

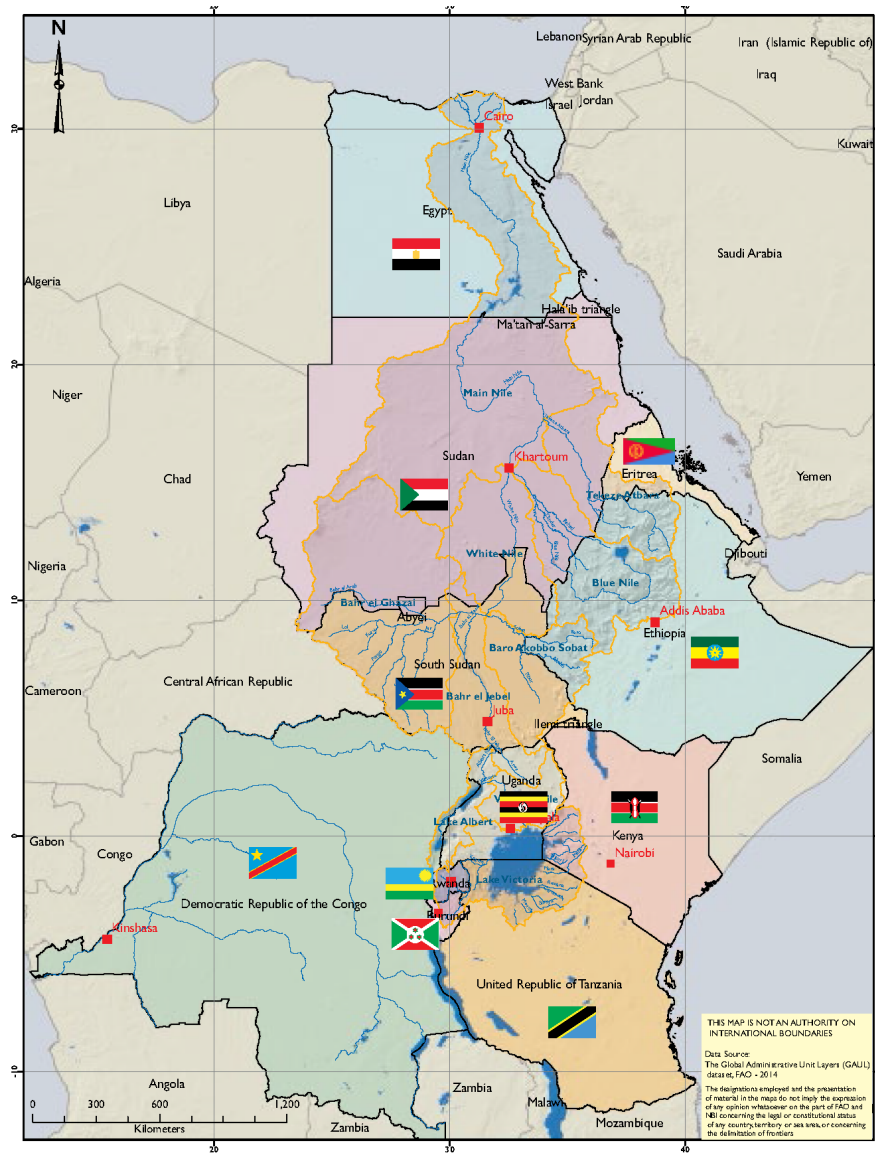
Nile Basin Initiative

Benefits from CIWA support

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The Nile Basin

- Source of livelihood for > 250 million people in 11 countries - 3.2 m km²
- Most of the basin is arid/semi-arid – water scarce
- Rapid population growth and economic development
- Floods and droughts routinely cause devastation
- Home to fragile ecosystems and world-class environmental assets
- Hotspot for climate change impacts
- Opportunities for cooperation - generate ‘win-win’ benefits to unlock the full productive potential



About the Nile Basin Initiative...

