CHAN. 2020. 010

The Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations Office, the World Trade Organisation and other International Organisations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (SDG 6.5.2 team), and has the honour to enclose herewith:

1- The national report of the Arab Republic of Egypt on SDG indicator 6.5.2 for the 2020 reporting exercise.

2- Egypt’s remarks on the methodology of the report, which should be read in conjunction with the report and as an integral part thereof.

The Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations Office, the World Trade Organisation and other International Organisations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (SDG 6.5.2 team) the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 29th January 2021
Reporting on global SDG indicator 6.5.2

TEMPLATE of the second cycle for reporting
13/07/2020 (draft submission); 29/01/2021 (final revised submission)

Content of the template

The template is divided into four parts:

- Section I  - Calculation of SDG indicator 6.5.2
- Section II - Information on each transboundary basin or group of basins
- Section III - General information on transboundary water management at the national level
- Section IV - Final questions

Country name: [Egypt]
I. Calculation of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2

Methodology

1. Using the information gathered in section II, the information gathered in this section allows for the calculation of Sustainable Development Goal global indicator 6.5.2, which is defined as the proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation.

2. The step-by-step monitoring methodology for indicator 6.5.2, developed by UNECE and UNESCO in the framework of UN-Water, should be referred to for details on the necessary data, the definitions and the calculation.¹

3. The value of the indicator at the national level is derived by adding up the surface area in a country of those transboundary basins (river and lake basins and aquifers) that are covered by an operational arrangement and dividing the area obtained by the aggregate total area in a country of all transboundary basins (both river and lake basins, and aquifers).

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. For an arrangement to be considered “operational” all the following criteria need to be in place in practice:
   
   (a) There is a joint body, joint mechanism or commission (e.g., a river basin organization) for transboundary cooperation (criterion 1);
   
   (b) There are regular (at least once per year) formal communications between riparian countries in form of meetings (either at the political or technical level) (criterion 2);
   
   (c) Joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan, or an action plan have been agreed upon by the riparian countries (criterion 3);
   
   (d) There is a regular (at least once per year) exchange of data and information (criterion 4).

Calculation of indicator 6.5.2

7. 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:

   (a) The country/ies with which the basin is shared;

   (b) The surface area of the basin (the catchment of rivers or lakes and the aquifer in the case of groundwater) within the territory of your country (in square kilometres (km²));

¹ Available from the UN-Water website: https://www.sdg6monitoring.org/indicators/target-65/indicators652/ (updated version "2020").
(c) Whether a map and/or a geographical information system (GIS) shapefile of the basin has been provided;

(d) Whether there is an arrangement in force for the basin;

(e) The verification of each of the four criteria to assess operationality;

(f) The surface area of the basin within the territory of your country which is covered by a cooperation arrangement that is operational according to the above criteria.

8. In case an operational arrangement is in place only for a sub-basin or a 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of transboundary river or lake basin/sub-basin</th>
<th>It is a basin or a sub-basin? b</th>
<th>Countries shared with</th>
<th>Surface area of the basin/sub-basin (in km²) within the territory of the country</th>
<th>Map and/or GIS shapefile provided (yes/no)</th>
<th>Covered by an arrangement entirely, partly, no (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 1 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 2 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 3 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 4 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</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>The Nile River Basin</td>
<td>Basin</td>
<td>Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and DRC</td>
<td>299.385</td>
<td>This number is according to GIS maps</td>
<td>Entirely – 1959 Agreement (which covers the entire of the Nile basin inside Egypt's territory)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>299,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Nile River Basin</td>
<td>Basin</td>
<td>Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and DRC</td>
<td>299.385</td>
<td>This number is according to GIS maps</td>
<td>Entirely (NBI – which is not operational in the Egyptian part of the basin)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>299.385</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(A) Total surface area of transboundary basins/sub-basins of rivers and lakes covered by operational arrangements within the territory of the country 299.385

b List sub-basins after the basin they belong to.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of transboundary river or lake basin/sub-basin</th>
<th>Is it a basin or a 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>Map and/or GIS shapefile provided (yes/no)</th>
<th>Covered by an arrangement (entirely, partly, no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 1 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 2 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 3 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</th>
<th>Criterion 4 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</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>(do not double count sub-basins)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Total surface area of transboundary basins of rivers and lakes within the territory of the country (in km²) (do not double count sub-basins)</td>
<td>299385.7486</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of the transboundary aquifer</td>
<td>Countries shared with</td>
<td>Surface area of the aquifer (in km²) within the territory of the country</td>
<td>Covered by an aquifer specific arrangement (entirely, partly, no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</td>
<td>Covered within an arrangement not specific to the aquifer (entirely, partly, no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</td>
<td>Criterion 1 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</td>
<td>Criterion 2 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</td>
<td>Criterion 3 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</td>
<td>Criterion 4 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</td>
<td>Surface area of the aquifer (in km²) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
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<td>XXXXX</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) Sub-total: surface area of transboundary aquifers covered by operational arrangements (in km²)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D) Total surface area of transboundary aquifers (in km²)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 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.

4 In the text of the agreement or arrangement or in the practice.
Indicator value for the country

Surface waters:
Percentage of surface area of transboundary basins of rivers and lakes covered by an operational arrangement:
A/B x 100 = 100

Aquifers:
Percentage of surface area of transboundary aquifers covered by an operational arrangement:
C/D x 100 = 0

Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2:
Percentage of surface area of transboundary basins covered by an operational arrangement:
((A + C)/(B + D)) x 100 = 0

Spatial information
If a map (or maps) of the transboundary surface water catchments and transboundary aquifers (i.e., “transboundary basins”) is available, please consider attaching them. Ideally, shapefiles of the basin and aquifer delineations that can be viewed in GIS should be sent.

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:
Does your country have transboundary agreements or arrangements for the protection and/or management of transboundary waters (i.e., rivers, lakes or groundwater), whether bilateral or multilateral?

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agreement</th>
<th>Signatories</th>
<th>Signature Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* This list is not exhaustive.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocols between the Governments of Great Britain and Italy, for the</td>
<td>Great Britain, Italy</td>
<td>15/04/1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demarcation of their respective Spheres of Influence in Eastern Africa,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol No. 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaties between Great Britain and Ethiopia, relative to the frontiers</td>
<td>Great Britain, Ethiopia</td>
<td>15/05/1902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>between Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Ethiopia, and Erythrrea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906 Tripartite Agreement respecting Abyssinia</td>
<td></td>
<td>3/12/1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreement between Great Britain and HM King Leopold II, Sovereign of the</td>
<td>Great Britain, Congo Free State</td>
<td>09/05/1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent State of the Congo, modifying the Agreement signed at</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels on May 12, 1894</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange of notes between His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom</td>
<td>Great Britain, Egypt</td>
<td>07/03/1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and the Egyptian Government in regard to the use of the waters of the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Nile for irrigation purposes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ichel Awilya Compensation Agreement</td>
<td>Sudan, Egypt</td>
<td>01/01/1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchanges of notes constituting an agreement between the government of</td>
<td>Egypt, Great Britain</td>
<td>31/5/1949-5-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the</td>
<td></td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>government of Egypt regarding the construction of the Owen Falls Dam,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreement between the government of the United Arab Republic and the</td>
<td>Egypt, Sudan</td>
<td>08/11/1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>government of Sudan for full utilization of the Nile waters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol (to the November 8, 1959 agreement)</td>
<td>Egypt, Sudan</td>
<td>17/01/1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concerning the Establishment of the Permanent Joint Technical Committee,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairo, 17 January, 1960</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Framework for general co-operation between the Arab Republic of Egypt</td>
<td>Egypt, Ethiopia</td>
<td>01/07/1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Ethiopia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Declaration of Principles on the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam</td>
<td>Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan</td>
<td>23/03/2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoU between Egypt and Kenya, 1993 for bilateral</td>
<td>Egypt, Kenya</td>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation project in the field of drilling groundwater wells</td>
<td>Country 1</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreement between Egypt and Uganda for controlling water hyacinth.</td>
<td>Egypt, Uganda</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoU between Egypt and South Sudan for Technical Cooperation Project in the field of water resources</td>
<td>Egypt, South Sudan</td>
<td>August 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoU between Egypt and Tanzania for bilateral cooperation project in the field of drilling 50 groundwater well</td>
<td>Egypt, Tanzania</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoU for Drilling of 10 Groundwater well in Darfur in the Sudan</td>
<td>Egypt, Sudan</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoU between Egypt and Tanzania for bilateral cooperation project in the field of drilling 70 groundwater well and capacity building</td>
<td>Egypt, Tanzania</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoU between Egypt and Uganda for bilateral cooperation project in the field water resources.</td>
<td>Egypt, Uganda</td>
<td>January 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoU between Egypt and Ethiopia for bilateral cooperation project in the field water training and capacity building.</td>
<td>Egypt, Ethiopia</td>
<td>September 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol between Egypt and DRC for bilateral cooperation project in the field integrated water resources management in DRC</td>
<td>Egypt, DRC</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoU between Egypt and Uganda for bilateral cooperation project of flood mitigation in Kasese District.</td>
<td>Egypt, Uganda</td>
<td>April 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoU between Egypt and Kenya for bilateral cooperation project in the field of planning and development of water resources in Kenya</td>
<td>Egypt, Kenya</td>
<td>August 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoU between Egypt and South Sudan for bilateral cooperation project in the field of Construction of Rainwater Harvesting Structures</td>
<td>Egypt, South Sudan</td>
<td>November 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin, or group of basins (river, lake or aquifer)

Please complete this second section for each transboundary basin (river or lake basin, or aquifer), sub-basin, part of a basin or a group of basins covered by the same agreement or arrangement where conditions are similar. In some instances, you may provide information on both a basin and one or more of its sub-basins or parts thereof, for example, where you have agreements or arrangements on both the basin and its sub-basin. You may coordinate your responses with other States with which your country shares transboundary waters, or

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1 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.

