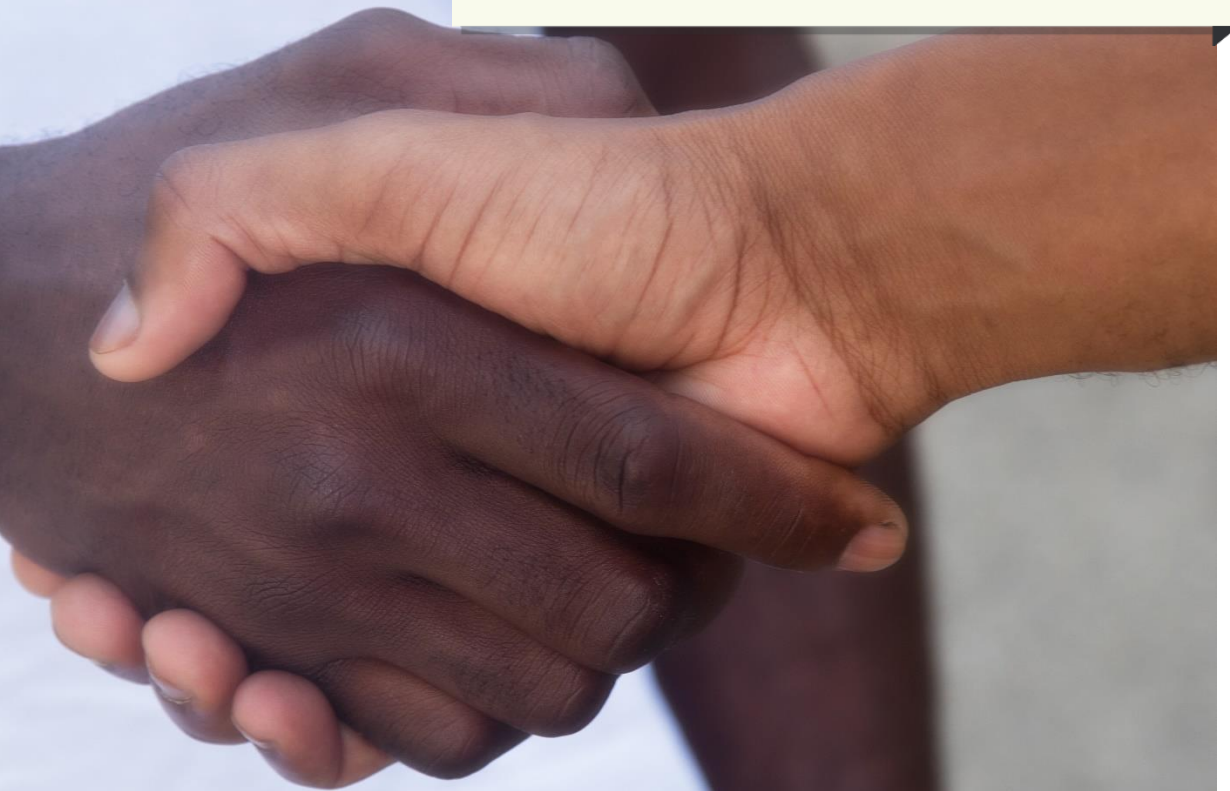




NILE-SEC  
**NILE BASIN INITIATIVE**  
INITIATIVE DU BASSIN DU NIL



NBI Technical Reports: Water Resource Management Series  
**Review of experience and mapping of cross-border cooperation  
arrangements in the Nile Basin**

WRM-2022-03



EUROPEAN UNION



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cooperation

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## Document Sheet

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The purpose of the technical report series is to support informed stakeholder dialogue and decision making in order to achieve sustainable socio-economic development through equitable utilization of, and benefit from, the shared Nile Basin water resources.

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## Table of Contents

<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>List of Acronyms</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>1 Background</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Overview of cross-border cooperation arrangements</b> .....	<b>1</b>
2.1 Defining cross-border cooperation arrangements .....	1
2.2 Overview of Nile cross-border cooperation arrangements .....	2
<b>3 Findings</b> .....	<b>5</b>
3.1 Historic developments .....	5
3.2 The role of RECs in the Nile Basin .....	5
3.3 The Role of basin and sub-basin cooperation mechanisms .....	6
3.4 Bilateral cooperation mechanisms .....	7
3.5 Project specific arrangements .....	8
<b>4 Conclusion</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>5 Annex 1: Detailed overview of cross-border cooperation arrangements in the Nile basin</b> .....	<b>I</b>

## List of Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
ABAKIR	Autorité du lac Kivu et de la rivière Ruzizi / Lake Kivu and Ruzizi River Authority (ABAKIR)
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel and Saharan States
CICOS	Commission International du Bassin Congo-Oubangui-Sangha/ International Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Commission
CFA	Cooperative Framework Agreement
CoM	Council of Ministers
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECGLC	Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries
EETAC	Ethiopia – Egypt Technical Advisory Committee
ENCOM	Eastern Nile Council of Ministers
ENSAP	Easter Nile Subsidiary Action Programme
ENSAPT	Eastern Nile Subsidiary Action Programme Team
ESTAC	Ethiopia – Sudan Technical Advisory Committee
ESSTAC	Ethiopia – South Sudan Technical Advisory Committee
ENTRO	Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office
DSS	Decision Support System
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
JMC	Joint Ministerial Commission
JPC	Joint Permanent Commission
JWC	Joint Water Commission
LEAIBMP	Lake Edward and Albert Integrated Basin Management and Investment Plan
LEAF	Lakes Edward & Albert Integrated Fisheries & Water Resources Management Project
LTA	Lake Tanganyika Authority
LVBC	Lake Victoria Basin Commission
LVFO	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NELCOM	Nile Equatorial Lakes Council of Ministers
NELSAP	Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Programme
NELSAP-CU	Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Programme Coordination Unit
NTEAP	Nile Transboundary Environment Action Project
PJTC	Permanent Joint Technical Commission
REC	Regional Economic Community
RPCL	Rusumo Power Company Limited
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SECOM	Sectoral Council of Ministers

TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TWM	Transboundary Water Management
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
ZAMCOM	Zambezi Watercourse Commission

## 1 Background

The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI), with support from GIZ, has commissioned the assignment *Strengthening the Policy Frameworks for Transboundary Water Resources Management in the Nile Basin*. The project's overall objective is to facilitate and document a joint review and learning process on provisions for transboundary cooperation in national policies and related institutional arrangements.

While considerable efforts have been made regarding policy and institutional development and alignment within NBI Member States in recent years, there has been limited coordination between these initiatives within and between countries. Policy and institutional harmonization have been further hampered by incomplete and incoherent documentation of the various parallel cooperative processes. This results in information gaps and insufficient exchange of experience, thereby reducing the pace and efficiency of policy and institutional harmonization support by the NBI.

