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A.R.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
Fax: 022 917 05 05
Reporting on the global SDG indicator 6.5.2

TEMPLATE

Country name: [Egypt]

Section I. Calculation of SDG indicator 6.5.2

a. Methodology

This section allows for the calculation of the Sustainable Development Goal global indicator 6.5.2, which is defined as the proportion of transboundary basins’ area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation. The information gathered in Section II, will help in completing this section. The Step-by-step monitoring methodology for SDG indicator 6.5.2, developed by UNECE and UNESCO in the framework of UN Water, can be referred to for details on the necessary data, the definitions and the calculation.

The value of the indicator at the national level is derived by adding up the surface area in a country of those transboundary surface water catchments and transboundary aquifers (i.e. ‘transboundary basins’) that are covered by an operational arrangement and dividing the obtained area by the aggregate total area in a country of all transboundary basins (both catchments and aquifers).

Transboundary basins are basins of transboundary waters, that is, of any surface waters (notably rivers, lakes) or groundwaters which mark, cross or are located on boundaries between by two or more States. For the purpose of the calculation of this indicator, for a transboundary river or lake, the basin area is determined by the extent of its catchment. For groundwater, the area to be considered is the extent of the aquifer.

An “arrangement for water cooperation” is a bilateral or multilateral treaty, convention, agreement or other formal arrangement among riparian countries that provides a framework for cooperation on transboundary water management.

For an arrangement to be considered “operational” all the following criteria needs to be fulfilled:
- There is a joint body, joint mechanism or commission (e.g. a river basin organization) for transboundary cooperation,
- There are regular (at least once per year) formal communications between riparian countries in form of meetings (either at the political or technical level);
- There is a joint or coordinated water management plan(s), or joint objectives have been set, and
- There is a regular (at least once per year) exchange of data and information.

b. Calculation of indicator 6.5.2

Please list in the tables below the transboundary basins (rivers and lakes and aquifers) in your country’s territory and provide the following information for each of them:
- the countries with which the basin is shared;
- the surface area of these basins (the catchment of rivers or lakes and the aquifer in the case of groundwater) within the territory of your country (in km2);
- the surface area of these basins within the territory of your country which is covered by a cooperation arrangement that is operational according to the above criteria (please consider the replies to the questions in Section II, in particular questions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6).

5. How is the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

   - Afforestation
   - Restoration of ecosystems
   - Environmental flow norms
   - Groundwater measures (e.g., protection zones)
   - Other measures (please list): Regional and local Monitoring Network

6. (a) Does your country exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin?
   Yes ☒/No ☐

   (b) If yes, on what subjects are information and data exchanged?
       - Environmental conditions
       - Research activities and application of best available techniques ☒
       - Emission monitoring data ☒
       - Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts ☒
       - Point source pollution sources
       - Diffuse pollution sources
       - Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.)
       - Discharges
       - Water abstractions ☒
       - Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development ☒
       - Other subjects (please list): [fill in]

   (c) Is there a shared database or information platform?
       Yes ☒/No ☐ Nubian Aquifer Regional Information System Databank

   (d) Is the database publicly available?
       Yes ☐/No ☒

       If yes, please provide the web address: [fill in]

   (e) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable? (please describe): Lack of Finance

   (f) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation? (please describe): Public Awareness, Experience Exchange, Involvement in Planning, trust building and damage avoidance.

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer?
   Yes ☒/No ☐
(b) If joint monitoring is carried out, how is this done?
National monitoring stations connected through a network or common stations
Joint and agreed methodologies
Joint sampling
Common monitoring network
Common agreed parameters

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any: [fill in]

(d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring: [fill in]

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer?
Yes [ ] No [x]
If yes, please provide the date of the last or only assessment, the frequency and scope (e.g., surface waters or groundwaters only, pollution sources, etc.) of the assessment: [fill in]

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?
Yes [ ] No [x]
If yes, is the basis an international or regional standard (please specify which) or has it been adapted from the national standards of the riparian States? [fill in]

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution?

Notification and communication
Coordinated or joint alarm system for accidental water pollution
Other (please list): [fill in]
No measures [x]
If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures? Due to current political situations

11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events?

Notification and communication
Coordinated or joint alarm system for floods
Coordinated or joint alarm system for droughts
Joint climate change adaptation strategy
Joint disaster risk reduction strategy
Other (please list): [fill in]
No measures [x]
If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures? The Weather Measurements is not done by the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation.
In case an operational arrangement is in place only for a sub-basin or portion of a basin, please list this sub-basin just after the transboundary basin it is part of. In case there is an operational arrangement for the whole basin, do not list sub-basins in the table below.