2 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.
even prepare a joint report. General information on transboundary water management at the national level should be provided in section III and not repeated here.

Please reproduce this whole section with its questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

**Name of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins:** [Nile River Basin]

**List of the riparian States:** [Egypt, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and DRC]

**In the case of an aquifer, what is the nature of the aquifer and its relation with the river or lake basin:**

- Unconfined aquifer connected to a river or lake
- Unconfined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Confined aquifer connected to surface water
- Confined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Other

Please describe: [fill in]

Unknown

**Percentage of your country's territory within the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins:** [fill in]

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

   One or more agreements or arrangements exist and are in force ✗

   - Treaties between Great Britain and Ethiopia, relative to the frontiers between Anglo-Egyptian Soudan, Ethiopia, and Erythrea (1902)
   - Exchange of notes between His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom and the Egyptian Government in regard to the use of the waters of the River Nile for irrigation purposes (1929)
   - Framework for general co-operation between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Ethiopia (1993)
   - Nile Basin Initiative (in force but currently not operational in the Egyptian part of the basin)
   - The Declaration of Principles on the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (2015)
   - See above table

   Agreement or arrangement developed but not in force ✗

   - Draft “Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA)”
   - Draft Agreement on Filling and Operation of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (Washington Agreement)

   Agreement or arrangement developed, but not in force for all riparians

   Please insert the name of the agreement(s) or arrangement(s)
Agreement or arrangement is under development

The parties (Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia) are engaged in discussions regarding an Agreement on Filling and Operation of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam under the auspices of the African Union

No agreement or arrangement

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:

- 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". Egypt played a leading role in the establishment of the NBI and requested the World Bank to chair the donors to fund the initiative and its projects, aiming to develop the transboundary water resources in the Basin.

- The concerned States agreed to work on several activities including developing a legal and institutional framework acceptable to all riparian states, as well as technical activities aiming to study and implement a number of investment and development projects in the sub-basins.

- The Drafting Committee established to develop a binding legal framework agreement adopted a rule of decision-making by consensus. However, consensus could not be reached due to the differences between upstream and downstream States. In May 2010 six out of nine upstream States broke the consensus rule and unilaterally signed an incomplete draft "Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA)". Accordingly, Egypt froze its participation in the NBI in order to preserve its legal position.

- The outstanding provisions of the "CFA" are:
  1. Upstream and downstream States were unable to reach agreement on article 14(b) on "Water Security". The downstream States were concerned that existing water rights and uses were not covered under article 14(b).
  2. Upstream and downstream States were unable to reach agreement on article 8 on Prior notification (Planned Measures).
  3. The principle of Consensus (the agreed upon decision-making rule within the NBI and the drafting committee) was not applied. The purpose of decision-making by consensus is to make sure that the views of all States are equally considered, and that these views are not overlooked simply because they represent a minority view. This is essential in decisions related to the management of transboundary water resources.
  4. The signed text differs from the draft version of the agreement discussed during negotiations as it utilises the term "River System" throughout the text, whereas during the negotiations the riparian States had agreed to use the term "Nile Basin".

- As it currently stands, the draft "CFA" is a one-sided text that does not achieve a balance between the interests of all Nile basin States, and barely includes any guarantees for the interests of downstream States. All potential guarantees, such as the principles of "water security", "prior notification" and the "basin" approach are either completely disregarded or postponed to be resolved at some future date by the Nile Basin Commission.

- It is worth noting that Egypt strongly believes in regional cooperation and looks forward to restoring the shared vision of "One Nile, One Basin and One Vision". Therefore, Egypt has engaged in a consultative process to further address its concerns and exchange views with other Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) member states in order to collectively work together to overcome the differences.
If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body or mechanism for the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement or arrangement, but a joint body or mechanism 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, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins.

1) Nile Basin Initiative:

2. (a) Does this agreement or arrangement specify the area subject to cooperation?
   
   Yes ☒/No ☐
   
   If yes, does it cover the entire basin or group of basins and all riparian States?
   
   Yes ☒/No ☐
   
   Additional explanations? [While Egypt is a member of the NBI, this arrangement is currently not operational within the Egyptian part of the basin for the reasons described below]
   
   Or, if the agreement or arrangement relates to a sub-basin, does it cover the entire sub-basin?
   
   Yes ☐/No ☒
   
   Additional explanations? [fill in]
   
   Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement? (Please list): [fill in]

   (b) If the agreement or arrangement relates to a river or lake basin or sub-basin, does it also cover aquifers?
   
   Yes ☐/No ☒
   
   If yes, please list the aquifers covered by the agreement or arrangement: [fill in]
   
   (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 ☐
Fisheries
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
- Human health
- 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?

- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with national laws, policies and programmes ☐
- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with regional laws, policies and programmes ☐
- Lack of financial resources ☐
- Insufficient human capacity ☐
- Insufficient technical capacity ☐
- Tense diplomatic relations ☐
- Non-participation of certain riparian countries in the agreement ☐
- No significant difficulties ☐

Other (please describe): [Please see explanation under question 3 below]

(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 any joint body or mechanism for this agreement or arrangement?

Yes ☑/No ☐

If no, why not? (please explain):

- Egypt was one of the founding members of the NBI in 1999, which was intended to serve as a vehicle of cooperation, information sharing, confidence building, and promoting the joint management of the Nile basin. Since founding the NBI, Egypt participated in many projects of mutual benefit to all Nile basin States, such as SAPs (FPEW, irrigation and drainage, watershed management, etc.).
- Nevertheless, in 2010, Egypt suspended its participation in NBI technical activities. This came in response to the non-consensual decision taken by some upstream states to open for signature the unfinished draft of the “Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA)”, in breach of the NBI rules of procedure and those of the negotiating committee. Since then, the NBI has continued to function as a non-inclusive and non-consensual framework.
- The NBI is therefore currently not operational within the Egyptian part of the basin.

Where there is a joint body or mechanism

(a) If there is a joint body or mechanism, which kind of joint body or mechanism (please tick one)?

- Plenipotentiaries ☐
- Bilateral commission ☐
- Basin or similar commission ☐
Expert group meeting or meeting of national focal points

Other (please describe): [fill in] Nile Council of Ministers and Nile-TAC. See below for more details.

(b) Does the joint body or mechanism cover the entire transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
Yes ☒/No ☐

(c) Which States (including your own) are members of the joint body or mechanism? (Please list): [Egypt, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and DRC]

(d) Are there any riparian States that are not members of the joint body or mechanism? (please list): [Eritrea has an observer status]

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

No cooperation ☐

They have observer status ☒

Other (please describe): [fill in]

(f) Does the joint body or mechanism 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):

The NBI is operating through its three centres – (1) the NBI Secretariat (Nile-SEC) in Entebbe, (2) the Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO) in Addis Ababa and (3) the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program Coordination Unit (NELSAP-CU) in Kigali.

ENTRO and NELSAP-CU primarily are mandated to prepare infrastructure investments in the Eastern Nile and Nile Equatorial Lakes sub-basins, respectively.

In contrast, the Nile-SEC serves as the secretariat for the Nile-COM; supports in formulation of transboundary policies; carries out basin-wide analyses of water resources issues and generates shared knowledge for joint planning and decision making. With the adoption of the NBI core functions by the member states, the Nile-SEC was given a lead mandate for the core functions of facilitating basin cooperation and water resources management while ENTRO and NELSAP-CU are mandated to implement the water resources development core function in the Eastern Nile and the Nile sub-basins, respectively.

A subsidiary body or bodies ☒

Please list (e.g., working groups on specific topics): [NELSAP-CU - ENTRO]

Other features (please list): [fill in]
What are the tasks and activities of this joint body or mechanism?\(^3\)

Originally, the tasks and activities were:

- 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
- Surveillance and early warning of water related disease
- 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]

---

\(^3\) 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.
(h) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body or mechanism, if any?

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):

As described above, the NBI is not currently operational in the Egyptian part of the basin. Therefore, it did not fulfill its mandate to put in place a unified vision to benefit from the Nile basin, and achieve sustainable and cooperative management of the water resources, in accordance with well-established principles of international law.

(i) Does the joint body or mechanism, or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, how frequently does it meet?

More than once per year ☒

Once per year ☐

Less than once per year ☐

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

(k) Did the joint body or mechanism ever invite a non-riparian coastal State to cooperate?

Yes ☐/No ☒

If yes, please give details. If no, why not, e.g. are the relevant coastal States also riparian States and therefore already members of the joint body or mechanism? [fill in]

4. Have joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan or action plan been agreed for the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
Yes ☐/No ☒

The NBI is currently not operational within the Egyptian part of the basin, in addition to the challenges described above.