In broad terms, the assignment has the dual purposes of:

1. Documenting and clearly mapping ongoing developments (establishment of national-level transboundary units; establishment of bi- and tri-lateral cross-border arrangements; current national-level policy alignment with international best practice; *etc.*).
2. Drawing lessons learnt from the documented initiatives and experiences and, from these lessons, developing recommendations to further strengthen the relevant policy and institutional frameworks.

There are multiple cross-border cooperation arrangements that are currently in place between countries in parallel with the framework of NBI. These arrangements vary in membership (i.e.; bilateral, trilateral, multi-lateral), purpose, scope, mandate, and many other factors. The establishment, functioning, and at times cessation of such cross-border arrangements is not well known to all stakeholders. Likewise, lessons have not been systematically drawn from their successes and/ or failures, thus limiting the sharing of experiences between stakeholders. The rationale for this report is therefore to map existing transboundary water cooperation arrangements, provide an analysis of their purpose, approaches, and functionality, and distill lessons with a view to facilitating effective, purpose-driven transboundary cooperation through fit-for-purpose institutional arrangements.

## 2 Overview of cross-border cooperation arrangements

### 2.1 Defining cross-border cooperation arrangements

In the context of this report, cross-border cooperation arrangements are defined as institutionalized cooperation mechanisms in the specific area of international watercourses that have been set up by two or more national governments and are controlled by bi-, tri- or multi-lateral mechanisms through the collective efforts of Member States governments.

This definition implies some degree of bindingness, robustness, and permanence of the cooperation arrangements, specifically that

1. Member States have signed and committed to a legally binding agreement of some sort;

2. A robust commitment to cooperation, with a willingness to engage in institutionalized cooperation for a longer period of time;
3. The existence of organizational bodies (separate from national government entities)<sup>1</sup>

Included in the analysis are therefore cooperation arrangements such as

1. Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and continental level structures (AMCOW)
2. River and Lake Basin Commissions and or Initiatives with permanent Secretariats;
3. Cooperation Committees (of bi-, tri- or multilateral scope) established for general or project-specific cooperation;
4. Special Purpose Vehicles (usually for infrastructure development).

Not included in the definition, and hence the analysis, are project steering committees for support projects financed by development partners. Project steering committee are a standard project governance mechanism for virtually all development partner supported projects. They are established merely for the duration of the project (commonly between 3-5 years), but do not constitute long-term cooperative arrangements for cross-border cooperation between countries.

## 2.2 Overview of Nile cross-border cooperation arrangements

In total 28 cross-border cooperation arrangements were mapped across the different categories, comprising

- a) One (1) continental structure and seven (7) RECs
- b) Six (6) Basin- or sub-basin wide Commissions or Initiatives
- c) Ten (10) Bilateral general cooperation Commissions or Committees, and
- d) Two (2) project-specific cooperation arrangements.

Table 1 presents an overview of the mapped cooperation arrangements and their respective country membership, whereas Table 2 presents a historic timeline of the development of cross-border cooperation arrangements in the Nile, ranging from the 1950s to recently established mechanisms, and those currently emerging. This table also assesses the relevance of the respective arrangements for cooperation on Nile matters. A more detailed description of each arrangement is provided in Annex 1. For context, Table 3 provides an overview of cooperative TWM arrangements that Nile Basin States have entered into with respect to other basins outside the Nile basin.

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<sup>1</sup> Adapted from Schmeier, 2013

**Table 1: Overview of Nile cross-border arrangements by country membership**

Name of cross-border cooperation arrangement	Membership										
	B	D	Eg	Et	K	R	S	SS	T	U	
<b>Multi-lateral (REC)</b>											
AMCOW											
East African Community (EAC)											
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)											
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)											
Southern African Development Community (SADC)											
Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)											
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)											
Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (ECGLC)											
<b>Basin- and sub-basin wide</b>											
Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)											
Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)											
Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation (LVFO)											
Organization for the Management and Development of the Kagera River Basin (KBO) (dissolved)											
Lake Edward and Albert River Basin Organisation (emerging)											
Nubian Sandstone Aquifer Authority											
<b>Bilateral</b>											
Permanent Joint Technical Commission for Nile Waters (PJTC)											
Ethiopia-Sudan Technical Advisory Committee (ESTAC)											
Ethiopia-South Sudan Technical Advisory Committee (ESSTAC)											
Ethiopia - Egypt Technical Advisory Committee (EETAC)											
Ethiopia – Uganda Joint Ministerial Commission (JMC)											
DRC - Uganda Joint Permanent Commission (JPC)											
Kenya – Uganda Joint Permanent Commission (JPC)											
Sio-Siteko (envisaged)											
Mara PJTC											
Ethiopia - Kenya Joint Ministerial Commission											
<b>Project-specific</b>											
Angololo Water Resources Development Project - Regional Project Steering Committee											
Rusumo Power Company Limited											

**Table 2: Overview of cross-border cooperation arrangements by historic timeline**

Cross-border cooperation arrangement	Year of establishment	Type	Relevance for Nile basin cooperation



Support to transboundary water cooperation in the Nile Basin  
Review of experience and mapping of cross-border cooperation arrangements in the Nile Basin

Permanent Joint Technical Commission for Nile Waters (PJTC)	1959	Bilateral	High
Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (ECGLC)	1976	REC	Low
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)	1983	REC	Low
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	1992	REC	Low
Nubian Sandstone Aquifer Authority	1992	(aquifer) basin-wide	Medium
Joint Permanent Commission Kenya - Uganda	1993	Bilateral	Low
Common Market for Southern and Eastern Africa (COMESA)	1994	REC	Low
Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation (LVFO)	1994	<sup>2</sup> Sub-basin wide	Medium
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	1996	REC	High
Organization for the Management and Development of the Kagera River Basin (KBO) (dissolved)	1997-2004	Sub-basin wide	dissolved
Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)	1998	REC	Low
East African Community (EAC)	1999	REC	High
Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)	1999	Basin-wide	High
Ethiopia Sudan Technical Advisory Committee (ESTAC)	1990ies	Bilateral	High
African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)	2002	Multi- lateral	High
Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)	2003	Sub-basin wide	High
Joint Permanent Commission DRC - Uganda	2007	Bilateral	Low
Ethiopia – Uganda Joint Ministerial Commission (JMC)	2011	Bilateral	Low
Rusumo Power Company Limited	2013	Trilateral/ project specific	High
Mara PJTC	2015	Bilateral	High
Angololo Water Resources Development Project - Regional Project Steering Committee	2019/2020	Bilateral	High
Sio-Siteko	emerging	Bilateral	High
Lake Edward and Albert River Basin Organisation	emerging	Bilateral	High
Ethiopia South Sudan Technical Advisory Committee (ESSTAC)	Could not be determined	Bilateral	not active
Ethiopia - Egypt Technical Advisory Committee (EETAC)	Could not be determined	Bilateral	not active
Ethiopia - Kenya Joint Ministerial Commission	Could not be determined	Bilateral	Low

<sup>2</sup> The classification as sub-basin in this context is in relation to the Nile basin. The LVBC for example is basin-wide for the entire Lake Victoria Basin, but in relation to the Nile basin the Lake Victoria Basin is a sub-basin.

