate administration of the Nile River's water resources to prevent potential disputes. In fact, conflicts over natural resources have a history of escalating when they are shared among many players or on the periphery, typically over issues related to management and use.

Over time, the Nile has been seen as both a valuable source of strife between nations and a wealthy engine for expansion in the basin nations. On the other hand, since it is a communal natural resource, it has sparked collaboration among the Nile basin regions to promote fair and ecological usage. Thus, this research evaluated the effectiveness of NBI concerning regional cooperation in managing the River Nile's water resources.

1.3 General Objective and Specific Objectives

The specific objective of this research was to evaluate the effectiveness of NBI concerning regional cooperation in managing River Nile water resources.

The research also endeavors to attain the following general objectives:

- i. To explore the actors and issues that relate to river Nile waters.

- ii. To establish the issues arising from River Nile basin cooperation.
- iii. To assess the role of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) in promoting cooperation and water security.

1.4 Research Questions

The research study aims to uncover the answers and solutions to the following questions;

- i. What are the actors and issues that relate to river Nile waters?
- ii. What are the issues arising from River Nile basin cooperation?
- iii. How does NBI promote cooperation and water security in the Nile river?

1.5 Justification and Significance of the Study

The research's results underline the significance of NBI and the part it plays in managing the Nile's water resources, but they also draw attention to the difficulties encountered and the ways in which a variety of strategies are utilized to promote regional cooperation among the riparian nations. The research also emphasizes the manner in which riparian states work to advance their national objectives without having to employ force.

However, based on the implementation of policies, this research aided in redesigning the water usage policies, including regional cooperation. The entire concept was to create a framework that would help the eleven Nile water countries transform the social-economic and political continuum to have equal benefits. To inspire the spirit of having the cooperation of value that promotes understanding between the eleven states. The research aided in the effectiveness of NBI concerning regional Cooperation in managing River Nile water resources.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The research spans the years 2011-2019, illustrating the attempts made by both riparian governments to find an agreement for improved oversight of the Nile's water, which led to a surge in political interactions over the Nile, the outcomes of which have a significant influence on the public's standard of life. Although, issues associate with management of the Nile have been there for decades. This particular research focuses in the time when Nile Basin Initiative was established. Also, the study concentrated entirely on the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) for descriptive study to yield accurate results. It illuminates and fosters a deeper understanding of today's initiative situation and positions of the basin states, which explain the ancient nature and origin of cooperation in managing river Nile water resources.

1.7 Limitations and Delimitations

The research study focused on the NBI as a collective program that brings togetherness to the eleven countries. The research study was wide and could be found in different locations; thus, the study was not necessarily located in a specific location as there are experts with information. On the other hand, the researcher encountered some challenges in interviewing and seeking information from unwilling respondents. The researcher overcame this issue by making it obvious to the participants that the study was mostly academic in nature and that providing the requested data would not jeopardize them in any manner. Additionally, the majority of the participants had hectic work schedules that made it necessary for the researcher to extend the time given to them for completing the surveys. This turned out perfectly since the interview guides were all perfectly filled out. It should be emphasized that the responses offered by the participants had a major role in

determining how accurately the information was obtained. As a result, the respondents had to provide truthful and precise answers to the questions. In order to overcome this constraint, the researcher offered explanations if respondents had trouble understanding the question. Lastly, the researcher faced financial constraints when conducting the research, limiting it to Kenya and relying on secondary data.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter aimed to collect data from secondary sources such as organizational documents, the information provided on conferences, journals, books and other crucial academic materials relevant to the research topic. It helped the researcher uncover insights into the NBI and the effects on regional cooperation with respect to managing River Nile water resources. The literature review explicitly highlighted related cooperation and the arguments supporting or against the equal distribution of water resources.

2.1.1 Exploring the actors and issues that relate to river Nile waters.

During the pre-colonial period, some European countries took serious developments in the agreement of transboundary water implementation. The main aim they agreed on of the developments was to ensure fair water allocation among the African population and maximize the European colonies' objectives. The Europeans who settled boundaries between their territories were because of the dominations they had made due to the agreements. However, these agreements made some colonizers more dominant (Kimenyi & Mbaku, 2015). For instance, the British Nile imperialism shows a hydrological example: the British took advances among their colonies, tropical Africa from Egypt, to expand their territories. The hydrological relation was a commercial expansion that the British essentially used to conquer Egypt by controlling the Nile upstream water. The British gained an economic interest in Egypt because of the importance of the river Nile water. The Nile River provided London with a rational economic and geopolitical argument for that full control of Egypt (Tvedt, 2011).

Various riparian states signed treaties along the Nile in the colonial and postcolonial periods. These treaties greatly influenced the colonizer states' position as they engaged in the Nile basin politics. So, there is a need to explore the full extent of the treaties signed as a convenient way of uncovering the full potential of existing treaties. This effort by the signed treaties is to resolve issues surrounding the Nile basin. The treaties also play a crucial role in the conduct of international relations; they are a foundation of international law and order. The process does not refute that states depend on each other for support and service for their national interest (Kaguchia, 2012).

The development of the Nile basin's water management systems is traceable back to the endeavors of Egypt. The lower riparian Egyptian community relies on the Nile waters for its exclusive use. For the benefit of Egypt during the colonial and postcolonial periods, the British had powers that controlled a greater part of the Nile basin countries, so they set ways and means to secure the waters (Kasimbazi, 2010).

During the early 1900s, gnawing the inadequacy of cotton in the world, the market put an extremely large weight upon Egypt and Sudan. At this point, British-Egypt joint sovereignty turned the lasting irrigation of mid-year crops to traditional floods and fled to techniques early used by the two countries. The need for flood control provided a good opportunity for an intensive period of water advancements along the Nile. The advocacy of Egyptian and Sudanese interests occasionally conflicted with those of the British foreign officers over the emphasis on developing the Nile upstream or downstream. At the end of World War 1, it was evident that the development of the river Nile and its basin would be guided by an agreement on water allocation (Lumumba, 2007). The

primary goal of this agreement was to facilitate the increase in the volume of water reaching Egypt.

In the 1929 water agreement, the British and Egypt formed a spontaneous order forced on the Nile basin countries by the colonies that bent on furthering their interests. The 1959 water agreement was not useful because it was a bilateral accord between the Egyptians and Sudanese, which shut out other countries from using the Nile waters. Most countries in the Nile basin see the water treaties as illegitimate. These agreements do not foster cooperation nor contain a provision for containing water sharing with others; it also needs more transparency. It is important to note that these two agreements still maintain clauses hindering the riparian countries from using the waters for irrigation and other projects without permission from Egypt (Tesfaye, 2014). These treaties assumed that upper riparian states with rainy equatorial climates had no use for the water.

Although the Nile water agreement mentions Egypt's acquired rights that allow all upstream riparian states to renounce these agreements and not consider them binding, the Egyptian's validity claims, initially, all property rights are relative, so treaties and agreements may grant rights between those states that are bound by the treaties supporting such rights. Hence it cannot do so to parties that are not bound because of the relativity of property rights (Kimenyi & Mbaku, 2015).

The accord of 1929 marks and describes the scramble for Africans by their colonies in the European state's powers attempting to build their circles of impact. The European powers were competing to control their colonies through agreements and signing treaties to gain influence. As the 1929 agreements provide organizations for fractional usage of the Nile waters, so does the 1959 accord cover full control for the benefit of Egypt and

Sudan. The European powers' language needed to be more specific to give the parties a clear description of property rights that guarantee water usage. Therefore, it is not reasonable for remaining riparian to see these agreements as providing a historical base for binding current and future water utilization (Kasimbazi, 2010).

Nile basin's waters serve the lives of over 150 million people, so the need for treaties started manifesting after the riparian states saw the need for coming up with a working framework for sharing the resources in the basins of the Nile. Currently, the problems that arise from the use of Nile waters come from the effect of signing treaties from the colonial period. The arguments that arise from the Riparian states originate from their lack of involvement in signing treaties since colonial times. The treaties were signed without considering the riparian states' rights. The treaties in Egypt are valid because they fundamentally serve its economic functions together with their historical nature and reliance on the Nile for survival. The treaties have given rise to consequences between Sudan and Egypt because of the negative implications they cause through water sharing and its resources (Kaguchia, 2012).