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

5. How is the transboundary basin—sub-basin, part of a basins or group of basins protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

   Regulation of urbanization, deforestation, and sand and gravel extraction.
   ☐

   Environmental flow norms, including consideration of levels and seasonality.
   ☐

   Water quality protection, e.g. nitrates, pesticides, faecal coliforms, heavy metals.
   ☐

   Water-related species and habitats protection.
   ☐

   Other measures *(please describe)*: [fill in]

6. (a) Does your country regularly exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

   Yes ☐/No ☒

   The NBI is currently not operational within the Egyptian part of the basin

   (b) If yes, how often:

      More than once per year ☐

      Once per year ☐

      Less than once per year ☐

   (c) Please describe how information is exchanged (e.g. in connection with meetings of joint bodies): [fill in]

   (d) 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.) ☐

      Flows or water levels (including groundwater levels) ☐

      Water abstractions ☐

      Climatological information ☐

      Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development ☐
Other subjects (please list): [fill in]

Other comments, e.g. spatial coverage of data and information exchange: [fill in]

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

(f) Is the database publicly available?
   Yes ☐ No ☐

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

(g) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable?

   Frequency of exchanges ☐
   Timing of exchanges ☐
   Comparability of data and information ☐
   Limited spatial coverage ☐
   Inadequate resources (technical and/or financial) ☐

   Other (please describe): [fill in]

   Additional comments: [fill in]

(h) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins? (please describe): [fill in]

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
   Yes ☐ No ☐

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrological</th>
<th>Ecological</th>
<th>Chemical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Border surface waters</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface waters in the entire basin</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface waters on the main watercourse</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface waters in part of the basin please describe [fill in]</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transboundary aquifer(s) (connected or unconnected)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquifer(s) in the territory of one riparian hydraulically connected to a transboundary river or lake</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 ☐
Please describe: [fill in]
Joint and agreed methodologies

Please describe: [fill in]
Joint sampling

Please describe: [fill in]
Common monitoring network

Please describe: [fill in]
Common agreed parameters

Please describe: [fill in]
(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, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
   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, and assessment methodology applied: [fill in]

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?
   Yes □ No ☒
   If yes, what standards have been applied, e.g. international or regional standards (please specify which), or have national standards of the riparian States been applied? [fill in]

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution?
    Notification and communication
    Coordinated or joint early warning or 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 and climate change?
    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, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
   Yes □ No □
   If yes, how? (please tick all applicable)
   Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body or mechanism □
   Stakeholders have an advisory role in the joint body □
   Stakeholders have a decision-making role in the joint body □
   If yes, please specify the stakeholders for the joint body or mechanism: [fill in]
      Intergovernmental organizations □
      Private sectors organizations or associations □
      Water user groups or associations □
      Academic or research institutions □
      Other non-governmental organizations □
      General public □
      Other (please specify): [fill in]

   Availability of information to the public □
   Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans 4 □
   Public involvement □
   Other (please specify): [fill in]

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4 Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.
2) Agreement on Declaration of Principles on the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Project

Questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin, or group of basins (river, lake or aquifer)

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

Please reproduce this whole section with its questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

Name of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: [This agreement covers a specific project on the Blue/Main Nile River Basin]

List of the riparian States: [Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia]

In the case of an aquifer, what is the nature of the aquifer and its relation with the river or lake basin:

- Unconfined aquifer connected to a river or lake
- Unconfined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Confined aquifer connected to surface water
- Confined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Other

Please describe: [fill in]

Unknown

Percentage of your country’s territory within the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: [fill in]

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

   - One or more agreements or arrangements exist and are in force

   Agreement on Declaration of Principles on the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Project

   Agreement or arrangement developed but not in force

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5 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.

6 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.
Agreement or arrangement developed, but not in force for all riparians ☐.

*Please insert the name of the agreement(s) or arrangement(s)*

Agreement or arrangement is under development ☐.

No agreement or arrangement ☐.

*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:*

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body or mechanism for the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement or arrangement, but a joint body or mechanism 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, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins.**

2. (a) Does this agreement or arrangement specify the area subject to cooperation?

Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, does it cover the entire basin or group of basins and all riparian States?

Yes ☒/No ☐

Additional explanations? [The agreement covers a specific project, namely the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam project]

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

Yes ☒/No ☐

Additional explanations? [The agreement covers a specific project, namely the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam project which is situated in the Blue/Main Nile]

Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement? *(Please list)*: [Egypt, Ethiopia & Sudan]

(b) If the agreement or arrangement relates to a river or lake basin or sub-basin, does it also cover aquifers?

Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, please list the aquifers covered by the agreement or arrangement: [fill in]

(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
Fisheries
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
Human health
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] The Agreement provides that the parties will conduct joint studies in accordance with the recommendations of the International Panel of Experts (IPOE). It further stipulates that the parties will utilise the final outcomes of the joint studies to agree on the filling and annual operation of the GERD (Article V).

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any?

Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with national laws, policies and programmes
Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with regional laws, policies and programmes
Lack of financial resources
Insufficient human capacity
Insufficient technical capacity
Tense diplomatic relations
Non-participation of certain riparian countries in the agreement
No significant difficulties

Other (please describe): [fill in]

After the DoP was concluded in 2015, numerous rounds of negotiations ensued to implement article V. The process began with numerous rounds to select an international consultant to undertake the joint studies, which were to be submitted to the TNC for approval. While Egypt approved the Inception Report prepared by the international consultant, Ethiopia objected to it for considerations that were inconsistent with the Contract Agreement signed with the consultant and the recommendations of the IPOE.

Egypt continued to engage in good faith negotiations through a number of parallel tracks, including the Six-party mechanism and the Nine-party mechanism in order to resume the studies. It also agreed to set up a National Independent Scientific Research Group to reach an Agreement on Filling and Operation of GERD. The persistent failure of the various bilateral tracks led Egypt to call upon the United States and the World Bank to join the discussions as observers. This culminated in the drafting of an Agreement on Filling and Operation by the US and the World Bank (the Washington Agreement), which Egypt instigated and Ethiopia rejected.

In June 2020, Ethiopia announced that it would unilaterally begin filling the GERD reservoir without concluding an agreement on filling and cooperation. This development was recognised as a threat to regional and international peace and security and on 29th June 2020, the UN Security Council, at Egypt’s request, held an open session on the issue of the GERD. Nonetheless, Ethiopia proceeded to unilaterally fill the GERD’s reservoir in July 2020, while African Union-facilitated talks between the parties were underway, in material breach of the 2015 DoP.

The main challenge throughout almost a decade of negotiations and until now has therefore been persistent unilateral conduct by the upstream riparian.
(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success?

The DoP Agreement represents the legal instrument between Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia regarding the GERD and launched a process to conduct joint studies to form the foundation of the agreement on filling and operation. However, due to the upper riparian’s objection, the TNC was not able to approve the inception report of the joint studies, although they were being undertaken by a neutral third party (the Consultant).

Although a fair and balanced agreement regarding the filling and operation of GERD was drafted in Washington in 2020 (based on the principles mentioned in the DoP) after intensive negotiations, the Agreement was initiated by Egypt and rejected by the upper riparian. Please see above comments, under para 2(e).

(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 any joint body or mechanism for this agreement or arrangement?

Yes ☑ No ☐

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

Where there is a joint body or mechanism

(a) If there is a joint body or mechanism, which kind of joint body or mechanism (please tick one)? The Trilateral National Committee (TNC - which meets at the level of technical experts)

☐ Plenipotentiaries

☐ Bilateral commission

☐ Basin or similar commission

☐ Expert group meeting or meeting of national focal points ☑

☐ Other (please describe): [fill in]

(b) Does the joint body or mechanism cover the entire transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☐ No ☑

(c) Which States (including your own) are members of the joint body or mechanism? (Please list): [Egypt, Ethiopia & Sudan]

(d) Are there any riparian States that are not members of the joint body or mechanism? (please list): [fill in]

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

☐ No cooperation

☐ They have observer status

☐ Other (please describe): [fill in]

(f) Does the joint body or mechanism 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]

(g) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body or mechanism?

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 □

Surveillance and early warning of water related disease □

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 □

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7 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.
Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation

Capacity-building

Any other tasks (please list): [fill in] To achieve the joint impact studies leading to the Agreement on Filling and Operation of the GERD

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

Governance issues

Please describe, if any: [fill in] As described above, the TNC stalled after the upstream State blocked the consultant’s inception report for the joint studies. Several mechanisms were established in order to overcome this impasse, including the Six-party mechanism and the Nine-party mechanism, which met repeatedly to no avail.

In 2018, the National Independent Scientific Research Group was established to reach an Agreement on Filling and Operation of the GERD, but again this process was blocked by Ethiopia. This was followed by the Washington process described above which was followed by referral of the issue to the UNSC.

Currently, there are ongoing talks between the parties facilitated by the African Union, during which Ethiopia proceeded to unilaterally fill the GERD’s reservoir in breach of the DoP.

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] see above explanation

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):

The main challenge to completing the TNC’s mandate was the lack of cooperation by the upstream State.

Under the Agreement on Filling and Operation that Egypt hopes to achieve, a new joint body (coordination mechanism) is intended to be established. The three concerned States have agreed on the principle of its establishment but the detailed objectives and specific rules of the joint body will be included in the long awaited comprehensive agreement on the filling and operation of GERD.

(i) Does the joint body or mechanism, or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

The TNC used to meet regularly until 2018. Since then, the three parties have met through the Six-party mechanism, Nine-party mechanism, National Independent Scientific Research
Group and the legal and technical negotiating teams currently meeting to negotiate an agreement on filling and operation.

Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, how frequently does it meet?