**Table 3: Overview of cooperative TWM arrangements that Nile Basin Countries have entered into with respect to other basins**

Name of cross-border cooperation arrangement	Membership										
	B	D	Eg	Et	K	R	S	SS	T	U	
<b>Basin- and sub-basin wide</b>											
Autorité du lac Kivu et de la rivière Ruzizi / Lake Kivu and Ruzizi River Authority (ABAKIR)											
Commission International du Bassin Congo-Oubangui-Sangha/ International Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Commission (CICOS)											
Lake Tanganyika Authority (LTA)											
Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM)											
<b>Bilateral</b>											
Mozambique-Tanzania Joint Water Commission (JWC)											

### 3 Findings

#### 3.1 Historic developments

Cooperation arrangements for the management of the shared waters of the Nile basin had started during colonial times, but without the establishment of formal, permanent cooperation mechanisms. The first such cooperative arrangement is the Permanent Joint Technical Commission (PJTC) for Nile Waters between Egypt and Sudan established in 1959.

The 1990s were a significant decade for Nile cooperation. Triggered by the end of the cold war this period saw the onset of increased efforts for regional integration and cooperation on the African continent. This led to the establishment of several RECs (with different degrees of relevance for Nile basin cooperation) and the creation of the Nile Basin Initiative in 1999 as a first basin-wide cooperation platform. In parallel, several bilateral committees were established, but not all of them remain active.

The establishment of the NBI with its sub-basin programmes NELSAP and ENSAP led to a progressive, substantial increase in water resources management and development projects, especially in the Nile Equatorial Lakes region. These have in turn led to the creation of additional cooperative mechanisms, both in the form of general sub-basin management and development arrangements, and specific mechanisms for large-scale infrastructure project development.

#### 3.2 The role of RECs in the Nile Basin

Regional Economic Communities (RECs) can create an enabling environment for cooperation over shared water resources, either through establishing cooperative mechanism for cooperation directly or, more commonly by facilitating the establishment of transboundary cooperation mechanism through creating harmonized legal and policy frameworks for cooperation. A good

African example is the Southern African Development Community (SADC), which provides for both. The (revised) SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses establishes a regional institutional framework for transboundary water cooperation comprising a) a Committee of Water Ministers, b) a Committee of Water Senior Officials, c) a Technical Committee, d) a Water Sector Coordinating Unit, e) a Water Resources Technical Committee, and f) Shared Watercourse Institutions. Especially the latter play a key role in transboundary water cooperation in the region and have greatly benefitted from a universally accepted legal framework (the revised SADC Protocol) that establishes universally accepted International Water Law principles such as 'equitable and reasonable utilization', the 'duty to take reasonable measures to prevent significant harm', and the 'duty to cooperate' as binding for the region. In addition to the strong guiding role of the revised SADC Protocol as a regional framework agreement, the SADC region also benefits from the fact that most of its Member States' transboundary river basins are located entirely in the SADC region and the harmonized SADC legal and policy framework applies to all basin states. In the Nile basin the situation is entirely different. Collectively the basin States are Member States to six different RECs, but there is no REC to which all Nile basin States are members, nor is the basin located entirely in one REC. The highest congruence is with COMESA, of which eight Nile basin States are members and EAC, with all seven EAC Member States also being Nile basin States.

With regards to the Nile Basin the COMESA, ECGLC, ECCAS, and SADC are of little direct relevance since they are not very active in transboundary water management matters, or, in the case of SADC, are active, but have little geographic relevance in the Nile basin. More important are the EAC and IGAD. The former enjoys strong political buy-in from Member States and with the LVBC and the LVFO maintains specialist institutions dealing with various aspects of transboundary water management. Especially the LVBC has the potential to contribute to cooperation within a large part of the Nile basin and to function as a mechanism complementary to the NBI, with lots of potential for cooperation and harmonization of activities, such as the ongoing joint development of the Nile Water Information System. IGAD is increasingly active in the field of transboundary water management, albeit challenged by financial constraints that only allow it to grow its transboundary water activities at a slow pace. Nevertheless, IGAD has already produced a regional Water Policy and embarked on negotiations for a Regional Water Protocol based on the key principles of international water law alluded to above. Although, as mentioned, neither IGAD nor EAC membership includes all Nile basin States, regional policy and legal harmonization efforts under their auspices are likely to contribute to the creation of an enabling environment for cooperation over Nile matters.

### **3.3 The Role of basin and sub-basin cooperation mechanisms**

Established as a transitional arrangement until the entry into force of the CFA and the establishment of a Nile River Basin Commission, the NBI is currently the only basin-wide cooperation arrangement in the Nile basin (since the CFA has not entered into force yet). The NBI is based on an inter-ministerial agreement, not an international treaty. One of the most important principles of NBI, informing its organizational structuring and operations, is the principle of subsidiarity, which enables the formation of sub-groupings of two or more NBI member countries to exploit (or otherwise overcome) unique shared sub-basin hydrologic and other potentials (or constraints). In this context the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Programme

(NELSAP) and the Eastern Nile Subsidiary Action Programme (ENSAP) were established each with their own operational centre, the NELSAP Coordination Unit (NELSAP-CU) in Kigali and the Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Together with the NBI Secretariat (Nile-SEC) in Entebbe, Uganda, these form the three centres of the NBI.

The largest sub-basin organization in the Nile basin is the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC). It is also the only dedicated Lake Basin Management Commission in the basin (although another one for the Lake Edward and Albert basin is expected to be established in the near future) and one of very few Lake Basin Organisations in Africa. While smaller in geographical scope than the NBI, the LVBC arguably has a stronger legal foundation than the NBI since the former was established by a formal Protocol, and recently has been established through the LVBC Act<sup>3</sup> as a specialist institution of the EAC with independent legal personality in all EAC Member States. Another strength of the LVBC is its governance structure, which embeds it firmly within EAC structure through the SECOM, which in turn reports to the Council of Ministers for EAC Affairs. The LVBC enjoys full support from its Member States and enjoys a high level of political buy-in. However, it faces similar financial and capacity constraints to those experienced by the NBI. On the other hand, LVBC and NBI have similar mandates and there is a strong potential for cooperation in various basin management initiatives, some of which are already being explored jointly by the two organisations.

Other sub-basin management arrangements have emerged, predominantly triggered by basin management and development projects facilitated and/ or implemented by NELSAP. The arrangements in the Mara and Sio-Siteki sub-basins are such examples.

Interestingly, the Nile basin also has one sub-basin organization that was formally dissolved. The Organization for the Management and Development of the Kagera River Basin established in 1977 was formally dissolved on July 07, 2004, when the Heads of States of Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi signed a dissolution agreement. In line with recommendations of the Council of Ministers, the KBO was formally integrated into the Nile Basin Initiative as one of the programs of the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Program. It then transformed into a Kagera Transboundary River Basin Management Program financed by various development partners. It is believed that there are considerations to revive some form sub-basin management arrangements in the Kagera basin.