According to Tesfaye (2014), shared perceptions for any collective action could not rise due to the bilateral arrangement and impacts of the cold war that made the relationships between north and eastern African countries difficult. In the prevention of collective identity, the bilateral arrangement along the Nile basin served them the rights needed. These states reduced the capacity for collective actions necessary to combat the common threat of hunger and environmental degradation along the Nile basin. Most of the Nile basin's countries discarded this agreement because they discouraged unity and cooperation. As the bilateral relations were successful in the past day, multilateral

relations had attempted to deal with basic rights that had become hard to overreach. The difficulties that were added to these upstream states were among lack of unity, the political and economic weakness that influenced international and regional organizations. Immediately after World War II, there was a huge control over the Nile waters because it became a central issue in the territorial legislative issues. The control gave rise to self-determination and national freedom movements that gained strength. The weight of the Nile resources is currently attributable to high population density and increasing advancements from the riparian states. Also, the tension that is observed currently is fueled by factors such as Egypt's political and militia dominance, civic wars, and negligence in the use of water by upstream states. As these factors promote cooperation, they also have as much power to cause and increase conflict (Adar & Check, 2011).

Furthermore, state practice conflicts with any claim of the legitimacy of the Nile water agreements. These accords should be renegotiated to address the changing circumstances, such as population growth, industrial development, and climate change within the Nile Basin states. (Kasimbazi, 2010). A survey on the treaties of the utilization of the Nile and Lake Victoria waters shows how Egypt has gained new ways to ensure water security along the Nile (Oloo, 2007). The colonial agreements have largely influenced the riparian states on how to use and manage resources from the river Nile. The fact that one state controls how the Nile resources are utilized is absurd and therefore, this helps Egypt maintains its hegemonic dominance. These agreements along the Nile should be considered invalid in today's interaction of resources. Furthermore, since these agreements were signed before any riparian state gained independence, their inclusivity was absent, so they stand to disagree to be bound by them.

2.1.2 Cooperation Issues in river Nile Basin

After independence, the African countries bordering the Nile River participated in numerous bilateral and multilateral diplomatic activities to resolve the issues caused by the agreements signed. The bilateral and multilateral activities gave rise to long-standing debates about the Nile and its disputes such as non-navigational uses of the river. The debates prompted a study on the legal regime of the Nile and the effects it has brought on peace, stability, and requests for advancements in the region. The past couple of years indicates an increasing conspiracy on the management of the Nile River and components designed as initiatives of management of its resources. The increasing concern is due to factors like population density that the Nile water sustains, which exceeds the double limit. These effects cause a strain on water and other scarce resources that are within the Nile. Despite the flourishing nature of the Nile resources, its people face many challenges (Adar & Check, 2011).

The first attempt for basin-wide cooperation came with the help of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Egypt, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda launched the Hydromet Survey Project, whose purpose is to regulate the water level of Lake Victoria as well as the water flow of the Nile. Later, Rwanda and Burundi joined the initiative. This project continued work for twenty-five years without the cooperation of Ethiopia (Adar, 2007).

The process of participation to overcome the barriers in the region has been slow because of the conditional steps that the basin states took. The steps include sharing data and management on specialized issues of the waters. Other international actors who have worked together to help the basin states include World Bank, UNDP, and FAO. These

organizations have helped the basin states move past confrontational paradigms and gain confidence in building their worldwide participation. The cooperation has built from the bottom up, starting with complex activities, including exchanges and workshops at the bureaucratic levels. The cooperation gave rise to a framework that later gave birth to the 1995 Nile River Basin Action Plan (Brunner, 2008).

As much as the basin countries guarantee basin-wide cooperation, they internally advocate for unilateral large-scale hydrological ventures among their territories. Further, the basin states have failed to take a measure that decreases their reliance on the Nile water resources; rather, their demand for these resources is arguably increasing (Swain, 2008); the demand increases due to land use which is closely related to water use because of the varying seasons that rain falls which affects their agricultural practices. Water is needed to nourish life to support agriculture, the main source of food production.

In the great lakes, such as Victoria, Albert, George, Edward, and Tana, together with all the tributaries joining to form the Nile, fish has been a common food among the people in its surrounding environment. So, fish is a critical resource of food. Similarly, these waters provide humans with minerals, vitamins, and food spices which majorly render the water vulnerable to contamination. So, the relationship between water and land use shows the complex and troublesome relationship between people and the environment. All human activities have been proven to have consequences on the environment, which causes a huge change in the water world, for instance, contamination (Oestigaard, 2010).

The most recent milestone is the Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA), signed on May 14, 2010, by Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. Later Kenya joined the agreement, and more other basin countries are expected to sign with time. According to

Article 3.5, the framework will give room for signature by all states whose territory the Nile touches in pursuit of article 37 with a framework to enter into a force of gratification and accession to the African Union. Sudan and Egypt still oppose the CFA, which places these two countries in a position to be dependent on Article 14(b), which calls for water security in states out of the Nile basin. Instead, the two countries propose that Article 14(b) should be replaced with the non-adverse impact of water security (CFA, 2010).

The introduction of water security by the CFA unlocked serious risks to its future as the upper riparian countries dismissed the Egyptian and Sudanese amendments. Certainly, the basin hydro-hegemon are negotiating a new Nile agreement which is perceived to increase Egyptians' insecurity rather than securing their safety (Mekonnen, 2010).

The founders of the cooperative framework ought to replace unilateralism and competitive nationalism with a regional and cooperative approach to resolving and dealing with the Nile river issues. This places the Nile waters treaties as a serious constraint to the cooperation in the basin. All the participants believe that regionally cooperative agreement will replace the colonial treaties hence a move to its creation. The development of the framework has stabled back because of the disagreement in the upstream and downstream riparian states over the CFA Article 14(b) (Kimenyi & Mbaku, 2015).

There is no doubt that many studies have been undertaken on the River Nile on the basis of the literature study done above. According to the majority of research, the ownership of the Nile and how to distribute water fairly are the fundamental problems. This has often led to disagreements between the nations, particularly Ethiopia, Egypt, and Sudan.

2.1.3 Scholars and Researchers on the Role of Basin Initiatives

After several attempts, the water ministers of the Nile basin states reached an agreement, and in February 1999, NBI was established with the exemption of Eritrea. NBI came up with a transnational agreement for its member states when they agreed on a lasting framework for sustainable development to be achieved. The startup of NBI marked the beginning of an unprecedented era of cooperation. The past struggles of cooperative water management could have been more realistic for the bargain with the Nile Basin's complex political, technical, economic, and environmental challenges. The NBI's main aim is to manage water institutions designed to intercede in water-related issues in a palatable manner. Its vision is to achieve sustainably and recognized development through utilizing the basin water resources and its projects funded by the World Bank (Swain, 2008).

According to Beyene (2004), the main objective of the NBI is to solidify and support equitable concepts on the utilization of the Nile water resource. This objective, however, is difficult to achieve in a region where the water resources and issues are dependent on regional goals. To achieve this goal, it must be seen from a viewpoint that utilizes equitable water resources for a complex and diverging priority of serving the surrounding states. It should employ a distinctive political process and separate economic and cultural standards. In the process of equitable allocation of water resources, the standards ignore what is an equitable use of a particular state activity but employs equitable relations with other states sharing the resource. The scope of a state's right of equitable use depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and specifically upon weighing several relevant factors (Lazerwitz, 1993).

Institutionally, NBI had two agendas to track from the onset. Firstly, the technical track that has aided the NBI in collecting and analyzing data to initiate dams building. Secondly, the judicial track is concerned with comprehensive framework agreement (CFA). It changed the government level of the member countries to a political system. This second track would guarantee NBI the legal mandate to operate as a perpetual commission of the Nile basin (NBI, 2011). With the legal mandate deprived, the NBI mandate is reduced to giving guidelines and the financial interdependence restriction. Meanwhile, the governments of the affiliate countries agreed to continue with the cooperation of technicality during CFA discussions. The CFA disagreements are considered unprecedented when reported using an adaptive approach to dealing with a multifaceted environment.

In fact, investigations have provided sufficient evidence to support the idea that the Nile River is a cause of instability for a variety of reasons. It is noted that not much research, meanwhile, has looked at the Nile Basin Initiative as an indicator of collaboration. Rather than embracing the Nile River as a uniting force, riparian governments have long been at odds about who and how much of it is theirs.