More than once per year ☐

Once per year ☐

Less than once per year ☐

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

(k) Did the joint body or mechanism ever invite a non-riparian coastal State to cooperate?

Yes ☐/No ☒

If yes, please give details. If no, why not, e.g. are the relevant coastal States also riparian States and therefore already members of the joint body or mechanism? [fill in]

4. Have joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan or action plan been agreed for the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, please provide further details: the joint objective originally was to conclude the joint studies and reach an agreement on filling and operation of the GERD. However, this has not been achieved.

5. How is the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basins or group of basins protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

Regulation of urbanization, deforestation, and sand and gravel extraction. ☐

Environmental flow norms, including consideration of levels and seasonality ☐

Water quality protection, e.g. nitrates, pesticides, faecal coliforms, heavy metals ☐

Water-related species and habitats protection ☐

Other measures (please describe): [fill in]

6. (a) Does your country regularly exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒/No ☐

(b) If yes, how often: Provision of data by Egypt was in accordance with the progress of negotiations.

More than once per year ☐

Once per year ☐

Less than once per year ☐
(c) Please describe how information is exchanged (e.g. in connection with meetings of joint bodies): [fill in]

(d) 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.)
- Flows or water levels (including groundwater levels)
- Water abstractions
- Climatological information
- Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development

Other subjects (please list): Throughout the negotiations, Egypt submitted information on the existing Eastern Nile System up to and including the Aswan High Dam as well as the national studies on the impacts of GERD. In turn, Egypt did not receive the national studies of the other two parties.

Other comments, e.g. spatial coverage of data and information exchange: [fill in]

(e) Is there a shared database or information platform?

Yes ☐/No ☒

(f) Is the database publicly available?

Yes ☐/No ☒

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

(g) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable?

- Frequency of exchanges
- Timing of exchanges
- Comparability of data and information
- Limited spatial coverage
- Inadequate resources (technical and/or financial)

Other (please describe): [fill in] Lack of political will on the part of the upper riparian

Additional comments: [fill in]

(h) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins? (please describe): [fill in]
7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☐/No ☒

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrological</th>
<th>Ecological</th>
<th>Chemical</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Border surface waters</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surface waters in the entire basin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surface waters on the main watercourse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surface waters in part of the basin</td>
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<tr>
<td>please describe [fill in]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transboundary aquifer(s) (connected or unconnected)</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aquifer(s) in the territory of one riparian hydraulically connected to a transboundary river or lake</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 ☐

Please describe: [fill in]

Joint and agreed methodologies ☐

Please describe: [fill in]

Joint sampling ☐

Please describe: [fill in]

Common monitoring network ☐

Please describe: [fill in]

Common agreed parameters ☐

Please describe: [fill in]

(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, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

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, and assessment methodology applied.
The Declaration of Principles provided for the parties to carry out joint studies on the GERD. However, this has not been implemented.

After concluding the DoP, the concerned States launched two major studies: the water resources / hydropower system simulation model and transboundary environmental and socio-economic impact assessment (TIESIA), but the studies process was obstructed by the upper riparian. Under article 5 of the, DoP these joint studies were intended to form the foundation of the Agreement on Filling and Operation.

As explained above, Egypt from its side approved the Consultant’s inception report, as it was in compliance with the Contract Agreement. However, Ethiopia objected to the report based on considerations that were in breach of the Contract Agreement and the recommendations of the International Panel of Experts. Egypt exerted all efforts to resolve this impasse and to proceed with the joint studies, including through a number of parallel tracks such as the Six-party and Nine-party mechanisms. All these attempts were obstructed by the upper riparian, which proceeded to unilaterally fill the GERD’s reservoir before the completion of the joint studies and the conclusion of the Agreement on Filling and Operation, in material breach of the DoP.

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?
   Yes ☐ No ☒
   If yes, what standards have been applied, e.g. international or regional standards (please specify which), or have national standards of the riparian States been applied? [fill in]

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution?
    Notification and communication ☐
    Coordinated or joint early warning or 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 and climate change?
    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, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
   Yes ☒/No ☐
   If yes, how? (please tick all applicable)
   Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body or mechanism ☐
   Stakeholders have an advisory role in the joint body ☐
   Stakeholders have a decision-making role in the joint body ☐
   If yes, please specify the stakeholders for the joint body or mechanism: [fill in]
   Intergovernmental organizations ☐
   Private sectors organizations or associations ☐
   Water user groups or associations ☐
   Academic or research institutions ☐
   Other non-governmental organizations ☐
   General public ☐
   Other (please specify): [fill in]
   Availability of information to the public ☐
   Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans* ☐
   Public involvement ☐

   Other (please specify): [fill in] The National Independent Scientific Research Group was established by the Nine-Party Mechanism to discuss the filling and operation of GERD in order to conclude an Agreement on Filling and Operation.

---

* Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.
3) Agreement for the full utilisation of the Nile waters 1959

Please reproduce this whole section with its questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

Name of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: [Main Nile River Basin]

List of the riparian States: [the original parties are Egypt & Sudan]

In the case of an aquifer, what is the nature of the aquifer and its relation with the river or lake basin:

- Unconfined aquifer connected to a river or lake
- Unconfined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Confined aquifer connected to surface water
- Confined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Other

Please describe: [fill in]

Unknown

Percentage of your country's territory within the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: [fill in]

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

- 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(s) or arrangement(s) [Agreement for the full utilisation of the Nile waters 1959]

- Agreement or arrangement is under development
- No agreement or arrangement

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:

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body or mechanism for the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement or arrangement, but a joint body or mechanism 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, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins.

2. (a) Does this agreement or arrangement specify the area subject to cooperation?

- Yes ☑/No ☐

If yes, does it cover the entire basin or group of basins and all riparian States?

- Yes ☐/No ☑

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

Yes [ ] No [ ]

Additional explanations?

Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement? (Please list): [the original parties are Egypt & Sudan]

(b) If the agreement or arrangement relates to a river or lake basin or sub-basin, does it also cover aquifers?

Yes [ ] No [x]

If yes, please list the aquifers covered by the agreement or arrangement: [fill in]

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

   All water uses [x]
   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 [ ]
   Fisheries [ ]
   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) [x]
   Consultation on planned measures [x]
   Mutual assistance [x]

   Topics of cooperation

   Joint vision and management objectives [x]
   Joint significant water management issues [x]
   Navigation [ ]
   Human health [ ]
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?

- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with national laws, policies and programmes ☐
- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with regional laws, policies and programmes ☒
- Lack of financial resources ☒
- Insufficient human capacity ☒
- Insufficient technical capacity ☒
- Tense diplomatic relations ☒
- Non-participation of certain riparian countries in the agreement ☐
- No significant difficulties ☐

Other *(please describe)*: [fill in]

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success? [Dams and Reservoirs established and/or operated under the 1959 Agreement such as High...
Aswan Dam; Old Aswan dam; Rosíres Dam; Khashm Al-Girba Dam; Merowe Dam; Upper Atbara and Setit dam complex. Also, Supervising the Implementation of the Jongli Canal Project – supervise and monitor all measuring stations along the Nile river in Egypt and Sudan – Control Aquatic Weeds in the Upper Nile Reaches – Joint studies to increase the Nile Yield......etc

(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 any joint body or mechanism for this agreement or arrangement?

Yes ☑/No ☐

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

Where there is a joint body or mechanism

(a) If there is a joint body or mechanism, which kind of joint body or mechanism (please tick one)?

- Plenipotentiaries ☐
- Bilateral commission ☑
- Basin or similar commission ☐
- Expert group meeting or meeting of national focal points ☐
- Other (please describe): [fill in]

(b) Does the joint body or mechanism cover the entire transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☑/No ☐

(c) Which States (including your own) are members of the joint body or mechanism? (Please list): [Egypt & Sudan]

(d) Are there any riparian States that are not members of the joint body or mechanism? (please list): [fill in]

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

- No cooperation ☐
- They have observer status ☐
- Other (please describe):

[This agreement was concluded between Egypt and Sudan being the two furthest downstream countries regarding the utilization of the amount of water arriving at Aswan.]

(f) Does the joint body or mechanism 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]

(g) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body or mechanism?\(^9\)

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

\(^9\) 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.
(h) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body or mechanism, if any?

- Governance issues
  - Please describe, if any: [fill in]
- Unexpected planning delays
  - Please describe, if any: [fill in]
- Lack of resources
  - Please describe, if true:
    [lack of financial resources which affects the development plans for the Permanent Joint Technical Commission for Nile Waters PJTC]
- 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]

(i) Does the joint body or mechanism, or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

- Yes ☒/No ☐ According to the PJTC regulations, it is supposed to meet four times per year, but due to some circumstances in both countries PJTC meetings may be less frequent than this figure.
  - If yes, how frequently does it meet?
    - More than once per year ☐
    - Once per year ☐
    - Less than once per year ☐

(j) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body or mechanism?

[Establishment of new infrastructure such as High Aswan Dam- Roseires dam – Khoshim el Girba dam: Establishment and rehabilitation of water measuring stations; develop studies to increase the yield of the Nile, training and building capacity; mutual mitigation measures for flood and drought: implementing the first phase of Jonglei canal…etc]

(k) Did the joint body or mechanism ever invite a non-riparian coastal State to cooperate?