Transboundary basin (river or lake) [please add rows as needed]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the transboundary basin / sub-basin</th>
<th>Countries shared with</th>
<th>Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km²) within the territory of the country</th>
<th>Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km²) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nile Basin</td>
<td>Egypt, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and DRC</td>
<td>302,452 km²</td>
<td>302,452 km²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total surface area of transboundary basins / sub-basins of rivers and lakes covered by operational arrangements within the territory of the country (in km²) [A] (do not double count sub-basins) 302,452 km²

Total surface area of transboundary basins of rivers and lakes within the territory of the country (in km²) [B] (do not double count sub-basins) 302,452 km²

Transboundary aquifers [please add rows as needed]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the transboundary aquifer</th>
<th>Countries shared with</th>
<th>Surface area (in km²) within the territory of the country</th>
<th>Surface area (in km²) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nubian Sandstone Aquifer</td>
<td>Libya, Sudan, Chad</td>
<td>860,000 km²</td>
<td>2,200,000 km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Nubian (Carbonate Aquifer – North West)</td>
<td>Libya (Gabal Alkhdir, Beni Ghazy)</td>
<td>200,000 km²</td>
<td>450,000 km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonate Aquifer Sinaii</td>
<td>Palestine, Israel</td>
<td>100,000 km²</td>
<td>150,000 km²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total surface area of transboundary aquifers covered by operational arrangements within the territory of the country (in km²) [C] 2,800,000 km²

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For a transboundary aquifer, the extent is derived from the aquifer system delineation which is commonly done relying on information of the subsurface (notably the extent of geological formations). As a general rule, the delineation of aquifer systems is based on the delineation of the extent of the hydraulically connected water-bearing geological formations. Aquifer systems are three-dimensional objects and the
aquifer area taken into account is the projection on the land surface of the system. Ideally, when different aquifer systems not hydraulically connected are vertically superposed, the different relevant projected areas are to be considered separately, unless the different aquifer systems are managed conjunctively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total surface area of transboundary aquifers within the territory of the country (in km²)</th>
<th>1,160,000 Km²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Indicator value for the country

\[ \frac{(A + C)}{(B + D)} \times 100\% \]

Additional information

If the respondent has comments that clarify assumptions or interpretations made for the calculation, or the level of certainty of the spatial information, please write them here.

Spatial information

If a map (or maps) of the transboundary surface water catchments and transboundary aquifers (i.e. “transboundary basins”) is available, please attach them. Ideally, shapefiles of the basin and aquifer delineations that can be viewed in Geographical Information Systems should be sent.
Section II. Information on each transboundary basin or group of basins

Please complete this second section for each transboundary basin (river, lake or aquifer) or for group of basins covered by the same agreement or arrangement and where conditions are similar. It might also be convenient to group basins or sub-basins for which your country’s share is very small. In some instances, you may provide information on both a basin and one or more of its sub-basins, for example, where you have agreements on both the basin and its sub-basin. You may coordinate your responses with other States with which your country shares the basin or aquifer or even prepare a joint report for shared basins. General information on transboundary water management at the national level should be provided in Section III and not repeated here.

Please reproduce the whole Section II with its questions for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

Name of the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group thereof, list of the riparian States, and country’s share of the basin: [Nile River, Nile Basin, Egypt, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and DRC]

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin?
   - One or more agreements or arrangements exist and are in force ☑
   - Agreement or arrangement developed but not in force ☐
   - Agreement or arrangement developed, but not in force for all riparians ☐

   Please insert the name of the agreement or agreements or arrangements: [fill in]

   Agreement or arrangement is under development ☐

   No agreement ☐

   If there is no agreement or arrangement or it is not in force, please explain briefly why not and provide information on any plans to address the situation: [fill in]

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body for the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement, but a joint body then go to question 3.

Questions 2 and 3 to be completed for each bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement in force in the transboundary basin (river, lake or aquifer) or group of basins or sub-basins

2. (a) Does this agreement or arrangement specify the basin area subject to cooperation?
   - Yes ☑ /No ☐

If yes, does it cover the entire basin, or group of basins, and all riparian States?
   - Yes ☑ /No ☐

If not, what does it cover? [The River Course]

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7 In principle, Section II should be submitted for every transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, in the country, but States may decide to group basins in which their share is small or leave out basins in which their share is very minor, e.g., below 1 per cent.
In Section II, "agreement" covers all kinds of treaties, conventions and agreements ensuring cooperation in the field of transboundary waters. Section II can also be completed for other types of arrangements, such as memorandums of understanding.
Or, if the agreement or arrangement relates to a sub-basin, does it cover the entire sub-basin?

Yes □/No □

Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement? (Please list):
Sudan and Egypt 1929
Sudan and Egypt 1959
Uganda and Egypt 1949

(b) Are aquifers (or groundwater bodies) covered by the agreement/arrangement?

Yes □/No □

(c) What is the sectoral scope of the agreement or arrangement?

All water uses □
A single water use or sector □
Several water uses or sectors □

If one or several water uses or sectors, please list (check as appropriate):

Water uses or sectors
Industry □
Agriculture □
Transport (e.g., navigation) □
Households □
Energy: hydropower and other energy types □
Tourism □
Nature protection □
Other (please list): [fill in] □

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement?