2.2 THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Liberalism forms one of the international relations theories. The theory of liberalism was founded by Adam Smith and Immanuel Kant and rivals the theory of realism. From a political view, this theory does not recognize a country as a unilateral actor. It provides room for plurality in the interactions of the state. These state interactions may vary by state but rely on certain factors like economics, culture, and system of government (Morgenthau, 100).

In contrast to realism, liberalism theory supports state interactions of low and high politics but is not restricted to high politics only. According to liberal theorists, cooperation of states can be achieved through organizations, economics or at the individual level. They argue that interactions through organizations, economics and individuals create a remarkable opportunity for states' cooperation. They further assume that there is a possibility for absolute gains attained from cooperation and interdependence. As a result, peace between the states is guaranteed instead of forcing peace by using power.

Individuals, institutions and countries always fight to have lawful privileges over river waters. The lawful privileges are also called theoretical legal rights and are mainly four. First, each country wants to have complete sovereign territorial rights that permit it to use water flowing within the borders irrespective of the effects on the other countries due to the usage style (Williams, 2004). The theory, in its nature, supports the theoretical lawful rights to river waters that are always fought for. The second is absolute territorial integrity. It assumes that the countries on the lower side of the basin have complete rights to use the water coming from the territory of upstream riparian countries. It limits the

upstream countries from poor water usage, overusing water or changing the river flow direction. Third, all united riparian countries have permitted rights collectively to river water by their community. In this theoretical right, the river is viewed as a common geographical area of mutual economic benefits to the riparian states. It also recognizes the approach of having integrated management of water resources to prevent water-affiliated issues. This can be achieved by forming collaborative institutions to help implement cooperative policies. Lastly is the restricted sovereignty of the territory. According to this theory, each state is lawfully permitted to use water found within its borders, provided that no action will infringe on the other states' rights or rights. It means a state can use transboundary river water under-regulated actions.

Liberalism allied to institutions believes that the international system can provide opportunities for interaction, cooperation and communal security between countries in favorable conditions. In the Nile basin, cooperation among the countries is believed to exist due to liberal institutionalism. The River Nile countries interact and cooperate by sharing water resources and development projects to bring strong economic integration. Thus, the chances for the above countries to fight are significantly reduced. The Nile Basin Initiative was typically founded on liberalism principles (Williams, 2004).

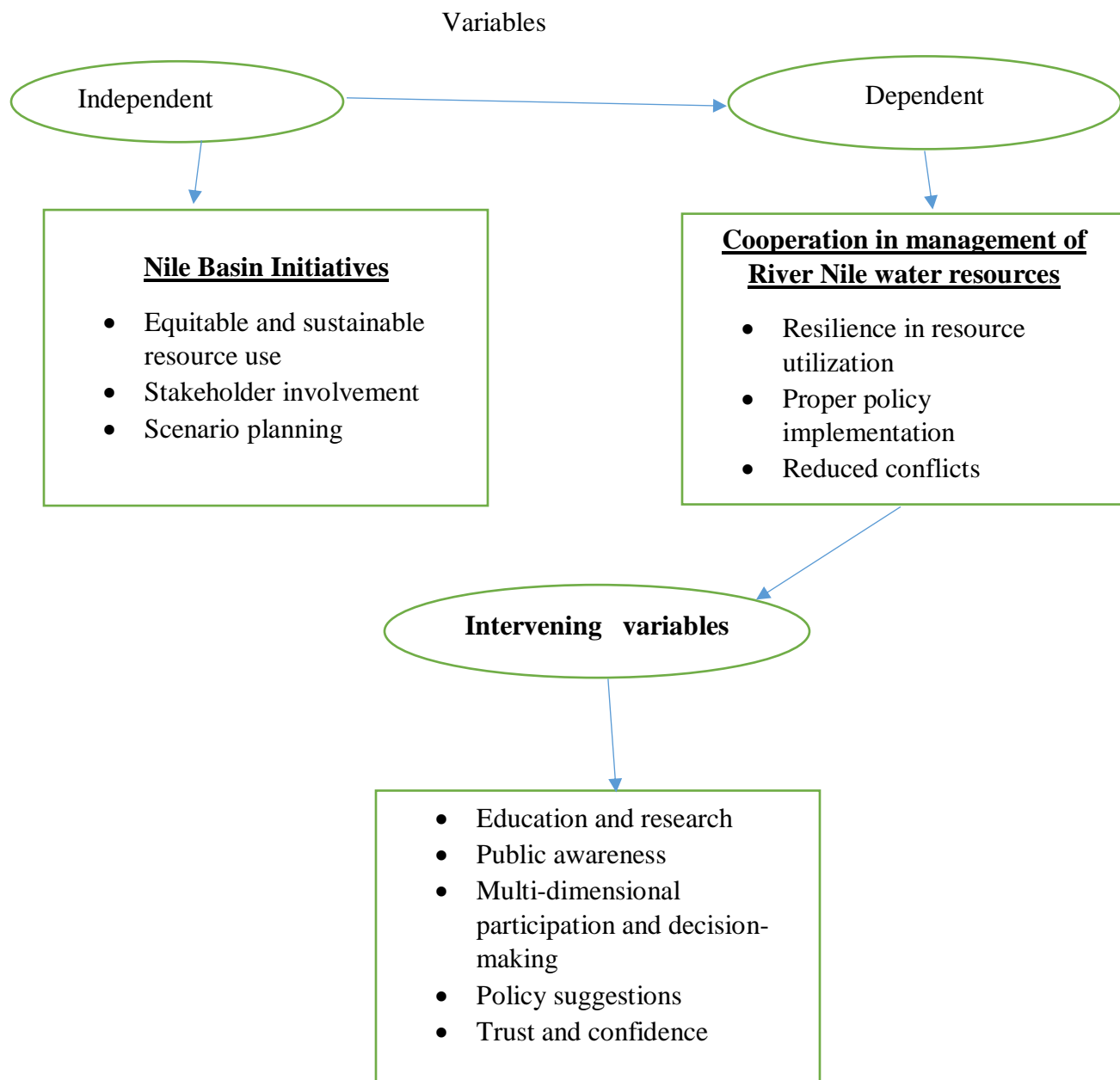


Figure 2.2.1: Conceptual Framework

Humans have long struggled to establish liberal democracy, particularly regarding the rule of law, politics, and civil liberties protection. Over time, this has been branded as liberalism. The term liberalism is widely recognized as a defining characteristic of a new democracy and has evolved to stand alone in international relations. The concept revolves around examining various institutions, behavioral patterns, and economic ties involved to

minimize the violent power among nations through amicable arguments and laid-down concepts. According to their book, Recchia and Doyle (2011) equate liberalism to realism and argue that it broadens our perspective to include the general public and global firms. Hence, the orthodox threat of realism in international relations due to its more idealistic worldview is liberalism (Recchia and Doyle, 2011).

The simple premise upon which liberalism is based is that the government's priority is to protect the individual's right to life, freedom, and property. Liberals view an individual's well-being as the foundation of a fair political structure. As a result, a political system with absolute power, such as dictatorial or monarchical governments, whose powers are unchecked, will not protect its people's fundamental freedom (Jones, 2006).

Therefore, the primary objective of liberalism is establishing institutions that safeguard individual liberty by trying to limit and institute political power checkups. Even though some of these issues could be intrinsic to the states, it is important to recognize that a state's actions abroad significantly impact domestic freedom. For example, liberals are concerned about aggressive foreign policies because they require states to ramp up military force, which not only allows the state to defend itself but also has the potential to oppress its people. In light of this, political systems centered on liberalism frequently limit military strength by ensuring civilians control military activities at a certain level. (Burley, Anne-Marie Slaughter, 2017).

Nonetheless, the theory of democratic peace has made significant impacts on liberalism by providing solutions to these challenges. This is because democratic states have always been defined by internal power limitations that make them view one another legitimately and nonthreateningly, lowering the chances of conflicts. Therefore, this indicates that

these states have a greater capacity for cooperating among themselves than non-democratic states (Burley & Anne-Marie Slaughter 2017). Therefore, the river Nile basin is more likely to continue having cooperation than war in the future.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study used journals as a secondary source of information, and the primary sources were cases and treaties signed before the research. The literature reviews comprised documents such as journals, books, articles, published materials, theory reviews and archived information.