- Yes ☐/No ☒

If yes, please give details. If no, why not, e.g. are the relevant coastal States also riparian States and therefore already members of the joint body or mechanism? [fill in]
4. Have joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan or action plan been agreed for the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☑/No ☐

If yes, please provide further details: [common strategy for dealing with extreme events such as flood and drought]

5. How is the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basins or group of basins protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

Regulation of urbanization, deforestation, and sand and gravel extraction. ☐

Environmental flow norms, including consideration of levels and seasonality ☑

Water quality protection, e.g. nitrates, pesticides, faecal coliforms, heavy metals ☐

Water-related species and habitats protection ☐

Other measures (please describe): [fill in]

6. (a) Does your country regularly exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☑/No ☐

(b) If yes, how often:

More than once per year ☑

Once per year ☐

Less than once per year ☐

(c) Please describe how information is exchanged (e.g. in connection with meetings of joint bodies): [information is exchanged daily through e-mails]

(d) 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.) ☑

Flows or water levels (including groundwater levels) ☑

Water abstractions ☑

Climatological information ☐

Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development ☒
Other subjects (*please list*): [fill in]

Other comments, e.g. spatial coverage of data and information exchange: [fill in]

(e) Is there a shared database or information platform?

Yes ☐/No ☒

(f) Is the database publicly available?

Yes ☐/No ☒

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

(g) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable?

Frequency of exchanges ☐

Timing of exchanges ☐

Comparability of data and information ☐

Limited spatial coverage ☐

Inadequate resources (technical and/or financial) ☐

Other (*please describe*): [fill in]

Additional comments: [fill in]

(h) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins? (*please describe*): [better management for the Nile system in Egypt and Sudan which allow both countries to deal with flood and droughts]

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☒/No ☐

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

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<tr>
<td>Please describe [Owen Dam Data (Water levels and releases)]</td>
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(b) If joint monitoring is carried out, how is this done?
National monitoring stations connected through a network or common stations
Please describe: [fill in]
Joint and agreed methodologies
Please describe: [fill in]
Joint sampling
Please describe: [fill in]
Common monitoring network
Please describe: [fill in]
Common agreed parameters
Please describe: [fill in]

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any: [assembling the hydrological parameters such as water levels, discharges, and rating curves]

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

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
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, and assessment methodology applied:
[assessment for dealing with extreme drought: sliding scale to reduce the water uses as a mitigation measure for natural drought, 1984]

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?
Yes ☐/No ☒

If yes, what standards have been applied, e.g. international or regional standards (please specify which), or have national standards of the riparian States been applied? [fill in]

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

- Notification and communication ☐
- Coordinated or joint early warning or 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 and climate change?
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, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
Yes ☐/No ❑
If yes, how? (please tick all applicable)
- Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body or mechanism ☐
- Stakeholders have an advisory role in the joint body ☐
- Stakeholders have a decision-making role in the joint body ☐
If yes, please specify the stakeholders for the joint body or mechanism: [fill in]
  - Intergovernmental organizations ☐
  - Private sectors organizations or associations ☐
  - Water user groups or associations ☐
  - Academic or research institutions ☐
  - Other non-governmental organizations ☐
  - General public ☐
  - Other (please specify): [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]

\(^{10}\) Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.
II. Questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin, or group of basins (river, lake or aquifer)

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

Please reproduce this whole section with its questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

Name of the transboundary basin-/sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: [Equatorial Lakes sub-basin]

List of the riparian States: [Egypt, Uganda]

In the case of an aquifer, what is the nature of the aquifer and its relation with the river or lake basin:

Unconfined aquifer connected to a river or lake
Unconfined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
Confined aquifer connected to surface water
Confined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
Other

Please describe: [fill in]

Unknown

Percentage of your country's territory within the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: [fill in]

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

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(s) or arrangement(s) [Agreement between Egypt and Uganda for controlling Water Hyacinth- UEAWCP]

Agreement or arrangement is under development

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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.
No agreement or arrangement

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:

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body or mechanism for the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement or arrangement, but a joint body or mechanism 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, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins.

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

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

Additional explanations? [The cooperation project is implemented in Uganda]
Or, if the agreement or arrangement relates to a sub-basin, does it cover the entire sub-basin?
Yes ☐/No ☑

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

(b) If the agreement or arrangement relates to a river or lake basin or sub-basin, does it also cover aquifers?
Yes ☐/No ☑

If yes, please list the aquifers covered by the agreement or arrangement: [fill in]

(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 ☐
Fisheries ☑
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
- Human health
- 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?
Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with national laws, policies and programmes □

Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with regional laws, policies and programmes □

Lack of financial resources □

Insufficient human capacity □

Insufficient technical capacity □

Tense diplomatic relations □

Non-participation of certain riparian countries in the agreement □

No significant difficulties □

Other (please describe): [fill in]

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success? [Removal of water hyacinth and other aquatic weeds from Lakes Kyoga, Victoria, Albert and the Kagera River mouth- Development of the villages shores on Equatorial lakes- Construction of rainwater harvesting dams- Construction of Fish ponds- Construction of landing sites- Maintenance of all project equipment- Training and capacity building]

(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 any joint body or mechanism for this agreement or arrangement?

Yes ☑/No □

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

Where there is a joint body or mechanism

(a) If there is a joint body or mechanism, which kind of joint body or mechanism (please tick one)?

- Plenipotentiaries □
- Bilateral commission □
- Basin or similar commission □
- Expert group meeting or meeting of national focal points ☑
- Other (please describe): [fill in]

(b) Does the joint body or mechanism cover the entire transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☑/No □

(c) Which States (including your own) are members of the joint body or mechanism? (Please list): [Egypt, Uganda]

(d) Are there any riparian States that are not members of the joint body or mechanism? (please list): [rest of the Nile Basin Countries (NBC's)]
(e) If not all riparian States are members of the joint body or mechanism how does the joint body or mechanism cooperate with them?

- No cooperation
- They have observer status
- Other (*please describe*): [May share experiences with other Nile Basin Countries]

(f) Does the joint body or mechanism 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*): [Joint Supervision Team]

(g) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body or mechanism?\(^{(1)}\)

- 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
- Surveillance and early warning of water related disease
- 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

\(^{(1)}\) 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.
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]

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

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]

(i) Does the joint body or mechanism, or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

Yes ☑/No ☐

If yes, how frequently does it meet?

The meetings of bilateral cooperation projects between Egypt and its counterparts from NWCs are organised on a needs basis. Therefore, they are conducted according to the progress of projects' activities. Also coordination between both sides may be applied through official letters between both sides rather than physical meetings.

More than once per year
Once per year ☑
Less than once per year □

(j) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body or mechanism? [Convened many Joint Steering Committees, adopted meeting Minutes - Joint Technical Committees meeting Minutes- Supervision Reports …etc with the aim of implementing the agreement]

(k) Did the joint body or mechanism ever invite a non-riparian coastal State to cooperate?
Yes □/No □

If yes, please give details. If no, why not, e.g. are the relevant coastal States also riparian States and therefore already members of the joint body or mechanism? [fill in]

4. Have joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan or action plan been agreed for the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
Yes □/No □

If yes, please provide further details: [For any bilateral cooperation project between Egypt and its counterparts from NBC's, during the preparation phase of such project and memorandum of understanding, a joint draft workplan for any project is prepared and subject to review and update during the implementation phase of the project.]

5. How is the transboundary basin,-sub-basin, part of a basins or group of basins protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

- Regulation of urbanization, deforestation, and sand and gravel extraction. □
- Environmental flow norms, including consideration of levels and seasonality □
- Water quality protection, e.g. nitrates, pesticides, faecal coliforms, heavy metals □
- Water-related species and habitats protection □

Other measures (please describe): [Aquatic weeds removal- development of villages and shores ]

6. (a) Does your country regularly exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
Yes □/No □

(b) If yes, how often:

For any bilateral cooperation project between Egypt and its counterparts from the Nile Basin any information and data that helps in the preparation of the project is exchanged between both parties within the framework of the project memorandum of understanding to prepare the technical specifications and technical document for the bilateral project.

- More than once per year □
- Once per year □
- Less than once per year □
(c) Please describe how information is exchanged (e.g. in connection with meetings of joint bodies): [mainly through bilateral meetings]

(d) 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.)
- Flows or water levels (including groundwater levels)
- Water abstractions
- Climatological information
- Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development

Other subjects (please list): [Removal of water hyacinth and other aquatic weeds from Lakes Kyoga, Victoria, Albert and the Kagera River mouth- Development of the villages shores on Equatorial lakes-Construction of rainwater harvesting dams- Construction of Fish ponds- Construction of landing sites-Maintenance of all project equipment-Training and capacity building]

Other comments, e.g. spatial coverage of data and information exchange: [fill in]

(e) Is there a shared database or information platform?

Yes [ ] No [x]

(f) Is the database publicly available?

Yes [ ] No [x]

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

(g) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable?