### **3.4 Bilateral cooperation mechanisms**

There are several bilateral cooperation mechanisms in the basin that deal with Nile basin matters. Some of these are general platforms for bilateral government engagement, with Nile matters being one of many aspects considered, while others have been specifically established for the purpose of cooperation on Nile matters. Notably, Ethiopia has established several of the latter, although some do not seem to be active any longer, while the Ethiopia Sudan Technical Advisory Committee, initially created in the 1990s, has, after a period of dormancy, been reactivated in 2013, presumably in the wake of the onset of GERD project implementation.

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<sup>3</sup> As of May 2022 the Act has been enacted by the East African Legislative Assembly and is awaiting final ratification by the Member States.

While the above-mentioned bilateral arrangements are general technical advisory committees, more recently established bilateral arrangements have mostly emerged from NELSAP-CU implemented sub-basin management and development projects and are created as management and cooperation mechanisms for the management of a specific sub-basin. Over time these are likely to take on more of a role as a cross-border implementation authority. Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have been noticeably active in setting up these arrangements.

### **3.5 Project specific arrangements**

Project specific cooperation mechanisms are increasingly emerging in the basin, predominantly to advance joint, transboundary infrastructure projects. These mechanisms take different forms and at present comprise Special Purpose Vehicles (e.g., for the Rusumo Falls project) and regional project steering mechanisms to advance (infrastructure) project preparation and implementation, such as the Regional Project Steering Committee for the Angololo water resources development project.

The latter is a response to a challenge identified with regards to the preparation and implementation of transboundary infrastructure projects. It was established that good management and oversight of preparatory studies for infrastructure projects is required from NBI centres and national governments alike. Especially, it was found that early and ongoing transboundary cooperation at senior government level between the implementing countries is essential. This is being realized for the Angololo project through the Angololo RPSC. Once the financing for the project has been secured and it is being implemented it is possible that the RPSC may form the basis for the creation of a SVP for project implementation, such as has been established for the Rusumo Falls project. With an increasing number of large-scale infrastructure projects being planned and prepared in the basin, it is likely that in future more project-specific governance mechanisms such as the Angololo RPSC will be established, as will SVPs. It is further likely that the cooperation mechanisms for large-scale infrastructure projects will develop progressively as the project advances, moving from mere government oversight mechanisms to joint implementation arrangements.

## **4 Conclusion**

The Nile basin has seen inter-state cooperation over its shared water resources for many decades. Over time a plethora of cooperative arrangements of different institutional nature, mandate, scope, membership and geographical application has developed. While challenges remain, it can be concluded that overall, the cooperation is continuously deepening. This has already delivered substantial results for the benefit of the Basin States with the potential for even more in-depth cooperation and collaborative water resources development and management in the basin in the future.

## 5 Annex 1: Detailed overview of cross-border cooperation arrangements in the Nile basin

Multi-lateral (REC)										
African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)	Membership									
	B	D	Eg	Et	K	R	S	SS	T	U
Year of establishment	2002									
Type	Multi-lateral									
Legal Foundation	AMCOW has been accorded the status of a Specialised Committee for Water and Sanitation in the African Union.									
Mandate/ Role	To promote cooperation, security, social, economic development and poverty eradication among member states through the effective management of the continent's water resources and provision of water supply services.									
Organisational structure	<p>The Governing Council: Serves as the principal inter-governmental body on water issues and is composed of all 55 African Ministers responsible for water affairs in the region.</p> <p>The Executive Committee: comprises the President of the Council and 15 other members</p> <p>The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC): provides technical support to the Executive Committee and the Governing Council</p> <p>The Secretariat, headed by an Executive Secretary and responsible for running day-to-day activities</p>									
Staffing and or composition of delegations	n/a									
Funding mechanism	Member State contributions; Financial support from Development Partners									
Main observations	AMCOW is the central, continent-wide coordination platform for transboundary water management policy and management in Africa.									
East African Community (EAC)	Membership									

	B	D	Eg	Et	K	R	S	SS	T	U
<b>Year of establishment</b>	1999									
<b>Type</b>	Multi-lateral; for various aspects of regional integration									
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	General: Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community; TWM: Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources Management; Protocol for the Sustainable Development of Lake Victoria Basin; Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) Act; Convention for the Establishment of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation (LVFO)									
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	Regional integration on matters of trade, economic and social development, culture, environmental management, etc.									
<b>Organisational structure</b>	EAC organs are a) the Summit; (b) the Council; (c) the Co-ordination Committee; (d) Sectoral Committees; (e) the East African Court of Justice; (f) the East African Legislative Assembly; (g) the Secretariat; The EAC also maintains specialist institutions for specific subject matters. The key ones relevant for TWM are the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) and the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisations (LVFO).									
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>	n/a									
<b>Funding mechanism</b>	Member State contributions; Financial support from Development Partners									
<b>Main observations</b>	EAC enjoys strong political and financial buy-in from its Member States. The establishment of specialist institutions dealing with Lake Victoria Basin management is a strength (see more detail in the specific assessment of the LVBC).									
	<b>Membership</b>									
	B	D	Eg	Et	K	R	S	SS	T	U
<b>Year of establishment</b>	1996									
<b>Type</b>	Multi-lateral									
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	Agreement establishing IGAD; For TWM: IGAD Regional Water Resources Protocol under negotiation; IGAD Regional Water Policy adopted									

<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	General: Regional integration for maintaining peace and security, economic cooperation, and integration, achieving food security, and environmental protection; TWM specific to promote closer cooperation in the equitable, sustainable and coordinated utilization, protection, conservation, and management of transboundary/shared water resources in the IGAD region.																			
<b>Organisational structure</b>	IGAD governance structure comprises: a) the Assembly of Heads of State and Government; b) the Council of Ministers; c) the Committee of Ambassadors; and d) the Secretariat.																			
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>	The IGAD Secretariat has a Water Unit that coordinates IGAD TWM activities																			
<b>Funding mechanism</b>	Member State contributions; Financial support from Development Partners																			
<b>Main observations</b>	TWM activities are still limited due to staff shortages and financial constraints in the water unit, but the development of regional TWM policy and efforts towards developing a Regional Water Protocol (though negotiations are currently stalled) is an important step towards harmonising regional approaches to TWM.																			
<b>Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)</b>	<b>Membership</b>																			
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<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Eg</b>	<b>Et</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>											
<b>Year of establishment</b>	1994																			
<b>Type</b>	Multi-lateral																			
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	Treaty establishing the Common Market for Southern and Eastern Africa																			
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	Establishment of a Preferential Trade Area and Customs Union; Cooperation on various economic and social aspects, including the management of natural resources, energy, and environment (Art. 4 (6) (h) of the COMESA Treaty)																			
<b>Organisational structure</b>	COMESA organs are: (a) the Authority; (b) the Council; (c) the Court of Justice; (d) the Committee of Governors of Central Banks; (e) the Intergovernmental Committee; (f) the Technical Committees; (g) the Secretariat; and (h) the Consultative Committee.																			
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>	n/a																			