In addition, more data for research was obtained through interviews with the key informants, who were drawn from government authorities/ agencies and were very knowledgeable about the topic of study.

Therefore, various instruments were adopted by the researcher to enhance the success and effectiveness of this research.

3.1 Research Design

The research design used for this study was exploratory research design. This was because the case study could help the researcher emphasize the full analysis of NBI and cooperation in the management of river Nile water resources, thus obtaining an understanding or higher degree of validity and reliability. The researcher used a qualitative research approach. This research was considered qualitative, as it sought to understand and explore the actors' issues and roles of management of NBI. The actors involved were the Nile riparian countries, Nile Basin Initiative, International Organizations and donor communities. However, there are issues in the river Nile basin. Some of these issues are; the 1929 and 1959 Nile Water Agreement, increased population, water scarcity, ecosystem degradation and poverty. The need for an urgent address to the problem is engineered by the constant droughts and pollution from human activities affecting the quality of water downstream. Thus, NBI was founded in 1999 to

foster transitional cooperation in the region. The member countries' council ministers formed the NBI, and World Bank funded its activities. It provides an avenue for cooperation, the Nile basin investments, and a united vision of the entire basin framework. The initiative is a symbol of various commitments by the Nile basin countries in fostering their cooperation to bring sustainable development and the equitable utilization of water resources.

3.2 The Study Area

The case study of this research was the river Nile basin initiative. The initiative is made up of eleven countries that cut across Africa. The river Nile basin initiative was selected as the study site because it sets out broad issues of control over the Nile and brings into focus the necessity to have regional cooperation in managing the River Nile water resources. Thus, data collection was done at several offices within the government, including the ministries of water, sanitation, and irrigation in Nairobi, Kenya, and international affairs. Also, it is important to note that the river Nile basin is ultimately explorative research that uses available data to provide solutions to various challenges. In particular, it was explorative since more details were collected to analyze and describe the nature, issues and role of the river Nile basin Initiative in managing Nile water resources.

3.3 Target Population

The study targeted people who were knowledgeable on the topic. The target population included key officials of the various government authorities/agencies of the Ministry of Foreign affairs, that were the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry, Head of the department of environment of the Maji House, Secretariat member from NBI, Head of

the department of Agricultural Science and Technology from JKUAT, officer from political section of Egypt Embassy, an engineer from GIZ, Senior Water Resources Management Specialist from World Bank and practitioners from Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. This made a total of nine respondents that were selected because they held the appropriate information necessary for the study.

3.4 Sample Size

The sample size was made up of 9 participants, who gave a broad variety of information and perspectives on how NBI has been crucial to the administration of the Nile's water resources among riparian states. The investigator hoped that the participants would be able to offer a few basic facts based on their beliefs, ideas, and perspectives. Purposeful selection of participants was made since it targeted those who had the requisite expertise about the study issue. This made it easier to get the essential data for the investigation.

3.5 Sampling Techniques

The researcher proposed to use purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a technique widely used in qualitative research for the identification and selection of information-rich cases for the most effective use of limited resources. This technique was essential as it allowed researcher to target a group of people who were knowledgeable about the subject matter. Purposive sampling was particularly relevant in this study because the researcher was concerned with examining the role of actors, issues and role of the Nile basin initiative. The purposive sampling included experts, key informants, government authorities, organizations of interest, and NBI stakeholders. Therefore, this sampling technique ensured that targeted people had equal chances of participating in the research.

Nonetheless, the selection of informants was based on various factors such as willingness to participate and expertise in the research topic.

3.6 Instruments of Data Collection

Adopting the primary data collection approach helped obtain data straight from the field and those who participated gave vital details. Data was gathered using an interview guide. The researcher was able to collect accurate and trustworthy information that was pertinent to the study's goals with the use of an interview guide. In order to guarantee the quality of the study, secondary data-gathering techniques were also employed to support the original data. Using secondary data required library research techniques and gathering information from written sources. This helped by analyzing papers, books, and online journals to address the objectives.

3.7 Pre-testing of Research Instruments

Before the commencement of the research, some targeted key informants were interviewed to determine whether these instruments would help generate reliable information. This was a crucial activity in research as it encompassed the administration of the available data collection instruments within small sets of sampled target groups. The purpose of pre-testing was to identify any shortcomings of data collection tools and execute viable solutions. The researcher aimed to ensure that the data collected would be valid for the research and be done using the proper data collection methods. All methods were used without bias.

3.8 Validity and Reliability

According to Gilbert (2008), reliability is the constancy of a particular measurement over another. Validity and reliability are important ideas that help investigators assess the

efficacy of their study. They demonstrate how well approaches and methodologies capture factors. The purpose of the study was to confirm that the data were accurate and that the proper data-gathering techniques had been used. All techniques were applied objectively. Additionally, the investigator made sure that all of the data was accurate and that bias was minimized as much as possible during the study process. The study assisted the researcher in creating an amicable interview guide that would be clear to the participants. To offer a thorough grasp of the degree of subject comprehension, interview guides were supplied.

3.9 Data Collection Techniques and Procedures

The present research employed a qualitative approach, as it sought to cover the exploratory, descriptive and explanatory elements of the research process. The research is considered exploratory, as it sought to understand the phenomenon of the actors, issues and role of NBI. The research aim is to evaluate the effectiveness of NBI concerning regional cooperation in managing River Nile water resources. The research seeks both descriptive and explanatory through descriptions and analysis of current research to provide assessment of findings. The researcher relied on descriptive hypothesis because it focused on key informants who had knowledge on the topic.

3.10 Data Analysis

The narrative analysis method was utilized to examine the study data and comprehend all the details gleaned from the conducted interviews. Evaluation of the various input from the numerous important sources from the government authorities/agencies was required. This approach was chosen due to the experimental nature of the study methodology and hence resulting to qualitative data.

3.11 Ethical Considerations

The participants were informed of the researcher's identity, qualifications, and other pertinent information so that they could be easily identified and encouraged to provide the investigation with pertinent data. Honesty levels were upheld when the researcher followed protocol and did not change the data collected to get the researcher's anticipated results. In order to avoid affecting the participant's time or schedule, the study was conducted at the proper times of the day. Prior to doing the real research, the investigator made an effort to clarify the purpose of the study to the primary respondents and guarantee them of the strictest secrecy. No private data about the participants was revealed in the study without their agreement since it honored their right to confidentiality.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a detailed presentation, examination, interpretation and discussion of the findings. The study aimed at evaluating and determining the NBI's effectiveness concerning collaboration in managing the water resources of the River Nile.

The research involved documenting reviews and interviewing people in government agencies /authorities based in Nairobi, Kenya. The data obtained was then analyzed using qualitative approach.

The researcher targeted fourteen people but only obtained nine key informants. Therefore, the presentation and analysis are based on nine respondents. The below subsections outline the results obtained from the study conducted.

4.1.1 Characteristics of the respondents

Table 4.1: Respondents' Gender

Sex	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	5	60	60	60
Female	4	40	40	100
Total	9	100	100	

Source: Field data, February, 2022

The above table 4.1 shows that 5 out of 9 (60%) respondents were male, and 4 out of 9 (40%) were female. It was noted that women are more involved in domestic duties requiring water than their counterparts. However, the significance of this gender analysis is important because; their views in the study helped to understand the coverage in which River Nile serves, informed how it was difficult to get water before the establishment of

the NBI. The majority of them used to walk very far to search for water. According to them, NBI has facilitated their access to Nile's water and created jobs for the people. Similarly, men are more frequently involved in resolving disputes and signing agreements about River Nile water resources. Most of them understand how conflicts and cooperation have evolved in the Nile Basin and provide valuable data for the study.

Even though more males responded compared to females, both genders' views were included in the study. Also, since the variability in terms of male gender and female gender was only one, the sample was good to use. Thus, the opinions of both sexes on evaluating the NBI's effectiveness in collaboration in managing the water resources of the River Nile were represented.

