



NILE BASIN INITIATIVE
INITIATIVE DU BASSIN DU NIL

The Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA) and the DoP on the GERD

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The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)

NBI Shared Vision

Sustainable socio-economic development through the equitable utilization and, benefit from, the common Nile Basin water resources

Key mandates:

- Provide the platform for cooperation among the Nile riparian states and secretarial support to the Nile Council of Ministers (Nile-COM)
- Ensure efficient and sustainable management and optimal use of the Nile water resources (*policies, water resources analysis, data sharing, basin monitoring..*)
- Prepare and coordinate implementation of multi-sectoral, multi-country investment projects in water and related resources (*for energy, food, water supply, ...*)



Facilitating
Cooperation



Water
Resource
Management



Water
Resource
Development

The Nile Basin Initiative – Hence *A dual track process*

The **technical cooperation track** Focusing on three areas:

- Provide the cooperation platform and facilitate and promote Cooperation through Stakeholders engagement
- Advance multi-country, multi-sector investment projects
- Support efficient, sustainable and optimal utilization of the Nile water resources by promoting equitable utilization and prevention of harm

Legal track – for establishment of a permanent legal and institutional framework as a new Nile Basin legal Regime for cooperation and equitable utilization, protection and management of the Nile Basin Shared water resources.

The Nile basin Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA)

- the basis for the permanent Nile River Basin Commission
- Negotiated by all Nile Riparian countries except Eritrea; *at the time South Sudan was not a independent state*
- Signed by six countries
- Ratified by three countries
- Ratification/ accession by other member states on process
- *is the only comprehensive multilateral agreement*

Agreement on the Nile River Basin Cooperative Framework



What is the CFA

- The CFA outlines principles, rights and obligations for cooperative management and development of the Nile Basin water resources.
- It intends to establish a framework to "promote integrated management, sustainable development, and harmonious utilization of the water resources of the Basin, as well as their conservation and protection for the benefit of present and future generations".
- For this purpose, the Treaty envisages the establishment of a permanent institutional mechanism, the Nile River Basin Commission (NRBC).
- The Commission would serve to promote and facilitate the implementation of the CFA and to facilitate cooperation among the Nile Basin States in the conservation, management and development of the Nile River Basin and its waters.

The CFA Process

Process started in 1997 through what was known as ‘the D3 project’:

- Short term objective: develop a cooperative framework agreement
- Long-term objective: develop mechanism for equitable water allocation

Negotiation continued up to May 2009 and in May 2009 Council of Ministers (Nile-COM) adopted the CFA in Kinshasa; Egypt and Sudan made reservation calling for more negotiations (on Article 14b);

On 14th May 2010 the CFA was opened for signature at NBI offices Entebbe.

As a result, Egypt and Sudan ‘froze’ their participation in Nile Basin Initiative activities;

To date 6 countries have signed (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Ethiopia and Burundi) and 3 countries ratified (Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania)

Unresolved Issue Article 14b on Water Security

Key difference between upstream Basin States and downstream States (Egypt and Sudan) is:

i) Article 14b on the water security of the Nile Basin States touching on: Existing (colonial and post-colonial bilateral) Nile Agreements - with water allocations and veto powers.

Article 14 b is annexed for resolution after establishment of the Nile River Basin Commission.

Agreement on Declaration of Principles between The Arab Republic of Egypt, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia And The Republic of the Sudan On The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Project (GERDP)

- Agreement is specifically on the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam project;
- Signed by Heads of States of Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan on 23 March 2015
- NBI had no direct role in the whole process on the GERD the DoP.

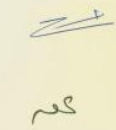
Agreement on Declaration of Principles between
 The Arab Republic of Egypt,
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Preamble

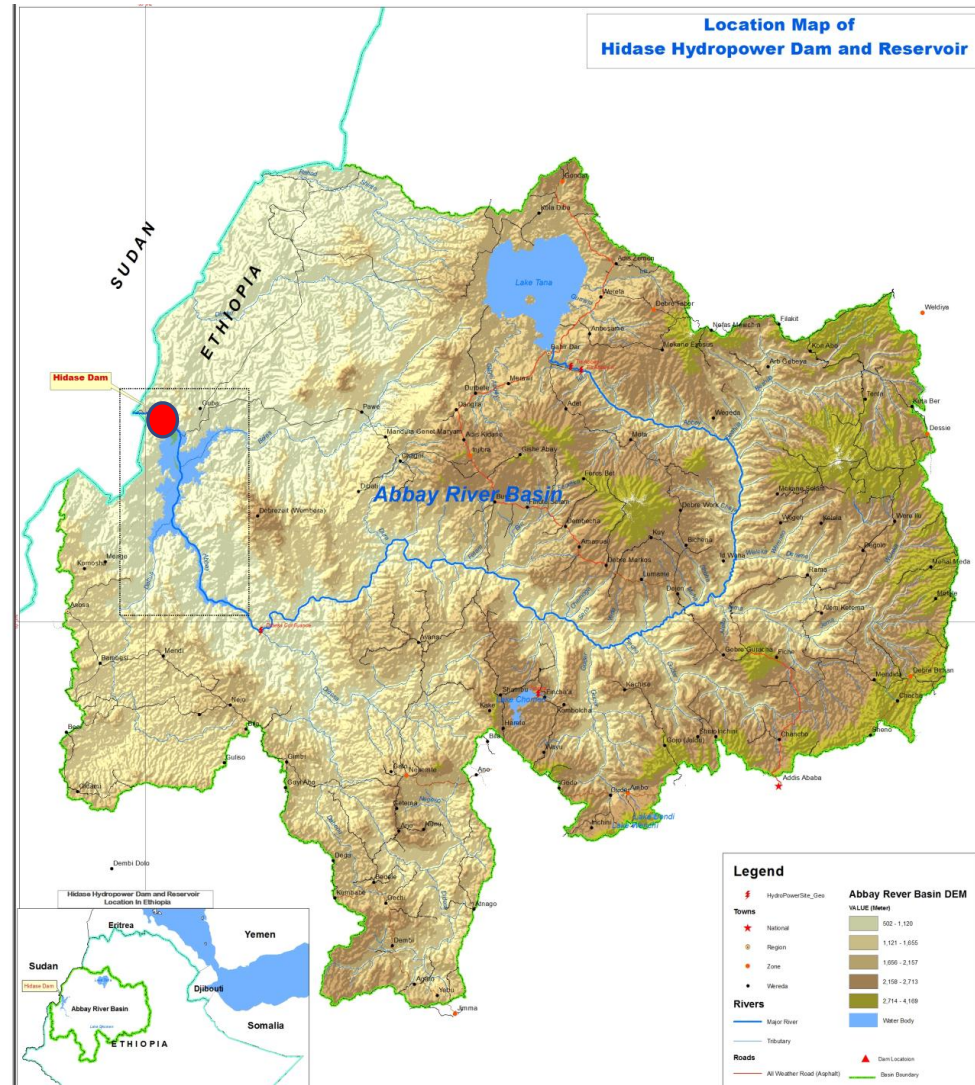
Mindful of the rising demand of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Republic of Sudan on their transboundary water resources, and cognizant of the significance of the River Nile as the source of livelihood and the significant resource to the development of the people of Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan, the three countries have committed to the following principles on the GERD:

I. Principle of Cooperation

- To cooperate based on common understanding, mutual benefit, good faith, win-win, and principles of international law.
- To cooperate in understanding upstream and downstream water needs in its various aspects.



Dam



The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Project



MAIN DAM

SADDLE DAM

SPILLWAY

3750 MW
2250 MW
POWER HOUSES

The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Project:

Reservoir

Catchment Area	172,250 km ²
Full Supply Level	640 m a.s.l.
Average Annual Runoff	1,547 m ³ /s
Gross Reservoir Volume	74,Billion m ³

Main Dam - Roller Compacted Concrete (RCC)

Saddle Dam - Rock fill

Power House

N.2 Open Air Power Houses at the toe of main dam

Right bank PH with 10 x 375 MW Francis units

Left bank PH with 6 x 375 MW Francis units

Total Installed Capacity:6,000 MW (15760 GWH/Y)

The GERD was part of the Eastern Nile Power Trade program studied by NBI – ENTRO (known as the 'Border Dam'). However, currently the GERD-P is a national project of Ethiopia

Cooperation on the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Project



The three countries started consultations on the dam in November 2011 and the consultations culminated in the establishment of the International Panel of Experts (IPOE) in April/May 2012.

The IPOE was composed of 2 members from each of the three countries and 4 international experts.

The IPOE submitted its report in May 2013 thereby concluding its mandate

Based on the recommendations of the IPOE the three countries agreed to carry out selected specialized studies to quantify impacts and support the formulation of dam filling and operation guidelines

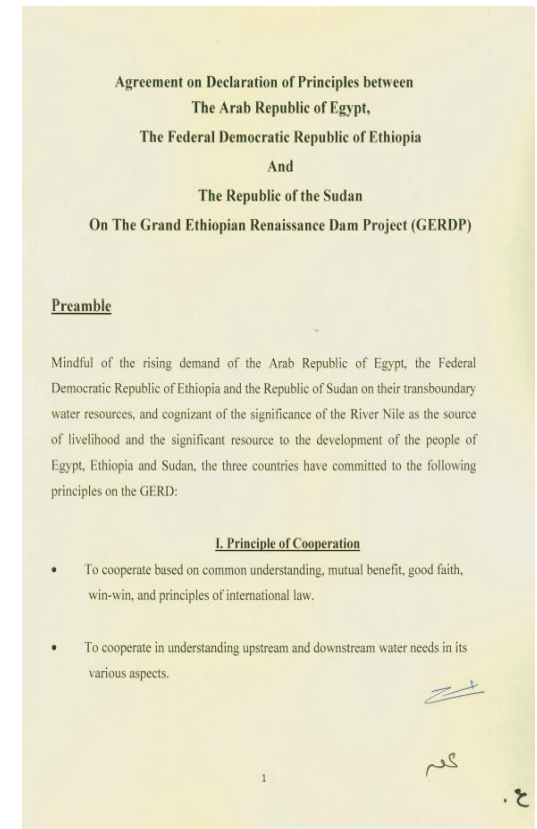
A joint body, known as Tripartite National Committee (TNC) was formed in August 2014. The TNC is composed of 12 members (4 from each country); no member from outside the three countries

The three countries signed the Declaration of Principles (DOP) on 23 March 2015; the core of the DOP is the agreement by the three countries to formulate and agree on first dam filling and operation guidelines and rules

The three countries are currently finalizing the procurement of a consulting firm for carrying out the studies (recommendations for IPOE)

The Agreement on DoP

- I. Principle of cooperation
- II. Principle of development, regional integration and sustainability
- III. Principle not to cause significant harm
- IV. Principle of equitable and reasonable utilization
- V. Principle to cooperate on the first filling and operating of the dam
- VI. Principle of confidence building
- VII. Principle of exchange of information and data
- VIII. Principle of dam safety
- IX. Principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity
- X. Principle of peaceful settlement of disputes



Thank you