<b>Funding mechanism</b>	Member State contributions; Financial support from Development Partners																			
<b>Main observations</b>	Limited direct engagement in TWM matters; However, EAPP is a specialised institution of COMESA and thus COMESA is involved in TWM as far as it relates to regional (hydro-) energy generation and inter-connection.																			
<b>Southern African Development Community (SADC)</b>	<b>Membership</b>																			
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B	D	Eg	Et	K	R	S	SS	T	U											
<b>Year of establishment</b>	1992																			
<b>Type</b>	Multi-lateral																			
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	SADC established through SADC Treaty; Central instrument for TWM is Revised SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses; supported by Regional Water Policy, Regional Water Strategy, and Regional Strategic Action Plan																			
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	General: to foster regional integration and economic and social development, and poverty alleviation; TWM specific: To foster closer cooperation for judicious, sustainable, and coordinated management, protection and utilisation of shared watercourses and advance the SADC agenda of regional integration and poverty alleviation.																			
<b>Organisational structure</b>	Regional organisational framework for TWM, together called the SADC Water Sector Organs, comprises: i) Committee of Water Ministers; ii) Committee of Water Senior Officials; Technical Committee; Water Sector Coordinating Unit; iv) Water Resources Technical Committee and Sub-committees; Shared Watercourse Institutions																			
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>	The SADC Secretariat maintains a dedicated Water Unit that coordinates SADC's TWM activities.																			
<b>Funding mechanism</b>	Member State contributions; Financial support from Development Partners																			

<b>Main observations</b>	The SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses is a framework agreement based on globally accepted IWL principles (i.e., equitable and reasonable utilisation; duty to take reasonable measures to prevent significant harm; duty to cooperate; duty to notify of planned measures). It is mandatory for SADC Member States to adopt the key principles enshrined in the Protocol in any transboundary basin agreement (while allowing basin-specific rules to be developed within the framework set by the Protocol). This results in a high degree of harmonisation between basin agreements and basin management approaches across the entire region, with the key legal principles set forth in the Protocol being universally agreed. However, this applies predominantly to basins located entirely in the SADC region. With only two Nile Basin States being SADC Members the Protocol has de facto no effect on the Nile Basin.									
<b>Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)</b>	<b>Membership</b>									
	<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Eg</b>	<b>Et</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>
<b>Year of establishment</b>	1998									
<b>Type</b>	Multi-lateral									
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	Treaty establishing CEN-SAD (revised in 2013)									
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	Economic integration; Trade facilitation: Economic, cultural & scientific cooperation; Regional security; Sustainable development									
<b>Organisational structure</b>	Conference of Heads of State/Government Executive Council Permanent Peace and Security Council Permanent Council in charge of Sustainable Development Committee of Ambassadors and Permanent Representatives General Secretariat Economic Social and Cultural Council (ESCC) The Sahel-Saharan Bank for Investment and Trade									
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>	n/a									
<b>Funding mechanism</b>	Member State contributions; Financial support from Development Partners									

<b>Main observations</b>	No active involvement in TWM matters									
<b>Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)</b>	<b>Membership</b>									
	<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Eg</b>	<b>Et</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>
<b>Year of establishment</b>	1983									
<b>Type</b>	Multi-lateral; for various aspects of regional integration									
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	Treaty establishing the Economic Community of Central African States; TWM: Convention for the prevention of conflicts related to the management of shared water resources in Central Africa (2017)									
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	Regional integration and collaboration in the areas of peace and security, transport, energy, environment and climate change, trade, agriculture, and food security.									
<b>Organisational structure</b>	The institutions of the Community are: a) The Conference of Heads of State and Government; b) The Council of Ministers; c) The Court of Justice; d) The General Secretariat; e) The Consultative Commission;									
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>	n/a									
<b>Funding mechanism</b>	Member State contributions; Financial support from Development Partners									
<b>Main observations</b>	Recently adopted TWM Convention is a strength. Only a very small and marginal part of the Nile Basin is located in ECCAS Member States and ECCAS has little relevance for cooperative engagement in the Nile Basin.									
<b>Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (ECGLC)</b>	<b>Membership</b>									
	<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Eg</b>	<b>Et</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>
<b>Year of establishment</b>	1976									
<b>Type</b>	Tri-lateral;									
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	Agreement establishing ECGLC									

<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	Promotion of peace, economic integration, trade, and investments
<b>Organisational structure</b>	The CEPGL controls the following institutions:  Development Bank of the Great Lakes States (BDEGL) Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries for Energy (EGL) Institute for Agricultural Research and Animal Husbandry (IRAZ) International Society for Electricity in the Great Lakes Region (SINELAC)
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>	n/a
<b>Funding mechanism</b>	Member State contributions; Financial support from Development Partners
<b>Main observations</b>	ECGLC maintains the International Society for Electricity in the Great Lakes Region (SINELAC) as a subsidiary institution. This might be of relevance in the context of regional inter-connections; Engagement of ECGLC in TWM matters is otherwise focused on the Lake Kivu/ Rusizi/ Ruzizi basin, which is outside the Nile basin.
<b>Basin- and sub-basin wide</b>	
<b>Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)</b>	<b>Membership</b>
	<b>B      D      Eg      Et      K      R      S      SS      T      U</b>
<b>Year of establishment</b>	22nd February, 1999
<b>Type</b>	Multi-lateral
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	Nile-CoM decision, captured in meeting minutes of CoM meeting of 22 February 1999 in Arusha, Tanzania
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	Cooperation platform for the cooperative management and development of the Nile River Basin water resources, sharing substantial socio-economic benefits, and promoting regional peace and security.
<b>Organisational structure</b>	Nile-CoM, Nile-TAC, Nile-Sec at basin level; NEL-CoM, NEL-TAC, NELSAP-CU at Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Programme (NELSAP) level; EN-CoM, ENSAPT, ENTRO at Easter Nile Subsidiary Action Programme (ENSAP) level