- Frequency of exchanges [x]
- Timing of exchanges
- Comparability of data and information
- Limited spatial coverage
- Inadequate resources (technical and/or financial)

Other (please describe): [fill in]

Additional comments: [fill in]

(h) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins? (please describe): [fill in]
7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Assessment reports are prepared by Uganda Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrological</th>
<th>Ecological</th>
<th>Chemical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Border surface waters</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface waters in the entire basin</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface waters on the main watercourse</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface waters in part of the basin</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please describe [ ]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transboundary aquifer(s) (connected or unconnected)</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquifer(s) in the territory of one riparian hydraulically connected to a transboundary river or lake</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 ☐
- Please describe: [fill in]
- Joint and agreed methodologies ☐
- Please describe: [fill in]
- Joint sampling ☐
- Please describe: [fill in]
- Common monitoring network ☐
- Please describe: [fill in]
- Common agreed parameters ☐
- Please describe: [fill in]

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any: [Assessment reports prepared by Uganda Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries]

(d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring: [Frequency of monitoring reports]

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

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, and assessment methodology applied: [fill in]

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?
   Yes ☐ No ✗
   If yes, what standards have been applied, e.g. international or regional standards (please specify which), or have national standards of the riparian States been applied? [fill in]

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution?
    Notification and communication ☒
    Coordinated or joint early warning or 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 and climate change?
    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: [the joint Supervision team in collaboration with the implementing company carry out all critical works to address any difficulties that might occur at the project sites]

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
    Yes ☐ No ☒
    If yes, how? (please tick all applicable)
    Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body or mechanism ☐
    Stakeholders have an advisory role in the joint body ☐
    Stakeholders have a decision-making role in the joint body ☐
If yes, please specify the stakeholders for the joint body or mechanism:
[fill in]

- Intergovernmental organizations
- Private sectors organizations or associations
- Water user groups or associations
- Academic or research institutions
- Other non-governmental organizations
- General public
- Other (please specify): [fill in]

Availability of information to the public

Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans14

Public involvement

Other (please specify): [fill in]

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14 Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.
5) MOU for Technical Cooperation with Ministry of Water and Environment/ Uganda

II Questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin, or group of basins (river, lake or aquifer)

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

Please reproduce this whole section with its questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

Name of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins:
[Equatorial Lakes sub-basin]

List of the riparian States: [Egypt, Uganda]

In the case of an aquifer, what is the nature of the aquifer and its relation with the river or lake basin:

Unconfined aquifer connected to a river or lake
Unconfined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
Confined aquifer connected to surface water
Confined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
Other

Please describe: [fill in]

Unknown

Percentage of your country’s territory within the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: [fill in]

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

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(s) or arrangement(s) [MOU for Technical Cooperation with Ministry of Water and Environment/ Uganda]

Agreement or arrangement is under development

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15 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.

16 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.
No agreement or arrangement

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:

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body or mechanism for the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement or arrangement, but a joint body or mechanism 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, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins.

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

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

   Additional explanations? [the cooperation project is implemented in Uganda]

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

   Yes ☐ No ☑

   Additional explanations? [fill in]

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

(b) If the agreement or arrangement relates to a river or lake basin or sub-basin, does it also cover aquifers?

   Yes ☐ No ☑

If yes, please list the aquifers covered by the agreement or arrangement: [fill in]

   (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 ☐
     Fisheries ☐
     Tourism ☐
     Nature protection ☑
(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
- Human health
- 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*): [development of mini infrastructure for water services]

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any?
Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with national laws, policies and programmes ☐
Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with regional laws, policies and programmes ☐
Lack of financial resources ☐
Insufficient human capacity ☐
Insufficient technical capacity ☐
Tense diplomatic relations ☐
Non-participation of certain riparian countries in the agreement ☐
No significant difficulties ☒
Other (please describe): [fill in]

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success? [Construction of Rainwater harvesting dams (5 dams)-Drilling of 75 groundwater boreholes-Purchasing Mechanical Equipment-Experts’ Exchange Visits-Training and Capacity Building]

(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 any joint body or mechanism for this agreement or arrangement?
   Yes ☒/No ☐
   If no, why not? (please explain): [fill in]

Where there is a joint body or mechanism

(a) If there is a joint body or mechanism, which kind of joint body or mechanism (please tick one)?
   Plenipotentiaries ☐
   Bilateral commission ☐
   Basin or similar commission ☐
   Expert group meeting or meeting of national focal points ☒
   Other (please describe): [fill in]

(b) Does the joint body or mechanism cover the entire transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
   Yes ☒/No ☐

(c) Which States (including your own) are members of the joint body or mechanism? (Please list): [Egypt, Uganda]

(d) Are there any riparian States that are not members of the joint body or mechanism? (please list): [Rest of Nile Basin Countries (NBO’s)]

(e) If not all riparian States are members of the joint body or mechanism, how does the joint body or mechanism cooperate with them?
No cooperation □
They have observer status □
Other (please describe): [May share experiences with other Nile Basin Countries]

(f) Does the joint body or mechanism 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): [Joint Supervision Team]

(g) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body or mechanism?17

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 □
Surveillance and early warning of water related disease □
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

17 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.
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]

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

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]

(i) Does the joint body or mechanism, or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

Yes ☑ No ☐

If yes, how frequently does it meet?

The meetings of bilateral cooperation projects between Egypt and its counterparts from NBC’s are organised on a needs basis. Therefore, they are conducted according to the progress of projects’ activities. Also coordination between both sides may be applied through official letters between rather than physical meetings.

More than once per year
Once per year ☑
Less than once per year
(j) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body or mechanism? [Convened many Joint Steering Committees, adopted meeting Minutes, Joint Technical Committees meeting Minutes, Supervision Reports etc., with the aim of implementing the agreement]

(k) Did the joint body or mechanism ever invite a non-riparian coastal State to cooperate?
Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, please give details. If no, why not, e.g. are the relevant coastal States also riparian States and therefore already members of the joint body or mechanism? [fill in]

4. Have joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan or action plan been agreed for the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, please provide further details: [For any bilateral cooperation project between Egypt and its counterparts from the Nile Basin, during the preparation phase of the project and memorandum of understanding, a joint draft workplan is prepared and is subject to review and update during the implementation phase of the project]

5. How is the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basins or group of basins protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

Regulation of urbanization, deforestation, and sand and gravel extraction. ☐

Environmental flow norms, including consideration of levels and seasonality ☐

Water quality protection, e.g. nitrates, pesticides, faecal coliforms, heavy metals ☒

Water-related species and habitats protection ☐

Other measures (please describe): [Beneficiaries of ground water wells / Beneficiaries of valley tanks / Capacity building of technical staff]

6. (a) Does your country regularly exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
Yes ☒/No ☐

For any bilateral cooperation project between Egypt and its counterparts from the Nile Basin, any information and data that helps in the preparation of the project is exchanged between both parties within the framework of the project memorandum of understanding, to prepare the technical specifications and technical document for the bilateral project.

(b) If yes, how often:

More than once per year ☐

Once per year ☒

Less than once per year ☐
(c) Please describe how information is exchanged (e.g. in connection with meetings of joint bodies): [mainly through joint meetings ]

(d) 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.)
- Flows or water levels (including groundwater levels)
- Water abstractions
- Climatological information
- Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development

Other subjects (please list): [fill in]

Other comments, e.g. spatial coverage of data and information exchange: [fill in]

(e) Is there a shared database or information platform?

Yes ☐/No ☒

(f) Is the database publicly available?

Yes ☐/No ☒

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

(g) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable?

- Frequency of exchanges ☒
- Timing of exchanges ☐
- Comparability of data and information ☐
- Limited spatial coverage ☐
- Inadequate resources (technical and/or financial) ☐

Other (please describe): [fill in]

Additional comments: [fill in]

(h) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins? (please describe): [fill in]

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☐/No ☒

Assessment reports are prepared by Ministry of Water and Environment Uganda
(a) If yes, what does the joint monitoring cover?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrological</th>
<th>Ecological</th>
<th>Chemical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Border surface waters</td>
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(b) If joint monitoring is carried out, how is this done?

- National monitoring stations connected through a network or common stations
  - Please describe: [fill in]
  - Joint and agreed methodologies
    - Please describe: [fill in]
  - Joint sampling
    - Please describe: [fill in]
  - Common monitoring network
    - Please describe: [fill in]
  - Common agreed parameters
    - Please describe: [fill in]

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any: [Assessment reports prepared by Ministry of Water and Environment Uganda]

(d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring: [Frequency of monitoring reports]

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

   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, and assessment methodology applied: [fill in]

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

   Yes ☐/No ☒
If yes, what standards have been applied, e.g. international or regional standards (please specify which), or have national standards of the riparian States been applied? [fill in]

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

- Notification and communication ☒
- Coordinated or joint early warning or 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 and climate change?

- 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: [the joint Supervision team in collaboration with the implementing company carry out all works in the projects sites]

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☐/No ☒

If yes, how? (please tick all applicable)

- Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body or mechanism ☐
- Stakeholders have an advisory role in the joint body ☐
- Stakeholders have a decision-making role in the joint body ☐

If yes, please specify the stakeholders for the joint body or mechanism: [fill in]

- Intergovernmental organizations ☐
- Private sectors organizations or associations ☐
- Water user groups or associations ☐
Academic or research institutions □
Other non-governmental organizations □
General public □
Other (please specify): [fill in] □
Availability of information to the public □
Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans\(^\text{18}\) □
Public involvement □
Other (please specify): [fill in] □

\(^{18}\) Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.
6) MOU for Technical Cooperation in the field of water Resources and Irrigation / South Sudan

II Questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin, or group of basins (river, lake or aquifer)

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

Please reproduce this whole section with its questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

Name of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: [Bahr Elghazal – Bahr Eljibal – White Nile sub-basins]

List of the riparian States: [Egypt, South Sudan]

In the case of an aquifer, what is the nature of the aquifer and its relation with the river or lake basin:

- Unconfined aquifer connected to a river or lake
- Unconfined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Confined aquifer connected to surface water
- Confined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Other

Please describe: [fill in]

Unknown

Percentage of your country’s territory within the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins: [fill in]

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

- 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(s) or arrangement(s) [MOU for Technical Cooperation in the field of water Resources and Irrigation / South Sudan]

Agreement or arrangement is under development

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19 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.