- The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is an intergovernmental partnership of ten Nile Basin countries:



Burundi



DR Congo



Egypt



Ethiopia



Kenya



Rwanda



South Sudan



The Sudan



Tanzania



Uganda

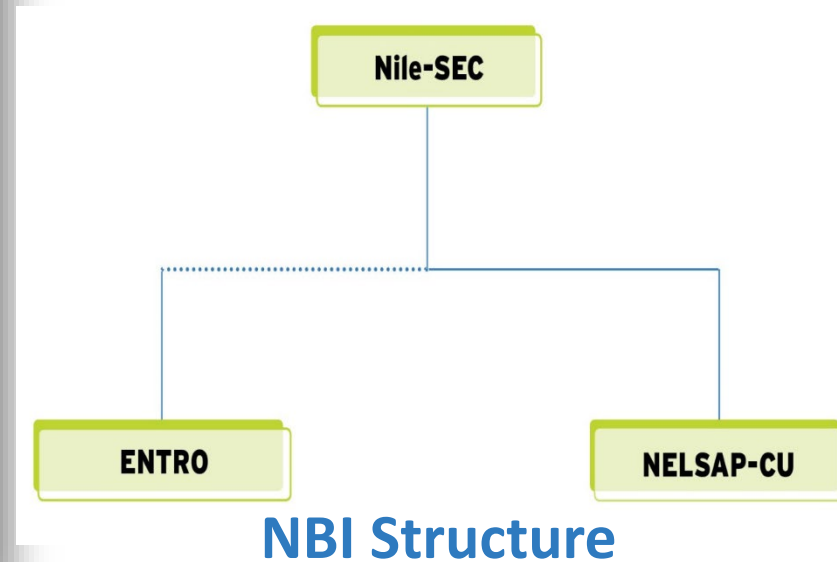
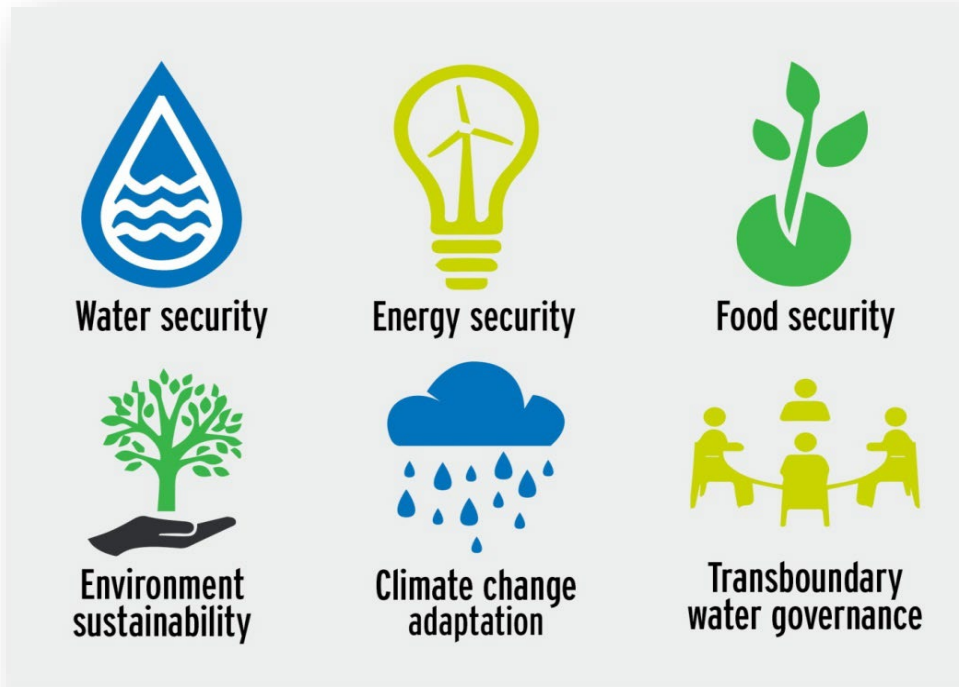
- Established on February 22, 1999, by Ministers in charge of Water Affairs in the Nile Basin countries.

- Shared Vision

‘To achieve sustainable socio-economic development through the equitable utilisation of, and benefit from, the common Nile Basin water resources’.



NBI 10 Year Strategy 2017-2027



Investments
(preparation, facilitating implementation)