Procedural and institutional issues
Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution □
Institutional cooperation (joint bodies) □
Consultation on planned measures □
Mutual assistance □

Topics of cooperation
Joint vision and management objectives □
Joint significant water management issues □
Navigation □
Environmental protection (ecosystem) □
Water quality □
Water quantity or allocation □
Cooperation in addressing floods □
Cooperation in addressing droughts
Climate change adaptation
Monitoring and exchange
Joint assessments
Data collection and exchange
Joint monitoring
Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
Common early warning and alarm procedures
Exchange of experience between riparian States
Exchange of information on planned measures

Joint planning and management
Development of joint regulations on specific topics
Development of international or joint river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans
Management of shared infrastructure
Development of shared infrastructure
Other (please list): [fill in]

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any (please describe, if applicable): [fill in]

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success? [fill in]

(g) Please attach a copy of the agreement or arrangement or provide the web address of the document (please attach document or insert web address, if applicable): [fill in]

3. Is your country a member of an operational joint body or joint bodies for this agreement/arrangement?
   Yes □ /No □ for agreement (Egypt and Great Britain (on behalf of Sudan, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda), 1949/1953 Egypt and Great Britain (on behalf of Uganda), 1959 Sudan) but not for CFA
   If no, why not? (please explain): [there is no consensus about some articles in]

Where there is a joint body (or bodies)

(a) If there is a joint body, which kind of joint body (please tick one)?
   Plenipotentiaries □
   Bilateral commission □
   Basin or similar commission □
   Other (please describe): [fill in]

(b) Does the joint body cover the entire transboundary basin or sub-basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group of basins, and all riparian States?
   Yes □ /No □

(c) Which States (including your own) are member of the joint body?
   (Please list) [for agreement (Egypt and Great Britain (on behalf of Sudan, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda), 1949/1953 Egypt and Great Britain (on behalf of Uganda), 1959 Sudan)
(d) Does the joint body have any of the following features (please tick the ones applicable)?

A secretariat
If the secretariat is a permanent one, is it a joint secretariat or does each country host its own secretariat? (Please describe): [fill in]

A subsidiary body or bodies
Please list (e.g., working groups on specific topics): [fill in]
Other features (please list): [fill in]

(e) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body?*

- Identification of pollution sources
- Data collection and exchange
- Joint monitoring
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
- Setting emission limits
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
- Management and prevention of flood or drought risks
- Preparedness for extreme events, e.g., common early warning and alarm procedures
- Water allocation and/or flow regulation
- Policy development
- Control of implementation
- Exchange of experience between riparian States
- Exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations
- Settlement of differences and conflicts
- Consultations on planned measures
- Exchange of information on best available technology
- Participation in transboundary EIA
- Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans
- Management of shared infrastructure
- Addressing hydromorphological alterations
- Climate change adaptation
- Joint communication strategy
- Basin-wide or joint public participation and consultation of, for example, basin management plans
- Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation
- Capacity-building

Any other tasks (please list): [fill in]

(f) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body, if any?

*This may include tasks according to the agreement or tasks added by the joint body, or its subsidiaries. Both tasks which joint bodies coordinate and tasks which they implement should be included.
Governance issues

Please describe, if any: [security instability – poor organizations]

Unexpected planning delays Please describe, if any: [fill in] Lack of resources

Please describe, if true: [fill in]

Lack of mechanism for implementing measures

Please describe, if true: [fill in] Lack of effective measures Please describe,

if true: [fill in] Unexpected extreme events Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Lack of information and reliable forecasts

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Others (please list and describe, as appropriate): [fill in]

(g) If not all riparian States are members of the joint body how does the body cooperate with them?

No cooperation

They have observer status

Other (please describe): [fill in]

(h) Does the joint body or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

Yes /No

If yes, how frequently does it meet? [fill in]

(i) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body? [fill in] (j)

Are representatives of international organizations invited to the meetings of the joint body (or bodies) as observers?

Yes /No

(k) Did the joint body ever invite a coastal State to cooperate?

Yes /No

If yes, please give details. If no, why not? [fill in]

4. Is there a joint or coordinated management plan (such as an action plan or a common strategy) or have joint objectives been set specifically on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide further details: [all NBF project have an action plan – also the bilateral cooperation project between Egypt and some/all Nile basin countries prepare an action plan for all activities]

5. How is the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

Afforestation

Restoration of ecosystems

Environmental flow norms
6. (a) Does your country exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin? 
   Yes ☐ No ☐

   (b) If yes, on what subjects are information and data exchanged?
      Environmental conditions ☐
      Research activities and application of best available techniques ☐
      Emission monitoring data ☐
      Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts ☐
      Point source pollution sources ☐
      Diffuse pollution sources ☐
      Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.) ☐
      Discharges ☐
      Water abstractions ☐
      Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development ☐
      Other subjects (please list): [fill in]

   (c) Is there a shared database or information platform?
      Yes ☐ /No ☐ ☐

   (d) Is the database publicly available? Yes ☐ /No ☐ ☐

      If yes, please provide the web address: [fill in]

   (e) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable? (please describe): [fill in]

   (f) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation? (please describe): [fill in]

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer?
   Yes ☐ /No ☐ ☐

   (a) If yes, what does the joint monitoring cover?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Covered?</th>
<th>Hydrological</th>
<th>Ecological</th>
<th>Chemical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Border surface waters</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface waters in the entire basin</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface waters on the main watercourse</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connected aquifers (or groundwaters)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconnected aquifers (or groundwaters)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(b) If joint monitoring is carried out, how is this done?
National monitoring stations connected through a network or
common stations □
Joint and agreed methodologies ■
Joint sampling □
Common monitoring network □
Common agreed parameters □

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any: [fill in]
(d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring: [fill in]

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer?
Yes /No ■ □
If yes, please provide the date of the last or only assessment, the frequency and
scope (e.g., surface waters or groundwater only, pollution sources, etc.) of the
assessment: [fill in]

