



Overview: NBI's contribution to attainment of SDG 6 Tom Waako, NBI Secretariat

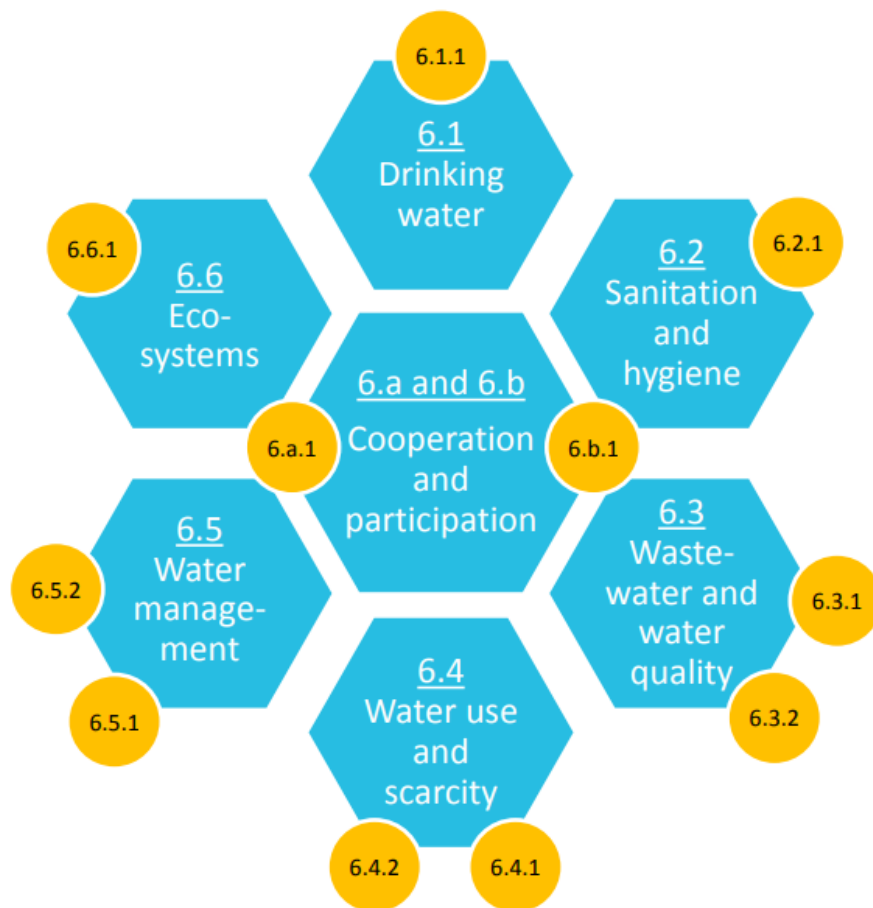
Purpose of presentation

- Share overview of contribution of NBI to attainment of SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation
- Inform policy and assist communication on progress within the Nile Basin regarding transboundary water management (TWM)

Overview of SDG 6

- SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation
- SDG 6.5 Targets are on Water Management
- Specifically supporting countries in reporting on SDG Indicator 6.5.2 ***“Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation”***

SDG 6 global indicators



6.1.1	Safely managed drinking water services (WHO, UNICEF)*
6.2.1	Safely managed sanitation and hygiene services (WHO, UNICEF)*
6.3.1	Wastewater safely treated (WHO, UN-Habitat, UNSD)***
6.3.2	Good ambient water quality (UNEP)***
6.4.1	Water use efficiency (FAO)***
6.4.2	Level of water stress (FAO)**
6.5.1	Integrated water resources management (UNEP)**
6.5.2	Transboundary basin area with water cooperation (UNECE, UNESCO)***
6.6.1	Water-related ecosystems (UNEP)***
6.a.1	Water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan (WHO, UNEP, OECD)*
6.b.1	Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (WHO, UNEP, OECD)*



Criteria for operational transboundary water cooperation arrangements

- There is a joint (Institutional) body or mechanism in place
- There are formal meetings (political or technical) held between the participating riparian States at least annually
- A joint or coordinated water management plan or joint objectives have been set
- Exchanges of data and information take place at least annually
 - *It is important to note that SDG Indicator 6.5.2 takes an 'all or nothing' approach*