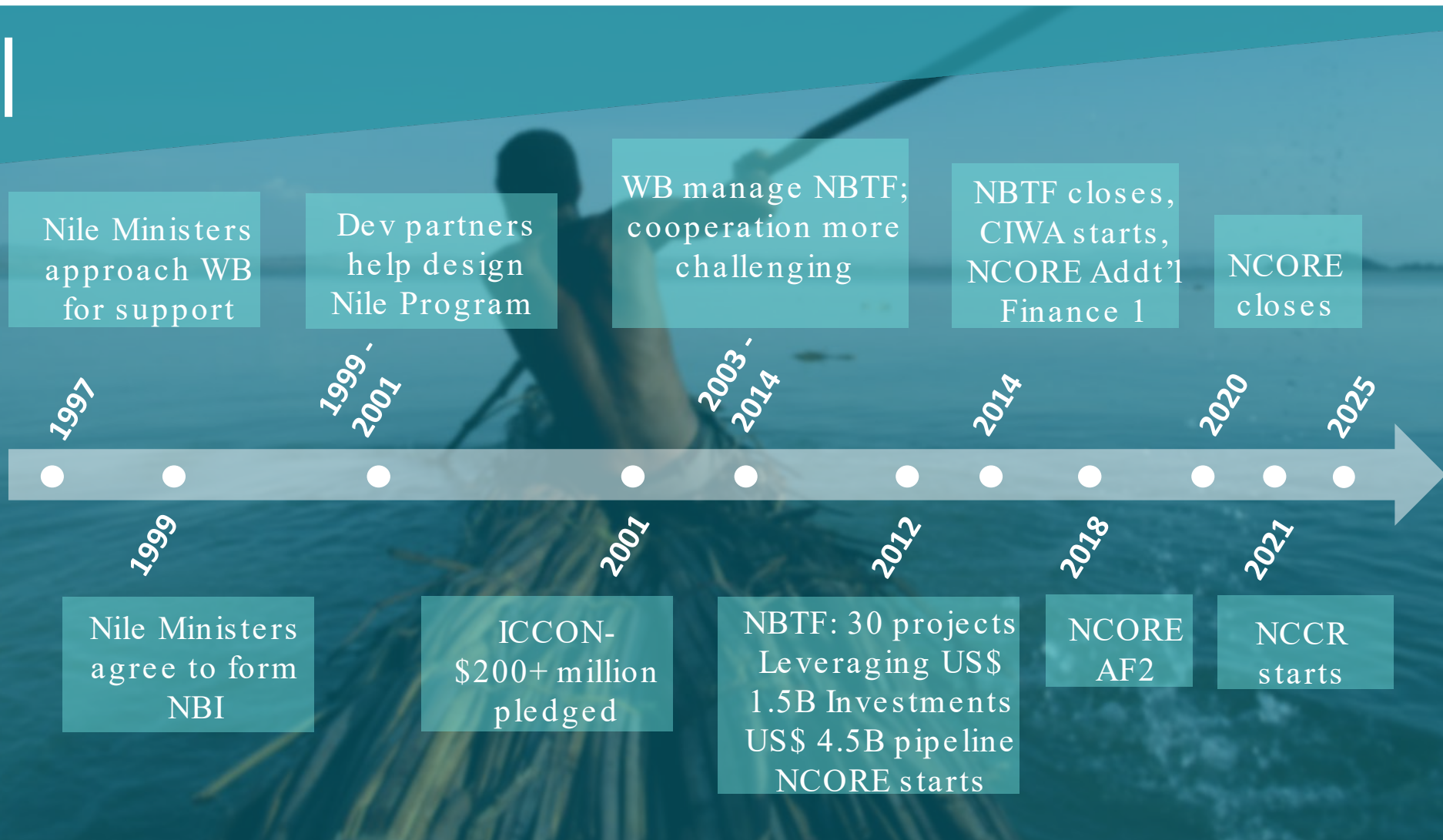
WR Management
(Information, decision support)

Dialogue platform
(Joint Institution)

NBI Core Functions



Historical Evolution of NBI – CIWA Cooperation – A Progressive Partnership



NILE COOPERATION FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (NCCR) PROJECT