<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>	Countries represented in CoMs through respective Minister responsible for Water; representation in TACs/ ENSAPT through two senior officials per country; Three centres (Nile-SEC, NELSAP-CU, and ENTRO) with varying staff components																				
<b>Funding mechanism</b>	Member State contributions; Financial support from Development Partners																				
<b>Main observations</b>	<p>NBI is the only fully basin-wide cooperation platform in the Nile. Two strong regional programmes/ centres have considerable track record in facilitating and securing investments for both had infrastructure projects and basin management projects.</p> <p>NELSAP-CU has been instrumental in facilitating major regional investments in power generation, grid interconnection, and other 'hard' infrastructure, as well as (sub-)basin management projects. NELSAP-CU has strong capacity which the Member States benefit from. A stronger role for NELSAP-CU to play in in-country project implementation has been muted but is currently not yet agreed due to sovereignty considerations.</p> <p>ENTRO has produced considerable groundwork in facilitating project feasibility studies, dam synchronisation studies, and numerous technical guidelines. Actual facilitation of investments is challenging due to political differences between Member States.</p>																				
<b>Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)</b>	<b>Membership</b>																				
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<b>Year of establishment</b>	2003																				
<b>Type</b>	Multi-lateral																				
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	Protocol for the Sustainable Development of the Lake Victoria Basin (2003); Lake Victoria Basin Commission Act (2020) - the Act establishes the LVBC as an institution of EAC, but with independent legal personality (in the form of a body corporate).																				
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	To promote, facilitate and coordinate activities of different actors towards sustainable development and poverty eradication of the Lake Victoria Basin.																				
<b>Organisational structure</b>	Sectoral Council of Ministers on Lake Victoria (SECOM); Coordination Committee (of Principal and Permanent Secretaries of the Sectoral Ministries of the EAC Partner States); Sectoral Committee (of Senior Government Officials from the Sectoral Ministries of the EAC Partner States); LVBC Secretariat																				

<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>	Sectoral Ministers in SECOM; PSs in Coordination Committee; Senior Officials in Sectoral Committee; Secretariat staff nominally around 65, but currently many positions not filled due to lack of funding																				
<b>Funding mechanism</b>	Member State contributions; Financial support from Development Partners																				
<b>Main observations</b>	LVBC has a conceptually strong governance mechanisms with the involvement of PSs and Senior Officials at levels below the SECOM. SECOM liaises with the EAC Council of Ministers, which makes it strongly embedded in EAC structures at high political level. Overall, there are considerable similarities between the mandates of LVBC and NBI and opportunities for cooperation exist. In this context the joint use of Nile-DSS by NBI and LVBC is under discussion. LVBC project activity is dependent of Development Partner funding and fluctuates in accordance with availability of such funding.																				
<b>Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation (LVFO)</b>	<b>Membership</b>																				
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<b>Year of establishment</b>	1994																				
<b>Type</b>	Multi-lateral																				
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	The Convention for the Establishment of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (signed 1994; entry into force 1996)																				
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	Coordinate the management and development of fisheries and aquaculture resources in the EAC region. The mandate was initially limited to fisheries management in Lake Victoria, but in an amendment in 2016 of the Convention the mandate was extended to the entire EAC region. The same amendment also opened Membership to the Convention and LVFO to all EAC Member States.																				
<b>Organisational structure</b>	a) Sectoral Council of Ministers (responsible for Fisheries and Aquaculture); b) Coordination Committee (Chief Executive Officers of Fisheries and Aquaculture Ministries); c) Senior Officials (Heads of Departments for Fisheries and Aquaculture); d) Fisheries Management Technical Committee and Scientific Technical Committee; e) Working Groups; f) Permanent Secretariat																				

<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>	Permanent Secretariat is headed by Executive Secretary (5-year term). For Secretariat organisation see <a href="https://lvfo.org/content/structure-lvfo">https://lvfo.org/content/structure-lvfo</a>																			
<b>Funding mechanism</b>	Member State contributions; Financial support from Development Partners																			
<b>Main observations</b>	LVFO (like LVBC) is a specialised institution of the EAC and has a similar governance structure. The mandate of the LVFO is complementary to that of NBI, rather than overlapping. Given the LVFOs now EAC-wide mandate opportunities for cooperation should exist with NELSAP-CU projects that have a fisheries component (e.g., in the Lake Edward and Albert sub-basin).																			
<b>Organization for the Management and Development of the Kagera River Basin (KBO)</b>	<b>Membership</b>																			
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B	D	Eg	Et	K	R	S	SS	T	U											
<b>Year of establishment</b>	1977 (formally dissolved on July 7, 2004)																			
<b>Type</b>	Multi-lateral																			
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	n/a																			
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	n/a																			
<b>Organisational structure</b>	n/a																			
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>	n/a																			
<b>Funding mechanism</b>	n/a																			
<b>Main observations</b>	The Organization for the Management and Development of the Kagera River Basin was formally dissolved on July 07, 2004, when the Heads of States of Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda signed a dissolution agreement. In line with recommendations of the Council of Ministers, the KBO was formally integrated into the Nile Basin Initiative as one of the programs of the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Programme. It then transformed into a Kagera Transboundary River Basin Management Programme.																			

Lake Edward and Albert River Basin Organisation (emerging)	Membership									
	B	D	Eg	Et	K	R	S	SS	T	U
<b>Year of establishment</b>	under development									
<b>Type</b>	bilateral									
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	The 'Bilateral Agreement for the Sustainable Management of Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture in Lake Edward and Lake Albert and their basin" signed on 20 October 2018 forms the basis for cooperation between DRC and Uganda on Lake Edward and Albert Basin matters; a separate agreement on the establishment of a Basin Commission would have to be signed for such cooperation arrangement to be established.									
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	To sustainably utilize the fisheries, aquaculture and allied natural resources of the Lakes Edward and Albert Basin.									
<b>Organisational structure</b>	to be determined									
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>	to be determined									
<b>Funding mechanism</b>	to be determined									
<b>Main observations</b>	A major output of the Lakes Edward & Albert Integrated Fisheries & Water Resources Management Project (LEAF II) implemented under the auspices of NELSAP-CU was the development of a comprehensive Lake Edward and Albert Integrated Basin Management and Investment Plan (LEAIBMP). In the plan it is proposed that a dedicated bilateral basin institution is established, supported by a small permanent secretariat, led by a Council of Ministers, and guided by an Executive Committee. Discussions about the mandate, functions, and structure of the new institution are ongoing.									
Nubian Sandstone Aquifer Authority	Membership									
	B	D	Eg	Et	K	R	S	SS	T	U
<b>Year of establishment</b>	1992									



<b>Type</b>	Multi-lateral authority including all Member States sharing the aquifer (non-Nile Basin Member States are Lybia and Chad)
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	<p>Constitution of the Joint Authority for the Study and Development of the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer (Joint Authority Agreement), entered into in 1992</p> <p>Agreement #1: Terms of Reference for the Monitoring and Exchange of Groundwater Information of the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System, entered into in October 2000; and</p> <p>Agreement #2: Terms of Reference for Monitoring and Data Sharing, entered into in October 2000.</p>
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	<p>Article 3 of the Joint Authority Agreement calls upon the Joint Authority to perform the following tasks:</p> <p>Collecting, classifying and analyzing information, data and study results gathered by the Member States;</p> <p>Preparing and executing studies in order to determine the quantity and quality of the water in the Aquifer;</p> <p>Developing and executing common policies and programs, both nationally and regionally, for the development and utilization of the groundwater;</p> <p>Pursuing a scientific basis for water management in the Aquifer;</p> <p>Establishing cooperation in the field of training and habitation activities concerning water resources;</p> <p>Undertaking to ration the consumption of the Aquifer waters in the Member States;</p> <p>Studying the environmental aspects of developing the Aquifer, desertification control, and renewable energy applications; and</p> <p>Disseminating information regarding the Aquifer and fostering relationships with relevant international and regional organizations.</p>
<b>Organisational structure</b>	<p>Board of Directors, consisting of three directors from each Member State that appointed by the relevant ministries in the countries, manages the Joint Authority. The Chairmanship of the Board of Director rotates on an annual basis. The Chairman represents the Joint Authority in its relationships with third parties and before courts, and, upon the recommendations of the Board of Directors, can sign contracts on behalf of the Joint Authority. Meetings of the Board of Directors are held once every four months and may be held at other times at the request of a Member State. Attendance by two-thirds of the directors from each Member State form constitutes a quorum for purposes of holding a meeting. However, if the required quorum is not met at the first meeting, the</p>