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?
Yes /No □ ■
If yes, is the basis an international or regional standard (please specify which)
or has it been adapted from the national standards of the riparian States?
[fill in]

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact
of accidental pollution?
Notification and communication □
Coordinated or joint alarm system for accidental water pollution □
Other (please list): [fill in] No measures □
If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in
place such measures?: [fill in]

11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact
of extreme weather events?
Notification and communication ■
Coordinated or joint alarm system for floods □
Coordinated or joint alarm system for droughts Joint □
Climate change adaptation strategy □
Joint disaster risk reduction strategy □
Other (please list): [fill in] No measures □
If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in
place such measures?: [fill in]
12. Are procedures in place for mutual assistance in case of a critical situation?
Yes ☐/No ☐

If yes, please provide a brief summary: [fill in]

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, river, lake or aquifer?
Yes ☐/No ☐

If yes, how? (please tick all applicable) (Please note: If your country is a Party to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), you may refer to your country's report under that Convention):

- Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body ☐
  If yes, please specify the stakeholders for each joint body: [fill in]
- Availability of information to the public ☐
- Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans\(^\text{10}\) ☐
- Public involvement ☐
- Other (please specify): [fill in]

Please remember to complete Section II for each of the transboundary basins (rivers, lakes or aquifers). Please also remember to attach copies of agreements, if any.

\(^{10}\) Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.
Section II. Information on each transboundary basin or group of basins

Please complete this second section for each transboundary basin (river, lake or aquifer) or for group of basins covered by the same agreement or arrangement and where conditions are similar. It might also be convenient to group basins or sub-basins for which your country’s share is very small. In some instances, you may provide information on both a basin and one or more of its sub-basins, for example, where you have agreements on both the basin and its sub-basin. You may coordinate your responses with other States with which your country shares the basin or aquifer or even prepare a joint report for shared basins. General information on transboundary water management at the national level should be provided in Section III and not repeated here.

Please reproduce the whole Section II with its questions for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

Name of the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group thereof, list of the riparian States, and country’s share of the basin: [Nubian Sand Stone Aquifer and Post Nubian (Carbonate Aquifer, North West Cot]

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin?
   - One or more agreements or arrangements exist and are in force
   - Agreement or arrangement developed but not in force
   - Agreement or arrangement developed, but not in force for all riparians
   - Please insert the name of the agreement or agreements or arrangements: [fill in]
   - Agreement or arrangement is under development
   - No agreement

If there is no agreement or arrangement and it is not in force, please explain briefly why not and provide information on any plans to address the situation: [fill in]

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body for the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement, but a joint body then go to question 3.

Questions 2 and 3 to be completed for each bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement in force in the transboundary basin (river, lake or aquifer) or group of basins or sub-basins

2. (a) Does this agreement or arrangement specify the basin area subject to cooperation?
   - Yes ☐ / No ☐
   - If yes, does it cover the entire basin, or group of basins, and all riparian States?
   - Yes ☐ / No ☐

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7 In principle, Section II should be submitted for every transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, in the country, but States may decide to group basins in which their share is small or leave out basins in which their share is very minor, e.g., below 1 per cent.

4 In Section II, “agreement” covers all kinds of treaties, conventions and agreements ensuring cooperation in the field of transboundary waters. Section II can also be completed for other types of arrangements, such as memorandums of understanding.
If not, what does it cover? [fill in]

Or, if the agreement or arrangement relates to a sub-basin, does it cover the entire sub-basin?
Yes □/No □

Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement? (Please list): [fill in]

(b) Are aquifers (or groundwater bodies) covered by the agreement/arrangement?
Yes □/No □

(c) What is the sectoral scope of the agreement or arrangement?

All water uses □
A single water use or sector □
Several water uses or sectors □

If one or several water uses or sectors, please list (check as appropriate):

Water uses or sectors

Industry □
Agriculture □
Transport (e.g., navigation) □
Households □
Energy: hydropower and other energy types □
Tourism □
Nature protection □
Other (please list): [fill in]

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement?

Procedural and Institutional Issues
Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution □
Institutional cooperation (joint bodies) □
Consultation on planned measures □
Mutual assistance □

Topics of cooperation
Joint vision and management objectives □
Joint significant water management issues □
Navigation □
Environmental protection (ecosystem) □
Water quality □
Water quantity or allocation □
Cooperation in addressing floods □
Cooperation in addressing droughts □
Climate change adaptation □
Monitoring and exchange
- Joint assessments
- Data collection and exchange
- Joint monitoring
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
- Common early warning and alarm procedures
- Exchange of experience between riparian States
- Exchange of information on planned measures

Joint planning and management
- Development of joint regulations on specific topics
- Development of international or joint river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans
- Management of shared infrastructure
- Development of shared infrastructure

Other (please list): [fill in]

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any (please describe, if applicable): [fill in]

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success? [fill in]

(g) Please attach a copy of the agreement or arrangement or provide the web address of the document (please attach document or insert web address, if applicable): [fill in]

3. Is your country a member of an operational joint body or joint bodies for this agreement/arrangement?
   Yes [ ] No [ ]

If no, why not? (please explain): [fill in]

Where there is a joint body (or bodies)