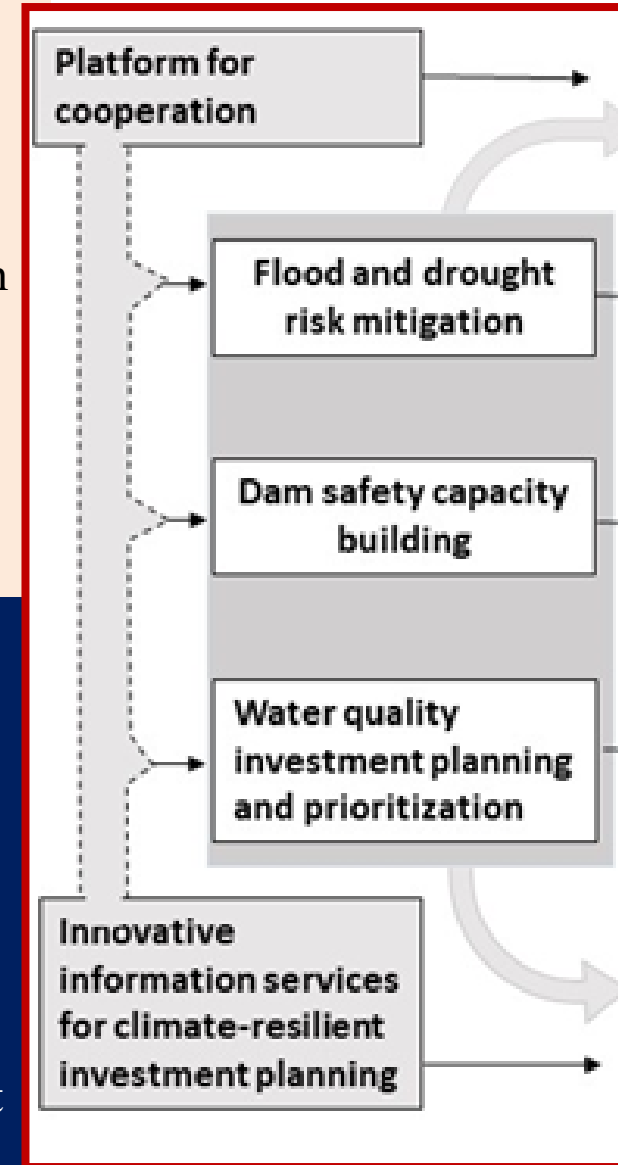
Implementation period: March 2021 – Nov 2025

Project amount: US\$ 30 million

Project Objective: To improve mechanisms for cooperation on water resources management and development in the Nile Basin. (Dam Safety; Floods & Droughts; Water Quality; Platforms; Information)

Participation Agencies:

- NBI Centres
 - NBI Secretariat
 - Eastern Nile Subsidiary Action Program (ENSAP/ENTRO)
 - Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP)
- Nile Basin Discourse (NBD) – civil society engagement
- Lake Victoria Basin Commission of EAC



Benefits of CIWA Support

- Positioning of NBI as a platform that ***brings all member states on the table*** to discuss common issues and implement joint responses – the ‘**One River-One People-One Vision**’ approach
- Enhanced **national capacities** of member states for transboundary water resources management – confidence building
- ***Mutual recognition, and acknowledgment of cooperation*** as a key driver of sustainable management of the transboundary water resources
- Through forums ***like Nile Day and NBDF***, stakeholders, *including governments, scientific groups, civil society, academic and research institutions, and development partners* interact with each other and the NBI
- Promotion of broader “***Benefit Sharing***” as opposed unilateral development that can result in conflicts.
- Strengthened capacity to manage and coordinate ***the identification and preparation of trans-boundary*** and multipurpose investment projects
- Some supported projects, like Rusumo HEP, have been implemented



Impact of long-term support (NBTF, NCORE, NCCR)

Before	Impact
An emphasis on national Sovereignty – national interests	Transboundary issues are at the centre of national water management (TWM units and policies)
Unequal basis for cooperation - disparities in wealth, power, and negotiating capacity	Capacity building programs have evened the field and result in deeper dialogue
Lack of understanding about why a regional perspective would bring benefits	Joint investments preparation and implementation (e.g. Rusumo HEP)
No sharing tradition. There was mistrust and suspicion between countries, and data was not shared.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for joint projects jointly collected and regularly shared • Joint strategic assessments to address major issues e.g. climate change and environmental degradation
No Basin-wide forum for dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBI@25 years, CFA under ratification • Regular governance meetings, • stakeholder dialogues, communication and awareness
Limited financing of transboundary programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of other partners (EU, GEF, GIZ, AfDB, UNDP, AFD, etc. • From NCCR to RCRP • Countries cover core costs of institution



Nile Cooperation – Lessons Learnt

- Transboundary water cooperation is a ***long gruelling process- aimed at achieving consensus in the face of differences and dispute***
- ***Benefits of Nile cooperation*** (national and regional) outweigh those of non-cooperation
- ***Confidence building*** is critical to transboundary cooperation - a combination of ***open dialogue, evidence-based technical information, joint assessments, stakeholder engagement, and enhanced capacity***
- ***Coordination between all regional players*** is critical for achieving the benefits, through optimising synergies and avoiding duplication of effort