	<p>second meeting will be valid if attended by any number of the directors. The Chairman of the Board of Directors is authorized to invite representatives of international organizations and donor states and institutions to attend the Board of Directors' meetings as observers.</p>									
<p><b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b></p>	<p>The Joint Authority has an administrative secretariat, as well as technical, administrative, legal, and other staff. The Board of Directors appoints an executive general manager for a renewable three-year period.</p> <p>In addition, a Regional Project Steering Committee was formed from the Joint Authority's directors to approve the work plan and budget and to review recommendations from the Regional Technical Review Committee. The Regional Project Steering Committee meets once a year, or as necessary. The Regional Technical Review Committee includes representatives from the NSAS Member States, the Center for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe ("CEDARE"), the International Fund for Agriculture Development ("IFAD"), the Islamic Development Bank ("IDB"), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization ("UNESCO"), the Arab Center for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lands ("ACSAD"), the Sahara and Sahel Observatory ("OSS"), and the Technical University of Berlin.</p> <p>Under Article 8 of the Joint Authority Agreement, the decisions of the Board of Directors are taken by majority vote. However, a two-thirds majority is required for consideration and approval of the budget, proposals for cooperation with regional and international organizations and donor states, and the establishment of new offices in the Member States.</p> <p>The Regional Technical Review Committee, among other roles, monitors the status and reviews the utilization of the Aquifer, evaluates the progress and activities enacted on the regional and national levels, identifies capacity building needs, and works on data collecting and monitoring activities.</p>									
<p><b>Funding mechanism</b></p>	<p>Member State contributions; Financial support from Development Partners</p>									
<p><b>Main observations</b></p>	<p>n/a</p>									
<p>Bilateral</p>										
<p><b>Permanent Joint Technical Commission for Nile Waters (PJTC)</b></p>					<p><b>Membership</b></p>					
<p><b>B</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p>	<p><b>Eg</b></p>	<p><b>Et</b></p>	<p><b>K</b></p>	<p><b>R</b></p>	<p><b>S</b></p>	<p><b>SS</b></p>	<p><b>T</b></p>	<p><b>U</b></p>	

<b>Year of establishment</b>	1959																				
<b>Type</b>	Bilateral																				
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	1959 Nile Water Agreement between the United Arab Republic and the Republic of Sudan																				
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	To control the Nile River and conduct all hydrological studies necessarily for the increase of the Nile Yield. To develop the regulation rules for the reservoirs to enable both countries to draw their agreed shares of water.																				
<b>Organisational structure</b>																					
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>	Each country is represented in this Commission by an equal number of their experts in Nile matters. Commission does seem to have a Secretariat office in Khartoum ( <i>but it is not clear if this is an independent secretariat or falls under the Sudan ministry</i> )																				
<b>Funding mechanism</b>	Member countries contributions, UN Special Fund (Hydromet Project)																				
<b>Main observations</b>	n/a																				
<b>Ethiopia Sudan Technical Advisory Committee (ESTAC)</b>	<b>Membership</b>																				
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<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Eg</b>	<b>Et</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>												
<b>Year of establishment</b>	initially created in the 1990ies; reactivated in Nov 2013 after some period of dormancy																				
<b>Type</b>	Bilateral																				
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)																				
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	For prior consultation, exchange of data and information, and exploring areas of cooperation" on the Nile (Ethiopia-Sudan Peace and Friendship Declaration, 1991) / Scaling up of power transmission interconnections and power trade																				
<b>Organisational structure</b>	Minister (of Water) for each country; advised by technical advisory committee with expert from each country																				
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>	Minister of Water, Irrigation and Energy of Ethiopia and Minister of Water Resources, Irrigation and Electricity of Sudan / TAC members used to be 2 from each country; now 5 from each country. Since its reactivation, Ministers of Water do meet with the TAC.																				

<b>Funding mechanism</b>	no standing secretariat to be funded; Government officials and travel funded from respective government budgets									
<b>Main observations</b>										
<b>Ethiopia South Sudan Technical Advisory Committee (ESSTAC)</b>	<b>Membership</b>									
	<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Eg</b>	<b>Et</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>
<b>Year of establishment</b>										
<b>Type</b>	Bilateral									
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	MoU									
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>										
<b>Organisational structure</b>	Minister of Water, Irrigation and Energy of Ethiopia and Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation of South Sudan									
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>										
<b>Funding mechanism</b>										
<b>Main observations</b>	ENTRO serves as an observer, but this platform is currently not active									
<b>Ethiopia - Egypt Technical Advisory Committee (EETAC)</b>	<b>Membership</b>									
	<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Eg</b>	<b>Et</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>
<b>Year of establishment</b>										
<b>Type</b>										
<b>Legal Foundation</b>										

<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	MoU									
<b>Organisational structure</b>	Minister of Water, Irrigation and Energy of Ethiopia and Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation of Egypt									
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>										
<b>Funding mechanism</b>										
<b>Main observations</b>	currently not active									
<b>Ethiopia – Uganda Joint Ministerial Commission (JMC)</b>	<b>Membership</b>									
	<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Eg</b>	<b>Et</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>
<b>Year of establishment</b>	2011									
<b>Type</b>	General Cooperation Commission									
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	Declaration of Strategic Partnership and the agreement establishing the JMC signed on 22nd July 2011									
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	The JMC is the framework for bilateral cooperation between the two countries and facilitates sector Ministries of both countries to conclude agreements or MoUs to foster bilateral relations in the different areas. To date, several agreements and MoUs have been concluded in in the areas of Defense and Security; Transport; Energy; Health; and Cooperation between Kampala Capital City Authority and Addis Ababa City Administration									
<b>Organisational structure</b>	Formal JMC meetings with Ministerial delegations are held every two years. Senior officials/experts from both countries meet regularly to implement the agreed areas of cooperation in accordance with their action plans.									
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>	Varying compositions depending on meeting agenda									