Types of cross-border arrangements

- Included in that definition are
 - L/ RBOs
 - Cooperation Committees (for general or specific purposes)
 - Special Purpose Vehicles (usually for infrastructure projects)
- Not included are Project Steering Committees for development partner funded projects

Overview of mapped Nile Basin arrangements

- One (1) continental structure and seven (6) RECs
- Seven (7) Basin-wide or Sub-basin wide Commissions or Initiatives
- Ten (10) bilateral general cooperation committees
- Two (2) project specific cooperation arrangements

The Role of RECs

- Create an enabling environment for TWM cooperation through
 - Establishing specialised institutions for TWM cooperation, e.g., LVBC and LVFO established by EAC
 - Facilitating the establishment of cooperation arrangements
 - Creating harmonised legal and policy frameworks, e.g.,
 - IGAD Water Policy, SADC Regional Water Policy and (Revised) Protocol on Shared Watercourses; Lake Victoria Basin Protocol etc.

The Role of Basin and Sub-basin Cooperation Arrangements

- Ensuring water availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all pursuant to SDG 6
 - NBI is the only basin-wide cooperative mechanism
 - LVBC is the largest sub-basin mechanisms and currently the only LBO (and LBO for the Lakes Edward and Albert is planned to be established)
 - Several smaller sub-basin organisations (commonly bilateral, e.g., Mara, Sio-Siteki etc.
 - Kagera basin organisation was established in 1977, but dissolved in 2004; apparently plans to re-establish it

The Role of Bilateral Arrangements

- Instrumental in driving inter-State cooperative activity over transboundary waters
 - Several bilateral technical advisory committees exist specifically for Nile basin matters, mostly established decades ago
 - Also some bilateral committees for general cooperation, including Nile matters
 - More recently some bilateral mechanisms have emerged from NELSAP-CU implemented project. These are likely to progressively become bilateral cross-border implementation authorities

Project Specific Arrangements

- Increasingly emerging for large-scale infrastructure projects
 - Rusumo Falls, Angololo etc. established for project implementation and oversight
 - GERD Tripartite National Committee (TNC) not an implementation mechanisms but a forum for information exchange and negotiation

List of Arrangements

Name of cross-border cooperation arrangement	Membership										
	B	D	Eg	Et	K	R	S	SS	T	U	
Multi-lateral (REC)											
East African Community (EAC)											
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)											
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)											
Southern African Development Community (SADC)											
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)											
Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (ECGLC)											
Basin- and sub-basin wide											
Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)											
Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Programme (NELSAP)/ Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Programme Coordination Unit (NELSAP-CU)											
Easter Nile Subsidiary Action Programme (ENSAP)/ Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO)											
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)											
Bilateral											
Hydraulic Mission											
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)											
DRC - Uganda											
Sio-Siteko (correct name to be verified)											
Mara PJTC											
Chale and Jipe Lake and Uмба River											
Ethiopia - Kenya Joint Ministerial Commission											
Project-specific											
Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam - Tripartite National Committee (GERD-TNC)											
Angololo Water Resources Development Project - Regional Project Steering Committee											
Rusumo Power Company Limited											
Nyimur/Lyimur (correct name to be verified)											

Overview of Options for Accelerating Progress on Transboundary Water Cooperation

- Developing a structured programme to develop capacity on monitoring SDG 6.5.2, and to raise awareness
- Ensuring that the SDG 6.5.2 reporting process better reflects arrangements, conditions and concerns arising with regard to inter-State cooperation in the Nile.
- Water crosscutting role should promote efforts to deepen and further develop cooperative arrangements at all levels throughout the Nile Basin

Conclusions and Next Steps

- SDG 6 **Global Acceleration Framework (GAF)** warns that ‘gaps in institutional capacity ... slows implementation of SDG 6’ and, thus, that capacity development functions as a key ‘accelerator’.
- GAF - the **importance of data availability**, generation, validation, standardisation and information exchange, as a means by which to build trust amongst national decision-makers
- NBI could serve as a conduit for **sharing practical experience** among Member States
- NBI could explore effective ways of highlighting the **multiple benefits of TWM cooperation** going beyond water, such as regional integration, peace, sustainable development, environmental protection, and energy and food security.



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THANK YOU!