4.1.2 Respondents' Profile

Table 4.2: Respondents' Profile

Respondents	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Members of NBI	1	20	20	20
Expert	1	80	80	
Diplomats	2			
Academicians	1			
Members of donor community	2			
Practitioners	2			
Total	9	100	100	100

Source: Field data, February, 2022

From the above table 4.2, the findings point out that the nine key informants were interviewed individually. The respondents involved in the interview were one expert, one member of NBI, one academician, two diplomats, two practitioners and two members of the donor community. From time to time, the two diplomats interviewed have been involved in defending the interests of the nations they represent and had rich information about the cooperation challenges. The NBI member had been engaged in initiating cooperation and promoting project developments along the Nile basin. The academician has the history of the failures and successes of Nile agreements signed in 1929 and 1959. The expert also has been assisting the riparian states in reaching a consensus using his

expertise on water resources. The two practitioners have been engaged in some of the development projects in the Nile Basin. Finally, the two members of the donor community also have been providing funds for these projects. Therefore, this indicates that the study was conducted on a population with a good knowledge of the topic and relevant responses were expected to help evaluate the NBI's effectiveness concerning collaboration in managing the water resources of the River Nile. However, the sample size upon which the findings were obtained was affected by some limitations explained in chapter one. It was restricted to only people who had valuable information about the Nile water and the NBI

4.2 To explore the actors and issues that relate in river Nile waters

The study's first objective was to examine the role actors in river Nile waters. To respond to this objective, answers provided by respondents for interviews conducted were collected, analyzed and explained as follows:

The study gathered information about the effectiveness of the NBI concerning the water resources management of the River Nile. In this regard, an officer from the Ugandan embassy's political section said that;

“Managing transboundary waters is difficult because they flow across multiple states with diverse needs. Consequently, conflicts among the states may be involved, which necessitates the basin states to cooperate.”(KII001)

The situation is worsened by differences in political-economic situations and varying negotiating capacities. The officer also asserted that some international laws favor certain states more than others. Particularly in the Nile Basin, global water act referred to in this case is the existing NBI regime centered on agreements made in 1929 and 1959 about the Nile River. In addition to the existing agreements, the officer noted that other agreements

had been implemented. The amended agreements were; April 15, 1891 agreement between Italy and the United Kingdom (UK), May 15, 1902 Treaty between the UK and Ethiopia, May 9, 1906 Treaty between the UK and Congo, April 3, 1906 agreement between the UK, Italy, and France.

Egyptian authority, in addressing the importance of the treaty, stated that:

“It gives a new state a clean slate to start over, only bound by colonial agreements if it accepts the agreements. Any substantial change can occur upon the state's gain of independence.” (KII002)

When Sudan attained independence, it rejected the agreement of 1929 arguing that there were significant changes and was unwilling to abide by those changes. Therefore, the existing two agreements (1929 and 1959) exclusively provided absolute powers to Egypt on water usage in the upper basin, where the UK governed before. The Nile Agreement of 1959 created an avenue for the two countries to reach a consensus on sharing the Nile River (Salman, 2013).

In response to the tensions between Sudan and Egypt, a respondent of the Nile Basin Initiative stated that:

“The tensions have existed for many years between the nations where the Nile water flows and are on the rise today because of other issues such as increased poverty, population growth, ecosystem degradation and scarcity of water in the region. The urgency to solve the problem is increased due to constant fears of droughts and the pollution caused by activities carried out on land affecting the quality and effectiveness of the downstream water.”(KII003)

Inkinen et al. (2014) also highlighted the roles some actors play in the Nile basin and the benefits earned from such actors. For instance, some actors offer financial support and technical expertise that has led to the enhancement of the Nile basin projects. However, the study also indicates that some actors, like World Bank and other financial aid

institutions, need more time to be ready to offer financial support to these projects due to the foundational disunity of the member states.

The research also established that World Bank has been ever supportive of the cooperative framework of the Nile since its operationalization in 2010. It has been funding the Nile river projects, but currently, it has halted the financial support because of the geopolitical strength of Egypt. Although these riparian states form part of the developing nations, the Word Bank is no longer financing the Nile Cooperative framework.

On the other hand, the study also found that there is a possibility that Egypt fears a potential power shift that is expected to happen during the commissioning of the Grand Renaissance Dam, whose opening is underway. The unbearable economic condition and pressure on funding by the World Bank fundamentally coerced Egypt to show interest in the cooperation. They went slow on explicitly enjoying the monopoly of the Nile water (Swain, 2011). Egypt is only focused on decisions that favor her interests.

The respondent from NBI stakeholder, under the shared vision program, stated that:

“The players in the Nile basin include common people, technical people of Nile- Com and politicians of the head of state involved.”(KII003)

The key riparian countries involved in disagreements include Sudan, Egypt and Ethiopia. Egyptians continually claim natural and historical rights to the Nile River. It ever prefers to be controlled by hydro-political principles related to prior primary needs and acquired water rights. Based on these claims, the priority of Egypt concerning the Nile water is to safeguard and ensure continuous flow. Sudan's problem emanating from Nile water is motivated by economic development interests. Sudan has intertwined hydroelectric power, and irrigation needs joining to protect the citizens close to the Nile water banks

from regular annual floods caused by rain that usually originate from Ethiopian highlands. In the case of Ethiopia, the Nile portrays the economic interests needed for the agricultural sector.

4.3 Establish the issues arising from River Nile basin cooperation

This study looked at the problems that come up when the people of the Nile Basin work together. According to the research findings, incremental usage of basin resources because of increased urbanization, water resource shortages caused by low rainfall seasons, and increased demand for basin resources as a result of modernization and industrialization are the sources of conflict or cooperation among member states. It was discovered during the study that disputes over reservoirs, dams, water, and environmental resources issues, projects, and socio-economic stability also contribute to the region's conflicts.

The researcher met and spoke with environmentalist expert from the Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation, who stated the following:

“A key problem affecting the management and utilization of shared water resources is the sovereignty of the Nile River member states. The cooperation is first used to advance these states' political, economic, and ideological interests. Therefore, diversity should be considered when planning, managing and utilizing water to safeguard sustainability.”(KII004)

Based on the paper used for review, the prerequisite to realizing sustainable development goals and achieving millennium developments is maintaining environmental protection and restoring degraded environments (Klaus Toepfer, UNEP Executive Director, 2004).

The review paper and that in project shares some commonalities as both endeavor to define regional cooperation and the involvement of NBI in managing the water resources of the Nile. In the paper, it is argued that Nile basin countries are responsible for

conserving and protecting the water resources per the subsidiary principle in sharing water resources. However, this project differentiates itself from the paper by going deeper to call for establishing a new regime in the River Nile basin centered on the precautionary principle of preventing harm and current international water law, which promotes equality in sharing the transboundary basin resources. Both need a new system and authority that will enhance water security for all NBI states. Therefore, this project seeks to address the effectiveness of NBI concerning regional cooperation in managing River Nile water resources. However, the researcher recommends establishing a new regime, which will offer a solution to Article 14(b) (CFA 2010), concerned with water sustainability and security.

The research also established the present-day implications of the situation for countries upstream and Egypt, whereby the respondent from the political section at the Egypt embassy said:

“Egypt has revealed unwavering efforts toward supporting co-basin states to trail economic growth and development. Egypt believes these states can pursue economic development and growth through hydropower projects and waterworks, provided the activities do not negatively affect Egypt. Additionally, Egypt has always supported the establishment and execution of projects along the Nile basin if the Nile basin member states agree to comply with the applicable international laws when implementing such projects.”(KII002)

Further, according to Egyptian admiration, Egypt formerly dominated the Nile River basin's geopolitics. Consequently, this culminated in the agreements of 1929 and 1959. However, Egypt developed the waters of the Nile alone for several years. This position was greatly influenced by the Great Britain when Egypt was viewed as weak due to the low Nile River flows. As a result, the Aswan dam was built to manage low-flow seasons by harvesting water for the agriculture sector, particularly cotton, and when there are

peak flows, to minimize damage. The UK invaded Egypt in 1892 to address the global cotton shortage and defend its interests in Suez Canal. This change led to a busy time for Nile water development and disagreements among member states in the upper and lower basins. This led Britain to set up four commissions to develop plans for regional development and the use of the Nile's water. Egypt turned down these plans because the proposed institutions would not have been under Egypt's control. However, there is a conflict between Egypt and Ethiopia due to the development of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD). The genesis of conflict/tensions trace back to the Nile water agreements, 1929 and 1959. However, the effort for the two states to cooperate has been futile, a practitioner said that;

However, the states on the upstream have questioned the legitimacy of the agreements made in the colonial era. The above states argue that from the colonial-era agreements, Egypt has industrialized using the Nile water to undertake irrigation and generate electricity. In contrast, the upstream countries are banned from this similar usage through military threats accompanied by intimidation. (KII005)

The main irrigation projects of Egypt are South Valley and North Sinai Development projects, which were anticipated to be complete by 2017. The two projects were established to increase the area cultivated in Egypt from 3.4 million hectares to 4.6 million hectares. According to the upstream states, these projects prove Egypt's constant overexploitation of the Nile water resources. However, Sudan and Egypt have never reached a consensus on exploiting these Nile water resources politically or economically. For example, from past agreements, a 1959 bilateral treaty was imposed by Egypt whereby Sudan was allocated a small portion of water. Egypt's justification for this small portion of water allocation to Sudan was that the latter enjoyed alternative rainfall water resources that could facilitate agriculture, unlike Egypt.