20 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.
No agreement or arrangement

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:

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body or mechanism for the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement or arrangement, but a joint body or mechanism 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, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins.

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

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

   Additional explanations? [the cooperation project is implemented in South Sudan]

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

   Additional explanations? [fill in]

   Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement? (Please list): [Egypt and South Sudan]

   (b) If the agreement or arrangement relates to a river or lake basin or sub-basin, does it also cover aquifers?
   Yes □/No ☒

   If yes, please list the aquifers covered by the agreement or arrangement: [fill in]

   (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 ☒
      Fisheries □
      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
- Human health
- 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): [development of infrastructure for water services]*
(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any?

Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with national laws, policies and programmes

Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with regional laws, policies and programmes

Lack of financial resources

Insufficient human capacity

Insufficient technical capacity

Tense diplomatic relations

Non-participation of certain riparian countries in the agreement

No significant difficulties

Other (please describe): [fill in]

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success? [Cleaning Water channels in Bahr El- Ghazal Basin and the construction of landing sites; feasibility study for the construction of Wau Dam on Sue River; rehabilitation of the main measuring hydrological stations; training and building capacity of technical staff; drilling groundwater wells and the construction of water yards; the establishment of a central laboratory for the analysis of the quality of water in Juba; surveying project for cities in Southern Sudan; installation of a pump station in Wau State to lift river water for communities near waterways]

(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 any joint body or mechanism for this agreement or arrangement?

Yes ☑/No ☐

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

Where there is a joint body or mechanism

(a) If there is a joint body or mechanism, which kind of joint body or mechanism (please tick one)?

Plenipotentiaries

Bilateral commission

Basin or similar commission

Expert group meeting or meeting of national focal points ☑

Other (please describe): [fill in]

(b) Does the joint body or mechanism cover the entire transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☑/No ☐
(c) Which States (including your own) are members of the joint body or mechanism? (Please list): [Egypt, South Sudan]

(d) Are there any riparian States that are not members of the joint body or mechanism? (please list): [Rest of Nile Basin Countries (NBC's)]

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

   No cooperation □
   They have observer status □
   Other (please describe): [may share experiences with other Nile Basin Countries]

(f) Does the joint body or mechanism 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): [Joint Supervision Team]

(g) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body or mechanism?21

   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 □
   Surveillance and early warning of water related disease □
   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 □

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21 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Settling of differences and conflicts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultations on planned measures</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Exchange of information on best available technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Participation in transboundary EIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management of shared infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Addressing hydromorphological alterations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Climate change adaptation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joint communication strategy</td>
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<td>Basin-wide or joint public participation and consultation of,</td>
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<tr>
<td>for example, basin management plans</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Capacity-building</td>
<td>☒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other tasks (<em>please list</em>): [fill in]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- 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]

(i) Does the joint body or mechanism, or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

- Yes ☒/No ☐

If yes, how frequently does it meet?

The meetings of bilateral cooperation projects between Egypt and its counterparts from NBC's are organised on a needs basis. Therefore, they are conducted according to the
progress of projects’ activities. Also coordination between both sides may be applied through official letters between both sides rather than physical meetings.

More than once per year ☐
Once per year ☐
Less than once per year ☐

(j) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body or mechanism? [Convened many Joint Steering Committees, adopted meeting Minutes, Joint Technical Committees meeting Minutes, Supervision Reports etc., with the aim of implementing the agreement]

(k) Did the joint body or mechanism ever invite a non-riparian coastal State to cooperate?
Yes ☑/No ☐

If yes, please give details. If no, why not, e.g. are the relevant coastal States also riparian States and therefore already members of the joint body or mechanism? [fill in]

4. Have joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan or action plan been agreed for the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☑/No ☐

If yes, please provide further details: [For any bilateral cooperation project between Egypt and its counterparts from the NBC’s, during the preparation phase of such projects and memoranda of understanding, a joint draft workplan for any project is prepared and subject to review and update during the implementation phase of the project]

5. How is the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

Regulation of urbanization, deforestation, and sand and gravel extraction. ☐

Environmental flow norms, including consideration of levels and seasonality ☐

Water quality protection, e.g. nitrates, pesticides, faecal coliforms, heavy metals ☑

Water-related species and habitats protection ☐

Other measures (please describe): [Beneficiaries of ground water wells / Capacity building of technical staff]

6. (a) Does your country regularly exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes ☑/No ☐

For any bilateral cooperation project between Egypt and its counterparts from the Nile Basin, any information and data that helps in the preparation of the project is exchanged between both parties within the framework of the project memorandum of understanding, to prepare the technical specifications and technical document for the bilateral project.
(b) If yes, how often:
More than once per year □
Once per year ☒
Less than once per year □

(c) Please describe how information is exchanged (e.g. in connection with meetings of joint bodies): [mainly through joint meetings]

(d) 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.) □
Flows or water levels (including groundwater levels) □
Water abstractions □
Climatological information □
Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development □

Other subjects (*please list): [fill in]

Other comments, e.g. spatial coverage of data and information exchange: [fill in]

(e) Is there a shared database or information platform?
Yes ☒/ No □

(f) Is the database publicly available?
Yes ☒/ No □

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

(g) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable?
Frequency of exchanges ☒
Timing of exchanges □
Comparability of data and information □
Limited spatial coverage □
Inadequate resources (technical and/or financial) □

Other (*please describe): [fill in]

Additional comments: [fill in]
(h) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins? (please describe): [fill in]

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
   Yes □ No X
   (a) If yes, what does the joint monitoring cover?

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<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 □
  
  *Please describe: [fill in]*

- Joint and agreed methodologies □
  
  *Please describe: [fill in]*

- Joint sampling □
  
  *Please describe: [fill in]*

- Common monitoring network □
  
  *Please describe: [fill in]*

- Common agreed parameters □
  
  *Please describe: [fill in]*

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any: [Assessment reports prepared by Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of South Sudan]

(d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring: [Frequency of monitoring reports]

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
   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, and assessment methodology applied: [fill in]

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?
   Yes ☐ No ☒
   If yes, what standards have been applied, e.g. international or regional standards (please specify which), or have national standards of the riparian States been applied? [fill in]

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution?
    Notification and communication ☒
    Coordinated or joint early warning or 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 and climate change?
    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: [The Joint Supervision Team in collaboration with the implementing company carry out all works in the projects sites]

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?
    Yes ☐ No ☒
    If yes, how? (please tick all applicable)
    Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body or mechanism ☐
    Stakeholders have an advisory role in the joint body ☐
    Stakeholders have a decision-making role in the joint body ☐
If yes, please specify the stakeholders for the joint body or mechanism:
[fill in]

- Intergovernmental organizations
- Private sectors organizations or associations
- Water user groups or associations
- Academic or research institutions
- Other non-governmental organizations
- General public
- Other (please specify): [fill in]

Availability of information to the public

Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans

Public involvement

Other (please specify): [fill in]

---

22 Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.
III. Water management at the national level

In this section, you are requested to provide general information on water management at the national level as it relates to transboundary waters. Information on specific transboundary basins, sub-basins, part of basins and groups of basins, should be presented in section II and not repeated here.

1. (a) Does your country’s national legislation, policies, action plans and strategies refer to measures to prevent, control and reduce any transboundary impact?

Yes ☑/No ☐

If yes, please briefly describe the main national laws, policies, action plans and strategies [fill in]

- As the furthest downstream Nile riparian, Egypt is at extremely high risk of negative impacts due to upstream developments, while its ability to impact other Nile riparians is limited. Nonetheless, as a matter of policy, Egypt implements various measures to protect the Nile waters and ecosystem.

- There were in general two major categories of water policies: (1) water resources development policy and (2) water allocation and distribution policy.

- After the completion of the High Aswan Dam, a series of water resources policies have been developed in Egypt to have better management of the available water resources in order to match the current and projected water supply and demand for all sectors. Until 1999, all water policies were concentrating on managing the supply side to meet the increasing demands for water.

- The second water resources policy was drafted in 1980. This policy selected year 2000 to be the end of the time horizon. It projected water resources and requirements status for the year 2000. A major implicit assumption in this policy was that the policy had to satisfy all non-agricultural requirements first, and then any additional water would be directed to agricultural expansion.

- This policy was updated in 1990 as the Nile River experienced a long period of drought from 1979 till 1988 and the annual river flow decreased significantly. MWRI adopted different measures to increase the water use efficiency and expand the reuse of agricultural drainage water.

- The National Water Resources Plan (phase 1), 1997-2017

- The National Water Resources Plan (phase 2), 2017-2037: An action plan has been put to augment the investments in cooperation projects with Nile Basin countries and in updating studies for reducing water losses. Also Egypt offers high level technical trainings in several fields for Nile basin countries’ officials and participants (agriculture – Energy – Hydrology ... ) in Egyptian institutions and by sending Egyptian experts to Nile basin countries to strengthen capacities and develop human resources, to share knowledge and resources in solidarity, and to adapt experiences that have already worked well in one place for the benefit of others for a further cooperation between countries.

(b) Does your country’s legislation provide for the following principles?