<b>Funding mechanism</b>	National governments fund national delegations for meetings. No standing Secretariat to be financed.																				
<b>Main observations</b>	Until now the JMC has not been involved in TWM matters.																				
<b>Joint Permanent Commission DRC - Uganda</b>	<b>Membership</b>																				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>B</th> <th>D</th> <th>Eg</th> <th>Et</th> <th>K</th> <th>R</th> <th>S</th> <th>SS</th> <th>T</th> <th>U</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	B	D	Eg	Et	K	R	S	SS	T	U										
	B	D	Eg	Et	K	R	S	SS	T	U											
<b>Year of establishment</b>	2007																				
<b>Type</b>	Bilateral																				
<b>Legal Foundation</b>																					
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	Matters of common interest, including natural resources management																				
<b>Organisational structure</b>																					
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>																					
<b>Funding mechanism</b>	Delegations funded by national budgets; no standing Secretariat to be financed																				
<b>Main observations</b>																					
<b>Joint Permanent Commission Kenya - Uganda</b>	<b>Membership</b>																				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>B</th> <th>D</th> <th>Eg</th> <th>Et</th> <th>K</th> <th>R</th> <th>S</th> <th>SS</th> <th>T</th> <th>U</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	B	D	Eg	Et	K	R	S	SS	T	U										
	B	D	Eg	Et	K	R	S	SS	T	U											
<b>Year of establishment</b>	1993																				
<b>Type</b>	Bilateral																				
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	Agreement establishing the Commission (1993)																				

<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	The Joint Permanent Commission deliberates on enhancing cooperation between both countries in priority sector areas of  1) Education and Technical skills development 2) Health 3) Transport 4) Agriculture 5) Trade and Investment.																			
<b>Organisational structure</b>	Varying composition of delegations made up of senior government officials																			
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>	n/a																			
<b>Funding mechanism</b>	Delegations funded by national budgets; no standing Secretariat to be financed																			
<b>Main observations</b>	Although the Commission was established in 1993 it has only become active recently with its first session held in March 2019																			
<b>Sio-Siteko</b>	<b>Membership</b>																			
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td><b>B</b></td> <td><b>D</b></td> <td><b>Eg</b></td> <td><b>Et</b></td> <td><b>K</b></td> <td><b>R</b></td> <td><b>S</b></td> <td><b>SS</b></td> <td><b>T</b></td> <td><b>U</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> </tr> </table>	<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Eg</b>	<b>Et</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>									
<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Eg</b>	<b>Et</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>											
<b>Year of establishment</b>	Yet to be established																			
<b>Type</b>	Bilateral																			
<b>Legal Foundation</b>																				
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>																				
<b>Organisational structure</b>																				
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>																				

<b>Funding mechanism</b>																					
<b>Main observations</b>	The Nile Transboundary Environment Action Project (NTEAP), jointly with other stakeholders from Kenya and Uganda has supported the development and launch of the Sio-Siteko Transboundary Community Based Wetland Management Plan. Part of the Plan is the establishment of a new bilateral cooperation mechanism for the sub-basin.																				
<b>Mara Permanent Joint Technical Committee (PJTC)</b>	<b>Membership</b>																				
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	B	D	Eg	Et	K	R	S	SS	T	U											
<b>Year of establishment</b>	2015																				
<b>Type</b>	Bilateral																				
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	MoU																				
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	Its role includes developing strategies for management of the transboundary resource as well as ensuring that development within the basin is inclusive and considerate of interests of both governments. In addition, the committee is responsible for resolving resources conflicts that are of a transboundary nature.																				
<b>Organisational structure</b>																					
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>																					
<b>Funding mechanism</b>																					
<b>Main observations</b>																					
<b>Ethiopia - Kenya Joint Ministerial Commission</b>	<b>Membership</b>																				
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<b>Year of establishment</b>																					
<b>Type</b>	Bilateral																				
<b>Legal Foundation</b>																					
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	General matters of common interest																				
<b>Organisational structure</b>																					
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>																					
<b>Funding mechanism</b>																					
<b>Main observations</b>	A joint Report to UNESCO on Bilateral Talks between Kenya and Ethiopia to implement World Heritage Committee Decision n 39 COM 7B.4 regarding Lake Turkana National Parks World Heritage Site request the State Parties of Kenya and Ethiopia to continue to make all efforts to ensure protection and report on the impact of the Gibe III dam and the Kuraz Sugar Scheme on Lake Turkana World Heritage property. The issue is to be addressed through the Joint Ministerial Commission																				
<b>Project-specific</b>																					
<b>Angololo Water Resources Development Project - Regional Project Steering Committee</b>	<b>Membership</b>																				
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	<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Eg</b>	<b>Et</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>											
<b>Year of establishment</b>	2019/ 2020																				
<b>Type</b>	Bilateral																				
<b>Legal Foundation</b>																					
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	Coordination and oversight over preparatory studies for the Angololo Water Resources Development Project, especially a) approve project work plans, b) provide linkages with relevant national institutions, c) facilitate joint agreement, linkages, and reporting to relevant ministries in the participating countries, and d) coordinate the implementation of the project and its prioritization in the participating countries' National Development Plans																				

<b>Organisational structure</b>	Membership comprises Permanent or Principal Secretaries from the Ministries for Water, Irrigation, Agriculture and Finance from both countries									
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>										
<b>Funding mechanism</b>	national government budgets									
<b>Main observations</b>										
<b>Rusumo Power Company Limited (RPCL)</b>	<b>Membership</b>									
	<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Eg</b>	<b>Et</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>
<b>Year of establishment</b>	2013									
<b>Type</b>	Trilateral									
<b>Legal Foundation</b>	Tripartite Agreement signed on 16th February, 2012									
<b>Mandate/ Role</b>	<p>Rusumo Power Company Limited (RPCL) is a special purpose company incorporated under the laws of Rwanda and was registered with Rwanda Development Board in 2013. It also maintains a certificate of compliance in Tanzania.</p> <p>RPCL is jointly and equally owned by the Governments of Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania. RPCL has rights to develop, construct, own, and operate the 80MW Regional Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Project located on the Kagera river at Rusumo border between Rwanda and Tanzania.</p>									
<b>Organisational structure</b>	<p>The three ministers responsible for Energy in Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania are the representatives of the Shareholders; they compose the Council of Ministers Members</p> <p>Each Shareholder appointed two Directors to form the RPCL Board of Directors and an independent Board Member appointed by the Shareholders from a shortlist of names recommended by the nominee Board members; they compose the RPCL Board of Directors</p>									

	The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is a technical advisory organ that interacts on regular basis with NELSAP Project Implementation Unit to take stock of the Project progress.
<b>Staffing and or composition of delegations</b>	
<b>Funding mechanism</b>	
<b>Main observations</b>	The Rusumo Falls Hydropower station (project) is owned by the Rusumo Power Company Limited (RPCL) jointly owned by Burundi, Rwanda, and Tanzania. The project is implemented by NELSAP-CU on behalf of RPCL.



# ONE RIVER ONE PEOPLE ONE VISION

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