Sudan had suggested that the allocation criterion for Nile water be based on the available size of the potential land used for agriculture. According to this criterion, Sudan claimed an allocation of 44 billion cubic meters. However, Sudan's argument was beaten and therefore was not used in apportionment.

The states on the upstream are opposed to Egypt's argument. They claim that the Helsinki Accords recommend equitable sharing of water resources of a transboundary river. The application of the Helsinki Accords is apparent in other regions, e.g., India and China. Though, there is a need for all co-basin states to unite and solve their issues.

In addition, Egyptian authorities said that:

“(The sincerity of the present agreements of Nile water portrays a high shortage and minimal legitimacy on the current agreements. Also, the imprecise transboundary water laws have continuously brought controversy to the Nile water agreements leading to contests over those agreements leaving a possibility more likely conflict. For instance, the water agreement entered between Britain and Egypt in 1929 is most contested because it favors Egypt over other riparian states. Also, the 1959 full utilization of the Nile Waters Agreement entered by Sudan, and Egypt is used by the two countries (Egypt and Sudan) to demonstrate their greater need for water for their continuously growing population and economic development.”(KII002)

The colonial-era agreements entered between Sudan, Egypt and Britain are the bases of conflicts regarding the usage of water in the Nile. Despite efforts by other states, Egypt has continuously monopolized the usage for her benefit. The water scarcity experienced in the region is caused by increasing population, over-usage of the Nile water and adverse environmental changes.

Also, international organizations such as Africa and the United Nations have yet to put remarkable effort and commitment into resolving the disputes arising from the Nile River water resources. International communities such as African Union and United Nations

need to lead from the front and take a proactive role in settling water disputes in the River Nile. Additionally, apart from seeking proper renegotiations of the agreements entered during the colonial period, the riparian states must consider pursuing other water sources because of an ever-increasing population.

The research also indicates that the cooperative framework could have been more effective because Egypt could not make helpful decisions concerning the Nile. The agreements entered were to ensure there is cooperation in the Nile, but Egypt ever withdrew from cooperation meetings and has become tentative about cooperating fully. As a result, this has crippled the framework's objective, leading to a stoppage of the Nile River projects. Similarly, Egypt's behavior has frustrated other riparian states forcing them to leave the Nile basin issues pending.

In addition, the academician from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology said that:

“The future objective of the Nile River is to have better cooperation and proper and effective understanding between the states. Also, the challenges such as floods increased population, and droughts will be appropriately addressed. Finally, Egypt and Sudan will agree with other Nile basin states.” (KII006)

The study indicates that NBI has formulated a strategy that offers a mechanism for implementing the riparian states' shared dream goal. The shared dream goal of the member states is to achieve justifiable social-economic development by utilizing the basin equitably.

The strategy has also been advanced by policy documents which include the Africa Water Vision 2025, the United Nations sustainable development goals and the African Union Agenda 2063. The above strategy was formed after discussing it with all member

states. It was based on six priorities: energy security, water security, environmental sustainability, climate change adaptation, food security, and strengthening the governance of transboundary waters.

Another outcome of the study was the rapidly growing population in the nations in the Nile basin. This relatively high population growth will increase the need for water in businesses, homes, and agriculture. Several projects must be created along the Nile due to the economies of these nations also expanding quickly, leading to the construction of infrastructure.

4.4 Assess Role of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) in Promoting Cooperation

From NBI stakeholders, under the shared vision program, the study established that the Nile basin initiative (NBI) performs three fundamental roles inside the Nile basin. These fundamental roles are;

Enabling cooperation in the basin - This serves as an inclusive neutral avenue for all member states to discuss cooperation with unanimity and confidence that will benefit all member states from the basin and its water resources. Consequently, this will maximize the benefits economically for the existing and upcoming generations, while the risks and costs will be kept low.

Management of the water resources helps solidify the member states' technical and institutional capabilities. Also, it will act as a rationale for knowledge sharing amongst the member states that will help in decision-making and actions taken at the local levels. This can be achieved by adopting a science-based information strategy in the basin and providing analytical tools to the member states. Also, to institute early warning systems and essential policy instruments to manage and safeguard the water resources to ensure the sustainability of the resources.

Development of the Nile water resources - By creating this function, it will aid the member states in preparing and easily identifying economically viable investment projects that are friendly to the environment and allocate finance to the identified projects for implementation. (KII003)

The study also explained the effectiveness of the NBI in managing water resources, as one of the environmentalist in government authorities from Maji House stated that;

“The NBI has helped to solve disputes between the riparian states and hence promoting joint projects.”(KII004)

The research reveals that the Nile Basin Initiative is headed by the Nile Council of Ministers (Nile-COM). The Nile-COM consists of ministers heading water affairs in each riparian state. It is the topmost leadership organ in the NBI for making policies and the highest decisions. The Nile-COM gets support from the Nile Technical Advisory Committee (Nile-TAC). The Nile-TAC comprises 20 officials of government. Each state provides two government officials. The NBI setup is informed through the subsidiary principle.

The secretariat is in charge of the corporate direction. To manage the basin effectively, NBI has two Subsidiary Action programs. The first Subsidiary Action program is the Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO) in charge of the Eastern Nile, and the second is the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program Coordination Unit (NELSAP-CU) in charge of the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP). The two Subsidiary Action programs support and aid in identifying, negotiating and implementing joint investment projects for the benefit of the member states. Based on this system, the NBI has leveraged inimitable abilities and minimized risks at the sub-basin level.

The focus of the Nile-SEC is on how well water resources programs are managed. The Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO) concentrates on developing water resources along the Eastern Nile. In contrast, the NELSAP-CU concentrates on the development program of Nile Equatorial Lakes' water resources.

The study also discovered that among the riparian states, there are productive collaborations, as told by an officer from World Bank, a team leader for the Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience Project.

“I agree that there are productive collaborations amongst the riparian states whereby all the states have worked tirelessly together to do what has been achieved so far. Only a few disagreements exist on the sharing of the Nile basin water.”(KII007)

The study found that collaborations exist between the riparian states that support sustainable management and promote the Nile basin development projects. The collaborations safeguard the catchment areas in River Nile. Some of the policies of NBI also support these collaborations by providing collaboration frameworks among the riparian states. These policies include information disclosure policy, Environmental and social policy and gender mainstreaming policy and strategy.

The study also discovered that the riparian countries put measures that promote projects’ sustainability under NBI. The officer from GIZ in the department of engineering said:

“There are departments of the countries’ governments that make sure the joint water projects are suitable and implemented. For instance, the transboundary water resources department in Kenya.”(KII008)

Nevertheless, there are regulations, guidelines and provisions that encourage and make sure that all projects intended to be undertaken by NBI are appropriately implemented. They include Water Quality regulation 2010, the constitution of Kenya 2010, EMCA and the Water Act 2016. Also, there are various projects currently implemented under the joint vision programs, e.g., the Angololo multi-purpose dam.