(a) If there is a joint body, which kind of joint body (please tick one)?
   - Plenipotenariats
   - Bilateral commission
   - Basin or similar commission
   - Other (please describe): [fill in]

(b) Does the joint body cover the entire transboundary basin or sub-basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group of basins, and all riparian States?
   Yes [ ] No [ ]

(c) Which States (including your own) are member of the joint body? (Please list) [fill in]

(d) Does the joint body have any of the following features (please tick the ones applicable)?
   - A secretariat [ ]
If the secretariat is a permanent one, is it a joint secretariat or does each country host its own secretariat? (Please describe): [fill in]
A subsidiary body or bodies

Please list (e.g., working groups on specific topics): [fill in]

Other features (please list): [fill in]

(e) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body? 
- Identification of pollution sources
- Data collection and exchange
- Joint monitoring
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
- Setting emission limits
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
- Management and prevention of flood or drought risks
- Preparedness for extreme events, e.g., common early warning and alarm procedures
- Water allocation and/or flow regulation
- Policy development
- Control of implementation
- Exchange of experience between riparian States
- Exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations
- Settling of differences and conflicts
- Consultations on planned measures
- Exchange of information on best available technology
- Participation in transboundary EIA
- Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans
- Management of shared infrastructure
- Addressing hydromorphological alterations
- Climate change adaptation
- Joint communication strategy
- Basin-wide or joint public participation and consultation of, for example, basin management plans
- Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation
- Capacity-building
- Any other tasks (please list): [fill in]

(f) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body, if any?

---

This may include tasks according to the agreement or tasks added by the joint body, or its subsidiaries. Both tasks which joint bodies coordinate and tasks which they implement should be included.
Governance issues

*Please describe, if any: [fill in]*

- Unexpected planning delays
- Lack of resources
- Lack of mechanism for implementing measures
- Lack of effective measures
- Unexpected extreme events
- Lack of information and reliable forecasts
- Others (please list and describe, as appropriate): [fill in]

(g) If not all riparian States are members of the joint body how does the body cooperate with them?

- No cooperation
- They have observer status
- Other (please describe): [fill in]

(h) Does the joint body or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

Yes ☐/No ☐

If yes, how frequently does it meet? [fill in]

(i) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body? [fill in]

(j) Are representatives of international organizations invited to the meetings of the joint body (or bodies) as observers?

Yes ☐/No ☐

(k) Did the joint body ever invite a coastal State to cooperate?

Yes ☐/No ☐

If yes, please give details. If no, why not? [fill in]

4. Is there a joint or coordinated management plan (such as an action plan or a common strategy) or have joint objectives been set specifically on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation?

Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, please provide further details. An agreement providing the constitution of the Joint Authority was adopted in 1992. It is called a Joint Authority for Study & Development of Nubian Sandstone Aquifer (JASD - NSAS). Its headquarter is based in Tripoli, Libya and its National office is at the Research Institute of Ground Water (RIGW), Egypt. Moreover there is a Shared Aquifer Program (SAP) and Shared Aquifer Diagnostic Analysis (SADA).
(a) If yes, what does the joint monitoring cover?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Covered?</th>
<th>Hydrological</th>
<th>Ecological</th>
<th>Chemical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Border surface waters</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface waters in the entire basin</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface waters on the main watercourse</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connected aquifers (or groundwaters)</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconnected aquifers (or groundwaters)</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) If joint monitoring is carried out, how is this done?

- National monitoring stations connected through a network or common stations ☒
- Joint and agreed methodologies □
- Joint sampling □
- Common monitoring network ☒
- Common agreed parameters ☒

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any: Making 14 Regional Monitoring Points and sharing data since 1998

(d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring:

Lack of experience and untrained employees in some of the other countries.

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer?

Yes ☒/No □

If yes, please provide the date of the last or only assessment, the frequency and scope (e.g., surface waters or groundwaters only, pollution sources, etc.) of the assessment: IAA, UNDP, GEF

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?

Yes ☒/No □

If yes, is the basis an international or regional standard (please specify which) or has it been adapted from the national standards of the riparian States? International standards from FAW, WHO, and some local measurements following the international standards.

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution?

- Notification and communication ☒
- Coordinated or joint alarm system for accidental water pollution □
- Other (please list): [fill in]
- No measures □

If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?: [fill in]
11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events?

- Notification and communication
- Coordinated or joint alarm system for floods
- Coordinated or joint alarm system for droughts
- Joint climate change adaptation strategy
- Joint disaster risk reduction strategy
- Other (please list): [fill in]
- No measures

*If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures? The Weather Measurements is not done by the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation.*

12. Are procedures in place for mutual assistance in case of a critical situation?

- Yes [ ]
- No [x]

*If yes, please provide a brief summary: It is done only on a local level*

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, river, lake or aquifer?

- Yes [ ]
- No [x]

*Currently Being Organised*

*If yes, how? (please tick all applicable) (Please note: If your country is a Party to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), you may refer to your country’s report under that Convention.):*

- Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body
- Availability of information to the public
- Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans
- Public involvement
- Other (please specify): [fill in]

Please remember to complete Section II for each of the transboundary basins (rivers, lakes or aquifers). Please also remember to attach copies of agreements, if any.