Precautionary principle ☑/No ☐
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principle</th>
<th>Yes ☑/No ☐</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polluter pays principle</td>
<td>☑/☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable development</td>
<td>☑/☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User pays principle</td>
<td>☐/☒</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If yes, please briefly describe how these principles are implemented at the national level: [fill in]

- **Precautionary principle:** National water plan 2017-2037 puts three projected scenarios (optimistic – most probable – pessimistic) to manage water resources.
- **Polluter pays principle:** Law 48/1982 for River Nile Protection and water channels against pollution – Article 16
- **Sustainable development:**
  - NWRR2037 sets quantified targets which are aligned to the following key performance indicators of the vision SDG2030:
    - 100% of population has access to safe drinking water
    - 100% of population has access to sanitation services
    - 40% of the water usage supplied by non-traditional water resources
    - Sanitation comprises 80% of the sewage flow (i.e., as an effect of less wastage of good water)
    - Illegal industrial sewage to the Nile is reduced to zero
    - 100% of the sewage into the Nile is treated according to the standards
    - Real losses are less than 15% in water transfer networks
    - Less than 10% system loss in wastewater treatment plants
  - The year 2030 is adopted as a milestone year in NWRR2037
  - There is a monitoring and evaluation system to follow up with NWRR2037 targets and state of water

(c) 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?*

- Industry ☐
- Mining ☐
- Energy ☐
- Municipal ☑
- Livestock raising ☐
- Aquaculture ☐

Other (please list): [fill in]

*Please briefly describe the licensing or permitting system, indicating whether the system provides for setting emission limits based on best available technology?*

[The Ministry of Environment obliges factories to treat their waste water before disposing it in the water ways through their own industrial wastewater treatment units and the Ministry of Health monitors the emission of these factories (Law 4/1994)]

Law 12/1984 for irrigation and drainage]
If yes, for which sectors? (please list):
Industry / Municipal / 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]

(d) 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]

(e) 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 ☒
Permitting system ☐
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]
(f) What are the main measures which your country takes to enhance water resources allocation and use efficiency?

*Please tick as appropriate (not all might be relevant)*

- A regulatory system regarding water abstraction
- Monitoring and control of abstractions
- Water rights are defined
- Water allocation priorities are listed
- Water-saving technologies
- Advanced irrigation techniques
- Demand management activities
- Other means (please list)

(g) Does your country apply the ecosystems approach?

Yes ☒/No ☐

*If yes, please describe how: [fill in]*

There is a national project to develop, clear and enhance the efficiency of lakes and augment its fisheries resources including:

- Nasser lake: a plan is devised to develop Lake Nasser and its fisheries resources to optimize all the available resources to achieve sustainable growth and increase the fish product by 30%.
- Qarun lake: a mechanical filter is implemented to reduce pollutants and improve water quality
- Mariut lake: Construct new waterways to overcome the crisis of receding water from basin.
- Manzala lake: Constructions are made to prevent infringements and reduce pollutants.
- Barulus lake: Constructions are made to prevent infringements and reduce pollutants.

There is national water quality network for monitoring several parameters across Nile river, lakes (Nasser, Qarun...). to preserve and improve the ecosystem of these areas.

(h) Does your country take specific measures to prevent the pollution of groundwaters?
Yes ☑/No ☐

If yes, please briefly describe the most important measures: [fill in]

- Prohibit injections of effluents in groundwater aquifers
- Prevent drainage water reuse in groundwater vulnerable areas

2. Do your national laws require transboundary environmental impact assessment (EIA)?

Yes ☑/No ☐

If yes, please briefly describe the legislative basis, and any related implementing procedures. [fill in]

- At the national level there is a need to submit EIA for irrigation and drainage projects to get the approval for implementation under the Guidelines of Principles and Procedures for Environmental Impact Assessment. EEAA, 2009

If not, do other measures provide for transboundary EIA? [fill in]

IV. Final questions

1. What are the main challenges your country faces in cooperating on transboundary waters?

- Differences between national administrative and legal frameworks ☐
- Lack of relevant data and information ☑
- Difficulties in data and information exchange ☑
- Sectoral fragmentation at the national level ☐
- Language barrier ☐
- Resource constraints ☐
- Environmental pressures, e.g. extreme events ☐
- Sovereignty concerns ☑

Please list other challenges and/or provide further details: [fill in]

- Egypt believes in the inevitability of cooperation between the Nile Basin states in the utilization of the basin’s water resources. Egypt has exceptional bilateral relations with most Nile Basin states, and therefore has a number of bilateral cooperation and water use agreements with other Nile basin countries.

- Egypt participated in the establishment of the existing basin-wide institutional framework. It played a leading role in establishing several cooperation initiatives, including the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) in 1999. Recently, however, basin-wide cooperation has been politicized by some parties.

- Egypt suspended its participation in NBI activities in 2010 in response to the non-consensual decision taken by some upstream states to open for signature the unfinished draft of the Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA), in breach of the NBI rules of procedure and those of the negotiating committee. Since then, the NBI has continued to function as a non-inclusive and non-consensual framework. As the furthest downstream Nile riparian, Egypt is particularly vulnerable to any measures implemented upstream. Any basin-wide agreement should therefore protect the interests of all basin States equally.
- Driven by its belief in the importance of basin-wide cooperation, Egypt engaged in a consultative process to bridge the gap in positions. Despite the challenges and difficulties facing this process, Egypt is determined to continue its efforts to restore inclusiveness in order to manage the transboundary waters of the Nile Basin in accordance with the principles of international law, paving the way to enhancing cooperation at the basin level. To this end, Egypt believes that genuine cooperation among the Nile Basin states should be based on the following principles:
  
  o The consensual decision-making process should form the basis of the management of transboundary waters. Consensus decision-making (and indeed unanimity) is adopted by the vast majority of river basin organisations and commissions worldwide and is the agreed decision-making rule within the NBI. Consensus means non-objection by any party.
  
  o International law Riparian states should refrain from unilateral actions to preserve the sustainability of the River Nile. The principle of no-harm and a timely prior notification should be respected before the construction of projects with transboundary impact.
  
  o Riparian states should exert their utmost efforts to reach an agreed definition of the equitable and reasonable utilization that avoids causing significant harm to any of those states.

2. What have been the main achievements in cooperating on transboundary waters?

   Improved water management ☒
   Enhanced regional integration, i.e. beyond water ☐
   Adoption of cooperative arrangements ☐
   Adoption of joint plans and programmes ☒
   Long-lasting and sustained cooperation ☐
   Financial support for joint activities ☒
   Stronger political will for transboundary water cooperation ☐
   Better knowledge and understanding ☒
   Dispute avoidance ☐
   Stakeholder engagement ☒

Please list other achievements, keys to achieving success, and/or provide concrete examples: [fill in]

3. Please indicate which institutions were consulted during the completion of the questionnaire

   Joint body or mechanism ☐
   Other riparian or aquifer countries ☐
   National water management authority ☒
   Environment agency/ authority ☐
   Basin authority (national) ☐
   Local or provincial government ☑

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Geological survey (national)  
Non-water specific ministries, e.g. foreign affairs, finance, forestry and energy  
Civil society organizations  
Water user associations  
Private sector  
Other (please list): [fill in]  
Please briefly describe the process by which the questionnaire was completed: [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]  
Date: [fill in]  Signature: [fill in]  

Thank you very much for taking the time to complete this report.
Egypt’s Remarks
Regarding the Second Reporting Exercise on Global SDG indicator 6.5.2

With reference to the 2020 reporting cycle of SDG indicator 6.5.2 and Egypt’s national report submitted on 29 January 2021, Egypt would like to make the following remarks which should be read in conjunction with its submission, and as an integral part thereof:

1- As an extremely water scarce country that is highly dependent on one single source of water (the River Nile), originating outside its territory, Egypt attaches great importance to transboundary water cooperation that is based on the principles and rules of international law. Egypt was therefore keen to submit its national report during the 2020 reporting cycle on SDG 6.5.2 on transboundary water cooperation, an exercise which we hope will contribute to achieving SDG 6 on ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

2- While Egypt has endeavoured to complete the report as accurately as possible, a number of methodological flaws have complicated the reporting exercise. These include the following:

a. A number of questions were vague and unclear. For example, when completing Table 1, it was not clear whether the table should include agreements and arrangements that involve all riparian States within the transboundary basin, or agreements and arrangements covering the portion of the transboundary basin falling within the national territory. This confusion should be clarified in future reporting exercises to guarantee more accurate results.

b. A large number of questions in the report admit only a “yes or no” answer. This is unfortunate as some answers do not fit neatly into either of these two categories. Relatedly, many questions provide no opportunity for further explanation. As a result, the report presents an incomplete picture of the status of relevant arrangements and agreements and does not adequately capture the complexity of the matter.

c. The criteria for an agreement or arrangement to be considered “operational” is inadequate for the following reasons:
ii. They also fail to recognise that some arrangements and agreements address very specific projects and therefore communications, meetings and information exchange are only necessary on a needs basis. In some cases, such exchanges may be intermittent or unevenly spread out (such as conducting a large number of meetings and exchanges during the beginning of the project, and then fewer meetings and exchanges at later stages). Under the definition provided, such agreements and arrangements are not considered “operational”, which is inaccurate.

iii. There is no definition of “data and information exchange” or clarification of its scope. It is therefore assumed that this term is not limited to hydrological data and information, but rather includes any type of information exchanged between the parties.

3- Egypt looks forward to continuing its engagement with a view to refining the reporting exercise in the future.