The research also showed that there are recommendations provided to improve regional cooperation between the Nile basin countries whereby a practitioner said:

“It is important to have more engagements in the region for riparian states to discuss matters affecting the river of the Nile and the significance of engaging with the civil society to explain to the community the message to rely on. Also, there is a need to do more research concerning the river and the projects that can be carried out.”(KII009)

Further, the research identifies and proposes the need to form and operationalize regional transboundary offices by each member state along the river Nile basin. It also recommends strong coordination in the main offices of the NBI and regional offices. It advocates for more funding to the NBI to facilitate more water project investments within the Nile basin.

The research also realized that water scarcity in Transboundary Rivers is caused by increased population. As the human population increases, the need for water also increases. Therefore, scholars like Tony Allan (1997) proposed virtual water importation for food staples and the reduction of watershed water reliance. Up to 80% of water consumption in the Nile River is used for agriculture, whereby 1000 tons of water is used to produce one ton of grain. Egypt is bestowed with oil minerals and has tourist attractions that generate revenue for the country. Sudan also bequeathed natural oil for exportation, whereby the first consignment equivalent to 600,000 barrels was made to Singapore in 1999 (BBC News Online, 30 August 1999). On the other hand, Ethiopia lacks the financial strength to seek virtual water for its food staples. It is presumed that if Egypt and Sudan accept to go for the importation of virtual water will largely leave more river Nile water to disadvantaged countries like Ethiopia.

The study also proposes the need for more joint efforts to implement water-saving technologies. For instance, the research recommends drip irrigation in agriculture to deliver water directly to the crop roots. Also, regulating water used from Aswan for

navigation and efficiently using water in the field can help to save the highly demanded water in the basin.

4.5 Conclusion

The chapter discusses the outcomes concerning the objectives set for the research. The study focused on the actors of NBI, the issues emanating from the river Nile basin waters, and the purpose of NBI in strengthening cooperation. Therefore, the chapter uses secondary data to explain and support the primary data collected from the respondents. Secondary data was obtained from journals and other scholarly writings that helped analyze the Nile Basin Initiative based on regional cooperation for managing water resources in the River Nile.

The research established that regional cooperation has been a discussion for decades and is an idea that is still being pursued. This is observed not only in the Nile basin initiative but also points out other diplomacy efforts in other transboundary river basins like Colorado waters and the Mano river basin.

The literature aimed to analyze the study according to the documented works of scholars. Documented works used for the study have topics relating to colonial agreements and implications associated with them, post-independence agreements and their consequences on the Nile basin's water resources and issues arising from regional cooperation and shared water resources. Liberalism theory is employed in the literature, stating that interactions through economics, organizations and individuals form an incredible prospect for riparian state cooperation. This, in turn, prevents conflicts. Liberalism theory advocates for economic gain insisting on market growth.

The theory further portrayed the application of structural realism in the study. The theory states that individual state position does not matter largely. However, the behavior of states in the transnational system is essential. Since the transnational system is naturally disordered, it is easy for more developed states to escape unethical acts they find themselves in because there is no powerful authority to respond to them.

Thus, the research portrayed the Nile Basin Initiative as a player in the relationship of states concerning the Nile basin usage. Riparian states and NBI will continue to engage Egypt to accept and sign the Cooperative Framework Agreement, believed it will bring cooperation.

The Nile Basin initiative encourages peaceful negotiations and discourages the selfish intentions of the member states. It also urges the member states to have a mutual understanding and ensure the shared resources are equitably utilized.

The qualitative methodology was used for the study and involved interviewing the respondents and using documented data to support the primary data obtained from the respondents. An exploratory technique was used to analyze the data.

The study again revealed how absolute territorial integrity and liberalism theory could be operationalized according to the findings obtained. It is portrayed that riparian states in their relationship adopt liberalism theory. The theory puts economic benefit ahead of everything and urges all states to cooperate and avoid conflicts. From the study, other riparian states also employ liberalism theory by using the Cooperative Framework Agreement and the Nile Basin Initiative to encourage Egypt to enter cooperation. However, if Egypt becomes rigid, it is compelled to sign an agreement.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The chapter provides the summary of findings, proposed recommendations and conclusions of the research. The researcher believes that adopting the proposed recommendations will improve the NBI's effectiveness concerning cooperation management of the Nile River water resources.

5.2 Summary of findings

The research examined the NBI and regional cooperation in managing the water resources in River Nile. The key objective of the research was to uncover how effective NBI is, towards regional cooperation intended to manage the Nile River water resources. Other specific objectives included 1) to examine the role of actors in river Nile waters, 2) to establish the issues arising from river Nile basin cooperation, and 3) to assess the role of NBI in promoting cooperation. A summary of the research findings was provided for under this section.

Long-standing disputes exist between the upper and lower Nile Basin countries over the Nile's water resources. Egypt's ill-will toward other upper basin riparian countries' projects and their stipulation to use the water have resulted in recurring conflicts of interest among them. Thus, the research has examined the historical and current hardships of utilizing and controlling the Nile's water. Egypt's reliance on the Nile water agreements of 1929 and 1959 has become a major consumer. Therefore, it is defending the Nile water more, with the exclusion of the upper riparian countries. As aforementioned, these factors have hydro-hegemonically positioned Egypt in the Nile Basin. Until recently, none of the riparian countries could undertake crucial development

projects without Egypt's prior approval. Despite the disagreements, the Nile's riparian countries have not engaged in interstate wars over the Nile's water. It is evident that Egypt's hydro-hegemony has historically prevented disputes on the Nile, provided that Egypt is the most powerful nation economically, politically, and militarily in the region. This has contributed to peaceful cooperation, preventing any open conflict. Therefore, it is evident that the theory of hydro-hegemony can help explain that despite the oscillating interaction between conflict and cooperation, no wars have emerged among Nile riparian states over water issues.

The states in the upper Nile have contested the monopolistic nature of Egypt's control of the Nile's water by implementing unilateral progressive projects. Notwithstanding, this has happened against the Nile River Basin Agreements of 1929 and 1959. The riparian states have sought basin-wide agreements to control their conflicting interests amicably, beginning with the Hydromet of 1967. However, the main challenge among these states is institutionalizing such agreements to achieve their intended goals. In 1999, all Nile River riparian states agreed to establish and commit to one basin-wide agreement. They also agreed to institutionalize the Nile Basin Commission to preside over the governance of the water. NBI was temporarily formed to initiate negotiations across the Nile Basin to create a permanent legal, institutional framework. According to this research, the NBI has found itself in situations of cooperation and conflicts emanating from the riparian states. Multilateral investment projects portray quite remarkable levels of cooperation. On the other hand, conflicts primarily arose from the drafting and signing of the CFA, which remains suspended. After over ten years of negotiations, six riparian states accepted to sign the CFA, but Sudan and Egypt declined. As discussed in Chapter one, under sections

1.1.3 and 1.1.4, these more recent conflicts over the Nile River are an extension of past legal and historical rights claims. Therefore, it was concluded that the refusal of Egypt and Sudan to sign the CFA primarily arose from their governments defending historically acquired rights encoded in the 1929 and 1959 Nile Waters Agreements.

Likewise, as seen throughout the NBI era and before, disputes were intrinsically part of cooperation. This shows that conflict should only be viewed as partially distinct from cooperation. Cooperation is not synonymous with either harmony or an absence of conflict. Thus, neither cooperation nor conflict can adequately describe the general nature of conflict, especially in the Nile River. Understanding the inter-countries relations in terms of cooperation and conflicts alone cannot aid in comprehending how the situation was in the Nile between the time NBI and Hydromet and NBI were formed. Instead, the NBI has consistently been associated with disputes and cooperation. The Nile River is a source of cooperation, unifying countries along its downstream path even in times of heightened tension. This study demonstrates that the coexistence of conflicts and cooperation among the Nile Basin countries is essential to addressing the current situation in the Nile River. After the signing of the CFA, the Egyptian and international press actively spread water war propaganda. Scholars (Swain 2011, Gleick 1993, and Swain 1997) began to predict that the collapse of the NBI would result in a series of wars between water-riparian countries. However, the outcomes of this research do not back up their stance. The research has established that riparian countries, particularly Egypt, are not ready to enter a war over the Nile's water resources. For instance, Egypt fears being affected by the Nile's water supplies if it gets into a war with other riparian states. As a

result, from the standpoints of liberalism and realism, Egypt as a nation is unwilling to engage in military action for self-interest reasons.