---

[10] Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.
Section II. Information on each transboundary basin or group of basins

Please complete this second section for each transboundary basin (river, lake or aquifer) or for group of basins covered by the same agreement or arrangement and where conditions are similar. It might also be convenient to group basins or sub-basins for which your country’s share is very small. In some instances, you may provide information on both a basin and one or more of its sub-basins, for example, where you have agreements on both the basin and its sub-basin. You may coordinate your responses with other States with which your country shares the basin or aquifer or even prepare a joint report for shared basins. General information on transboundary water management at the national level should be provided in Section III and not repeated here.

Please reproduce the whole Section II with its questions for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

Name of the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group thereof, list of the riparian States, and country’s share of the basin: [Carbonate Aquifer Sinal]

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin?
   - One or more agreements or arrangements exist and are in force
   - Agreement or arrangement developed but not in force
   - Agreement or arrangement developed, but not in force for all riparians
   - Please insert the name of the agreement or agreements or arrangements: [fill in]
   - Agreement or arrangement is under development
   - No agreement

   If there is no agreement or arrangement or it is not in force, please explain briefly why not and provide information on any plans to address the situation: [fill in]

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body for the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement, but a joint body then go to question 3.

Questions 2 and 3 to be completed for each bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement in force in the transboundary basin (river, lake or aquifer) or group of basins or sub-basins

2. (a) Does this agreement or arrangement specify the basin area subject to cooperation?
   - Yes ☐/No ☐

   If yes, does it cover the entire basin, or group of basins, and all riparian States?
   - Yes ☐/No ☐

---

11 In principle, Section II should be submitted for every transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, in the country, but States may decide to group basins in which their share is small or leave out basins in which their share is very minor, e.g., below 1 per cent.

12 In Section II, “agreement” covers all kinds of treaties, conventions and agreements ensuring cooperation in the field of transboundary waters. Section II can also be completed for other types of arrangements, such as memorandums of understanding.
If not, what does it cover? [fill in]

Or, if the agreement or arrangement relates to a sub-basin, does it cover the entire sub-basin?

Yes ☐/No ☐

Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement? *(Please list)*: [fill in]

(b) Are aquifers (or groundwater bodies) covered by the agreement/arrangement?

Yes ☐/No ☐

(c) What is the sectoral scope of the agreement or arrangement?

☐ All water uses

☐ A single water use or sector

☐ Several water uses or sectors

*If one or several water uses or sectors, please list (check as appropriate):*

☐ Water uses or sectors

□ Industry

□ Agriculture

□ Transport (e.g., navigation)

□ Households

□ Energy: hydropower and other energy types

□ Tourism

□ Nature protection

□ Other *(please list)*: [fill in]

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement?

Procedural and institutional issues

☐ Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution

☐ Institutional cooperation (joint bodies)

☐ Consultation on planned measures

☐ Mutual assistance

Topics of cooperation

☐ Joint vision and management objectives

☐ Joint significant water management issues

☐ Navigation

☐ Environmental protection (ecosystem)

☐ Water quality

☐ Water quantity or allocation

☐ Cooperation in addressing floods

☐ Cooperation in addressing droughts

☐ Climate change adaptation
Monitoring and exchange
Joint assessments
Data collection and exchange
Joint monitoring
Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
Common early warning and alarm procedures
Exchange of experience between riparian States
Exchange of information on planned measures

Joint planning and management
Development of joint regulations on specific topics
Development of international or joint river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans
Management of shared infrastructure
Development of shared infrastructure
Other (please list): [fill in]

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any (please describe, if applicable): [fill in]

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success? [fill in]

(g) Please attach a copy of the agreement or arrangement or provide the web address of the document (please attach document or insert web address, if applicable): [fill in]

3. Is your country a member of an operational joint body or joint bodies for this agreement/arrangement?
   Yes □/No □
   If no, why not? (please explain): [fill in]

Where there is a joint body (or bodies)

(a) If there is a joint body, which kind of joint body (please tick one)?
   Plenipotentiaries
   Bilateral commission
   Basin or similar commission
   Other (please describe): [fill in]

(b) Does the joint body cover the entire transboundary basin or sub-basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group of basins, and all riparian States?
   Yes □/No □

(c) Which States (including your own) are member of the joint body? (Please list) [fill in]

(d) Does the joint body have any of the following features (please tick the ones applicable)?
   A secretariat □
If the secretariat is a permanent one, is it a joint secretariat or does each country host its own secretariat? (Please describe): [fill in]

A subsidiary body or bodies

Please list (e.g., working groups on specific topics): [fill in]

Other features (please list): [fill in]

(c) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body?¹³

- Identification of pollution sources
- Data collection and exchange
- Joint monitoring
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
- Setting emission limits
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
- Management and prevention of flood or drought risks
- Preparedness for extreme events, e.g., common early warning and alarm procedures
- Water allocation and/or flow regulation
- Policy development
- Control of implementation
- Exchange of experience between riparian States
- Exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations
- Settling of differences and conflicts
- Consultations on planned measures
- Exchange of information on best available technology
- Participation in transboundary EIA
- Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans
- Management of shared infrastructure
- Addressing hydromorphological alterations
- Climate change adaptation
- Joint communication strategy
- Basin-wide or joint public participation and consultation of, for example, basin management plans
- Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation
- Capacity-building

Any other tasks (please list): [fill in]

(1) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body, if any?

¹³This may include tasks according to the agreement or tasks added by the joint body, or its subsidiaries. Both tasks which joint bodies coordinate and tasks which they implement should be included.
Governance issues

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Unexpected planning delays

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Lack of resources

Please describe, if true: [fill in]

Lack of mechanism for implementing measures

Please describe, if true: [fill in]

Lack of effective measures

Please describe, if true: [fill in]

Unexpected extreme events

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Lack of information and reliable forecasts

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

Others (please list and describe, as appropriate): [fill in]

(g) If not all riparian States are members of the joint body how does the body cooperate with them?

No cooperation

They have observer status

Other (please describe): [fill in]

(h) Does the joint body or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

If yes, how frequently does it meet? [fill in]

(i) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body? [fill in]

(j) Are representatives of international organizations invited to the meetings of the joint body (or bodies) as observers?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

(k) Did the joint body ever invite a coastal State to cooperate?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

If yes, please give details. If no, why not? [fill in]

4. Is there a joint or coordinated management plan (such as an action plan or a common strategy) or have joint objectives been set specifically on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation?

Yes [ ] No [ ] Because of the political Situation

If yes, please provide further details: [fill in]

5. How is the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

Afforestation

Restoration of ecosystems

Environmental flow norms
Groundwater measures (e.g., protection zones)
Other measures (please list): [fill in]

6. (a) Does your country exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin?
   Yes ☐/No ☒

(b) If yes, on what subjects are information and data exchanged?
   Environmental conditions ☐
   Research activities and application of best available techniques ☐
   Emission monitoring data ☐
   Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts ☐
   Point source pollution sources ☐
   Diffuse pollution sources ☐
   Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.) ☐
   Discharges ☐
   Water abstractions ☐
   Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development ☐
   Other subjects (please list): [fill in]

(c) Is there a shared database or information platform?
   Yes ☐/No ☒

(d) Is the database publicly available?
   Yes ☐/No ☒

   If yes, please provide the web address: [fill in]

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable? (please describe): [fill in]

(f) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation? (please describe): [fill in]

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer?
   Yes ☐/No ☒

(a) If yes, what does the joint monitoring cover?

<table>
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<td>Unconnected aquifers (or groundwaters)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Are procedures in place for mutual assistance in case of a critical situation?

Yes ☐/No ☒

*If yes, please provide a brief summary: [fill in]*

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, river, lake or aquifer?

Yes ☐/No ☒

*If yes, how? (please tick all applicable) (Please note: If your country is a Party to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), you may refer to your country's report under that Convention.):*

- Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body ☐

*If yes, please specify the stakeholders for each joint body: [fill in]*

- Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans ☐

- Availability of information to the public ☐

- Public involvement ☐

- Other (please specify): [fill in]

---

14 Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.
III. General information on transboundary water management at the national level

In this section, you are requested to provide general information on transboundary water management at the national level. Information on specific transboundary basins (rivers, lakes or aquifers) and agreements should be presented in Section II and not repeated here.

1. (a) Does your country’s national legislation refer to measures to prevent, control and reduce any transboundary impact?
   - Yes ☑ / No ☒
   - If yes, list the main national legislation: [fill in]

(b) Do your country’s national policies, action plans and strategies refer to measures to prevent, control and reduce any transboundary impact?
   - Yes ☑ / No ☒
   - If yes, list the main national policies, action plans and strategies: [fill in]

   - The National Water Resources Policy, 2005
   - The National Water Resources Plan, 2005

(c) Does your country’s legislation provide for the following principles?
   - Precautionary principle  Yes ☑ / No ☒
   - Polluter pays principle Yes ☑ / No ☒
   - Sustainable development Yes ☑ / No ☒

(d) Does your country have a national licensing or permitting system for wastewater discharges and other point source pollution (e.g., in industry, mining, energy, municipal, wastewater management or other sectors)?
   - Yes ☑ / No ☒
   - If yes, for which sectors? (please list): [fill in]
     - Municipal Wastewater
     - Industrial effluents
     - Energy
   - If not, please explain why not (giving the most important reasons) or provide information if there are plans to introduce a licensing or permitting system: [fill in]

   - If your country has a licensing system, does the system provide for setting emission limits based on best available technology?
     - Yes ☑ / No ☒

(e) Are the authorized discharges monitored and controlled?
   - Yes ☑ / No ☒

   - If yes, how? (Please tick the ones applicable):
     - Monitoring of discharges ☑
     - Monitoring of physical and chemical impacts on water ☑
     - Monitoring of ecological impacts on water ☐
     - Conditions on permits ☐
     - Inspectorate ☑
   - Other means (please list): [fill in]

   - If your country does not have a discharge monitoring system, please explain why not or provide information if there are plans to introduce a discharge monitoring system: [fill in]
(f) What are the main measures which your country takes to reduce diffuse sources of water pollution on transboundary waters (e.g., from agriculture, transport, forestry or aquaculture)? The measures listed below relate to agriculture, but other sectors may be more significant. Please be sure to include these under "others":

**Legislative measures**
- Norm for uses of fertilizers
- Norms for uses of manure
- Bans on or norms for use of pesticides
- Others (please list): [fill in]

**Economic and financial measures**
- Monetary incentives
- Environmental taxes (such as fertilizer taxes)
- Others (please list): [fill in]

**Agricultural extension services**

**Technical measures**
- Source control measures
  - Crop rotation
  - Tillage control
  - Winter cover crops
- Others (please list): [fill in]

**Other measures**
- Buffer/filter strips
- Wetland reconstruction
- Sedimentation traps
- Chemical measures
- Others (please list): [fill in]

**Other types of measures**
- [fill in]

(g) What are the main measures which your country takes to enhance water efficiency?