The study findings further indicate that the alteration in Egyptian hydro-hegemony was due to the combined effect of establishing the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) and the subsequent CFA alliance formation. The NBI has effectively shifted power relations to great multipolarity from strong unipolarity through negotiations. This has also altered water use patterns from hydro-hegemonic arrangements to multilateral approaches. As discussed, a relative shift in power balance; the signature of the CFA; the position of South Sudan; strategic interest of the World Bank to promote regional cooperation.

From a liberal perspective, many conflicts on the Nile emanate from a lack of shared legal frameworks and institutions that can foresee future competing interests by countries involved in the usage of water resources. Most riparian countries have recognized the need to establish lasting legal and managing institutions to govern their conflicting interests in recent years. As a result, this has enhanced cooperation and reduced ill-will over water resources. The creation of powerful institutions based on liberal principles will aid in preventing the risk of water flow decline that may arise from the growth of small and large-scale projects. NBI and its action program have created an avenue through which cohesion, realism, and economic interests can be established and addressed. From a realist or a liberal perspective, the likelihood of war or conflicts due to shortage of water resources in the Nile. In contrast, the likelihood of future collaboration yielding benefits is greater than in the past. Consequently, regardless of the arguments surrounding the CFA and the Nile River "water war" narrative, the research has uncovered considerable evidence to conclude that signing and implementing the CFA is

not likely to cause a water war among the Nile Basin countries. Thus, it is important to promote cooperation in an area where there are possible conflicts amid cooperation due to anticipated water shortages.

The study findings high-pointed that generalized rules of the international community formed to help manage transboundary water quality have been slowed down by a lack of absolute commitment by the riparian states, basin-level institutions and a self-centered approach to water resources sharing. Indeed political, economic and legal intricacies in managing transboundary water are likely to confuse institutional development. Therefore, there is a need for more studies to be conducted and conclusively help to design water management frameworks that can overcome the existing challenges.

5.3 Conclusion

According to the findings, factors that influence collaboration or dispute include uneven allocation of basin resources, which results in impoverishment, accelerated urbanization, which raises the demand for basin resources, dry seasons, which put additional strain on basin resources; and technological advances and industrialization, which increase demand for basin resources. Disputes over natural resource concerns, dams, reservoirs, and other large-scale projects, together with financial and societal disarray, were also discovered to contribute to disputes in the area. Additionally, research into problems related to the Nile River found that poverty, the loss of social facilities that support health, the misallocation of human and financial resources, and forced migration are the significant causes of conflict. The NBI's use of Nile water may support the preservation of social, ecological, and economic prosperity as well as food security and general well-being. Furthermore, pull the nations together by focusing on a single objective in MDG7.

5.4 Recommendations

From the findings, the study suggested several key recommendations to be adopted as discussed below;

- I. Cooperation is fundamental in achieving better water resources management in the River Nile. Therefore, all riparian states enter cooperation agreements and prevent the Cooperative framework from collapsing. Egypt and Sudan must work collectively with other riparian states to realize all-inclusive resolutions.
- II. Come up with appropriate allocation criteria. For instance, the Egypt-Sudan treaty criteria for allocation involved the existing rights for water use and even the sharing of additional water from projects. Another example is the Johnston agreement on assessing irrigable agricultural land in a country. Also, the South Africa treaty plan developed an appropriate criterion for allocating human and animal seeds as it utilized its irrigation schemes. All these treaties came up with a good solution that enhanced the equal sharing of natural resources. This criteria can be used to solve the prevailing water problems in the Nile.
- III. With the increased recent adverse environmental changes and rise in the dam constructions like the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD), River Nile member states need to consider the long-term consequences of those dams on the future generation.
- IV. The competition experienced over shared waters like River Nile warrants foreign policymakers' interests into play. Policymakers from foreign countries can aid in improving shared water governance by providing projections of political conflicts, therefore improving regional integration. Further research needs to be conducted

to uncover how a comprehensive water management framework can be designed to overcome the existing challenges.

5.4.1 Area of Further Research

Apart from the recommendations outlined above, the study also pinpoints a critical area for further research. Notably, there is a need to conduct further study on policy implementation and guidance with a view of assessing the potential impacts of transboundary harmony and cooperation during the sustainable sharing of water resources.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Introduction letter to respondents

My name is Matilda Cindy Ngari, a postgraduate student, pursuing M.A in International Relations & Diplomacy at Kenyatta University. My research is based on water transboundary hence the topic is "**River Nile Basin Initiative and Regional Cooperation in Management of River Nile Water Resources.**"

I am writing to seek an audience from your institution in carrying out my data collection. Kindly note that, I started conducting the data collection exercise beginning of February 2022, and I am set to complete the exercise mid of March 2022.

Please, find the attached document to authenticate that this exercise is purely academic.

I'll appreciate any assistance accorded as well as feedback.

Thank you in advance!

Yours Faithfully,

Matilda C. Ngari

Interview Guide

1. How is the NBI effective in management of river Nile water resources?
2. Are there fruitful collaborations between riparian states?
3. Do you have recommendations for improving regional cooperation in river Nile basin?
4. Are the Nile riparian countries executing measures to enhance the sustainability of water projects under NBI?
5. What are the cooperation issues in river Nile basin?
6. What role does the NBI play in the river Nile basin?
7. What are the implications of the current state of affairs for the upstream riparian countries and Egypt?
8. What is the legitimacy of the current Nile Water Agreements?
9. What is the future of river Nile basin?
10. Who are the actors of river Nile basin?

Coding of Interviews

Code	Venue of Interview	Date
KII001	Uganda High Commission	22/3/2022
KII002	Egypt Embassy	4/2/2022
KII003	Reinsurance House	18/2/2022
KII004	Email	29/3/2022
KII005	UN Avenue	11/3/2022
KII006	JKUAT Main Campus	16/2/2022
KII007	Zoom	9/3/2022
KII008	Email	18/2/2022
KII009	UN Avenue	11/3/2022

Research Authorization by Kenyatta University



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Our Ref: C50/CTY/PT/38982/2016

DATE: 29th October, 2021

Director General,
National Commission for Science, Technology
and Innovation
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI

Dear Sir/Madam,

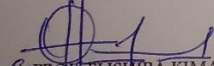
**SUBJECT: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR NGARI MATILDA CINDY – REG. NO.
C50/CTY/PT/38982/2016**

I write to introduce Ms Ngari Matilda Cindy who is a Postgraduate Student of this University. She is registered for M.A degree programme in the Department of International Relations, Conflict Strategic Studies

Ms Ngari intends to conduct research for a M.A Project Proposal entitled, “River Nile Basin Initiative and Regional Cooperation in Management of River Nile Water Resources”.

Any assistance given will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,


PROF. ELISHIBA KIMANI
DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

EK/enj

Approval of Proposal by Graduate School



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Internal Memo

FROM: Dean, Graduate School

DATE: 29th October, 2021

TO: Ngari Matilda Cindy

REF: C50/CTY/PT/38982/2016

C/o International Relations, Conflict and Strategic Studies Dept.

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROJECT PROPOSAL

This is to inform you that Graduate School Board at its meeting of 27th October, 2021 approved your Research Project Proposal for the M.A Degree Entitled, "River Nile Basin Initiative and Regional Cooperation in Management of River Nile Water Resources".

You may now proceed with your Data Collection, Subject to Clearance with Director General, National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation.

As you embark on your data collection, please note that you will be required to submit to Graduate School completed Supervision Tracking and Progress Report Forms per semester. The forms are available at the University's Website under Graduate School webpage downloads.

Thank you.

HARRIET ISABOKE
FOR: DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

c.c. Chairman, International Relations, Conflict and Strategic Studies Department.

Supervisor:

1. Dr. Joseph Wasonga
C/o Dept of International Relations, Conflict and Strategic Studies
Kenyatta University

HI/enj

Research Permit by NCST & I


REPUBLIC OF KENYA


NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: 753975 Date of Issue: 06/January/2022

RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that Ms.. Matilda CINDY Ngari of Kenyatta University, has been licensed to conduct research in Nairobi on the topic: RIVER NILE BASIN INITIATIVE AND REGIONAL COOPERATION IN MANAGEMNETS OF RIVER NILE WATER RESOURCES for the period ending : 06/January/2023.

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