*Please tick as appropriate (not all might be relevant)*
- A regulatory system regarding water abstraction
- Monitoring and control of abstractions
- Water rights are clearly defined
- Water allocation priorities are listed
- Water-saving technologies Advanced
- Irrigation techniques Demand
- Management activities Other means
- [please list]

(h) Does your country apply the ecosystems?

Yes □ No □
If yes, please describe how: [fill in]
- The major ecosystems of Egypt occur in five main regions:
  - Eastern Desert
  - Western Desert
  - Sinai
  - Nile land and the Delta
  - Coastal and marine habitats

1. Does your country take specific measures to prevent the pollution of groundwaters?
   Yes ☑ / No ☐

   If yes, please list the most important measures: [fill in]
   - Prohibit injections of effluents in groundwater aquifers
   - Prevent drainage water reuse in groundwater vulnerable areas
   - Protect vicinity areas around wells from pollution

2. Does your country require transboundary environmental impact assessment (EIA)?
   Yes ☑ / No ☐
   Does your country have procedures for transboundary EIA?
   Yes ☑ / No ☐

   If yes, please make reference to the legislative basis (please insert the name and section of the relevant law): [fill in]


3. Does your country have transboundary agreements or arrangements for the protection and/or management of transboundary waters (i.e., surface waters or aquifers), whether bilateral, multilateral and/or at the basin level?
   Yes ☑ / No ☐

   If yes, list the bilateral, multilateral and basin agreements (listing for each of the countries concerned): [fill in]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Egypt and Great Britain (on behalf of Sudan, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Egypt and Great Britain (on behalf of Uganda)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Egypt and Sudan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section IV. Final questions

1. What are the main challenges your country faces in cooperating on transboundary waters? (Please describe): - Lack of trained staff and financial limits

2. What have been the main achievements in cooperating on transboundary waters? What were the keys to achieving that success? (Please describe concrete examples):
   - Build Regional Monitoring Network.
   - Calibrated regional groundwater level to evaluate the impact.

3. Please include any additional information on the process of preparing the report (e.g., whether there was an exchange or consultation within the joint body or with riparian countries), in particular which institutions have been
consulted *(please describe):* Institutions like GEF, IAЕ, UNESCO, National Water Resources Research Centre (NWRI), Research Institute of Groundwater (RIGW), JASD-NSAS.

4. If you have any other comments please add them here *(insert comments):* [fill in]

5. Name and contact details of the person(s) who filled out the questionnaire *(please insert):* [fill in]
   
   Date: [fill in]  
   Signature: [fill in]

Thank you very much for taking the time to complete this report.
Section IV. Final questions

1. What are the main challenges your country faces in cooperating on transboundary waters? *(Please describe): [fill in].

The unilateral signing of the Nile River Basin Cooperative Framework agreement (CFA) by some Nile Basin countries without reaching consensus on all CFA articles, noting that Egypt concerns includes the following:

- Water rights and uses principle is not adequately covered in the draft CFA "Water Security Article"
- Prior notification (Planned Measures) principle is not covered in the draft CFA
- The principle of Consensus is not applied when modifying articles of CFA

Consequently Egypt & Sudan freeze their participation in the NBI activities in order to preserve their legal position.

- In 2013, Sudan resumes its participation in NBI activities, while Egypt has continued to freeze its participation.
- Egypt's view is that the continuation of this situation is to entrench the principle of the Basin separation hoping that its position become an impetus to re-negotiate on the Draft CFA in order to resolve the pending issues to reach an inclusive agreement that preserve the no harm and win-win principle.

2. What have been the main achievements in cooperating on transboundary waters? What were the keys to achieving that success? *(Please describe concrete examples): [fill in]

- In 1999 Nine Nile Basin countries established the NBI aiming to achieve the Shared Vision: "sustainable social and economic development through reasonable and equitable utilization for the water resources in the Nile Basin". The countries agreed to work on 2 parallel technical and legal tracks: The technical track aimed to study and implement some Investment and Development projects in the sub-basins.
- Since the establishment of the NBI many studies were achieved in additions to some investment projects.
- In the bilateral level, Egypt supports Nile Riparians in the field of water management, water conservation and water supply through MWRI, projects such as:
  - Aquatic weeds control
  - Rainwater harvesting dams
  - Groundwater wells
  - Landing sites
  - Hydrological stations
  - Small hydropower dams
  - Institutional Strengthening
  - Capacity building and training
  - Academic scholarships
  - Exchange visits
  - Applied research

3. Please include any additional information on the process of preparing the report (e.g., whether there was an exchange or consultation within the joint body or with riparian countries), in particular which institutions have been consulted *(please describe): [fill in]

4. If you have any other comments please add them here *(insert comments): [fill in]

5. Name and contact details of the person(s) who filled out the questionnaire *(please insert): [fill in]