

**CONTRIBUTIONS OF DIPLOMATIC APPROACHES IN RESOLVING
CONFLICTS OVER THE RIVER NILE WATER RESOURCES AMONG THE MEMBER
STATES**

OF THE NILE BASIN INITIATIVE (A CASE OF SOUTH SUDAN 2011-2016)

BY

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DECLARATION

I, **MICHAEL MAPER MAJAKAJIENG**, do hereby declare that this research is my original work and has never been presented to any other institutions for the award of any certificate.

Sign.....

DATE.....15th/10/2018

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this dissertation on “Contributions of Diplomatic Approaches in Resolving Conflicts over the Water Resources of River Nile among the Member States of the Nile Basin Initiative; focusing on South Sudan was under my supervision.

Signature..........

Date.....15th / 10 / 2018.....

MR. SEBUNYA ROBERT

SUPERVISOR

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to the reminiscence of my beloved father and mother. Of all the gifts that life has to offer, loving parents are the greatest of all. Your love is still our guide.

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“To God be the Glory”.

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ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

BCM	BILLION CUBIC METERS
CFA	COOPERATIVE FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT
CFA	COOPERATIVE FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT
CSOs	CIVIL SOCIETY
CVI	CONTENT VALIDITY INDEX
DRC	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
EAC	EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY
EN-SAP	EASTERN NILE SUBSIDIARY ACTION PROGRAMME
GWA	GENDER AND WATER ALLIANCE
GDP	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
GEF	GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
GWP	GLOBAL WATER PARTNERSHIP
ICCON	INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM FOR CO- OPERATION ON THE NILE
IRBM	INTEGRATED RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT
JMP	JOINT MULTIPURPOSE PROGRAM
MDGs	MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
NBC	NILE BASIN COMMISSION
NBD	NILE BASIN DISCOURSE
NBI	NILE BASIN INITIATIVE
NBTF	NILE BASIN TRUST FUND
NEL-SAP	NILE EQUATORIAL LAKES SUBSIDIARY ACTION PROGRAMME
NGOs	NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
NILECOM	NILE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

NILE-SEC	THE SECRETARIAT OR EXECUTIVE ARM OF THE NILE BASIN INITIATIVE (NBI)
NMN	NILE MEDIA NETWORK
NRBC	NILE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION
OECD	ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
ROC-II	RAPID OPENING CLOSURE II INSTRUMENT
SAP	STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAMME
SDGs	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
SME	SMALL –TO- MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES
SVP	SHARED VISION PROGRAMME
TECCONILE	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF THE NILE BASIN
UNDP	UNITEDNATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
UNGA	UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
WD	WATER DIPLOMACY
WHO	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
WMO	WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

ABSTRACT

This research examined the contributions of diplomatic approaches such as negotiations in resolving conflicts among member states of the Nile Basin Initiative in using water resources of River Nile with specific reference to South Sudan in the period 2011-2016. There have been several efforts of negotiations to restore the peace in using and sharing water resources of River Nile among member states such as Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda, Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Eritrea as observer since 2010. However, the conflict has continued to date. Hence this research set to identify the diplomatic approaches by the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) in resolving conflicts in using water resources of River Nile involving South Sudan and the rest of member states; to find out the actors and issues to the conflict in using water resources; to examine the limitations of diplomatic approaches to conflict resolution; and to assess ways through which the peace can be enhanced in using water resources among member states. The study used a cross-sectional design and both quantitative and qualitative approaches of data collection were used. Simple random and purposive sampling techniques were employed. The study used a sample of (253) respondents, selected using Slovin's (1967) formula for determining sample size, questionnaires, and interviews, were the major tools for primary data collection. Primary data was analyzed using descriptive statistics, such as frequency tables and percentages. Nevertheless, the research identified the specific parties and issues to the conflict in using water resources of River Nile in the period 2011-2016. The research particularly found out that the instrument of negotiations alone had failed to restore equitable utilization of water resources among member states of the Nile Basin Initiative. This line of reasoning renders the continuity of conflict over river Nile invisible among member states in the region; however, there are reports which provide historical and legal evidence which show that conflicts relating to the use and sharing water resources of River Nile continue regardless of the various negotiations to resolve them. In conclusion, theoretically, the negotiation theory was significant for resolving intra and inter-state conflicts. The research recommended that the Nile Basin Initiative should be supported to eradicate historical policies, which had been much controlled by Egypt. NBI to support the policy that, no country should tamper with its minimal water quota keeping the country's survival. The NBI should enhance diplomatic approaches to support collective negotiation on peaceful use of water resources.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Overview

The chapter presents the background to the study, statement of the research problem, purposes of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, Scope of the study, significance of the study, Delimitations/ overcoming challenges, Justification of the study and operation definition of terms.

1.1 Background to the Study

The study assessed the contributions of diplomatic approaches in resolving conflicts over the river Nile water among the member states of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) with a specific focus on South Sudan.

According to Karyabwite, (2000), in an ideal World, water is supposed to be uniformly distributed and easily accessed by each and every human being. In reality however, and especially in riparian countries, there is a challenge in water sharing because of the increasing demand resulting from rapid population growth. The River Nile is a shared natural resource and its waters are neither evenly distributed nor effectively managed. As such, conflicts are bound to occur amongst the involved riparian states.

A series of colonial-era agreements affect use of the Nile River. Two commonly cited agreements in terms of water allocation and the purported rights of riparian include a 1929 Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom Government and the Egyptian Government in Regard to the Use of the Waters of the River Nile for Irrigation Purposes, and the 1959 Agreement between the Republic of Sudan and the United Arab Republic (of Egypt) for the Full Utilization of the Nile Waters (Iwiladei, 2011).

Following Sudan's independence from British and Egyptian rule in 1956, Sudan urged renegotiation of the terms of the 1929 Agreement which led to the 1959 Agreement that governs the control of certain projects concerning the Nile, as well as water allocation between Sudan and Egypt. The allocation of BCM (billion cubic meters a measurement unit for water allocation) was changed to 55.5 annually for Egypt and 18.5 annually for Sudan. Other riparian countries were still not allocated BCM. The 1959 Agreement also commits Egypt and Sudan to adopt a "united view" on the claims of upstream riparian states. The current status of these agreements is disputed among the Nile riparian states (Reid, 2013).

The treaties signed in 1929 and 1959 gave Egypt and Sudan the right to govern the Nile and, while other riparian states have continued to experience numerous misunderstandings over the River Nile water resources. One of the key reasons for South Sudan's joining the NBI is that geographically, the country falls wholly within the River Nile Basin and therefore its growth and prosperity are undoubtedly linked to the developments within the River Nile Basin (Kang'ethe, 2012).

South Sudan as a young nation in the world attained its independence on 9th July, 2011. The country was in conflict with the Arabic north of Sudan for two decades, since 1983. The level of development in the young nation is therefore minimal. The population of South Sudan is approximately 12 million, with an annual growth rate of 1.9 percent. Naturally, the population growth is likely to rise after coming out of war due to improved living conditions. The River Nile, which traverses the country from Uganda before entering Sudan, is one of the resources that South Sudan is likely to use for irrigation to boost food production to feed the population. Although the country gets 1600mm of rainfall annually, it is also entitled to use

the Nile as one of the riparian states. The immediate task of the new government is to create a development plan. It is therefore likely to come up with irrigation and hydropower projects using the River Nile waters. Considering that South Sudan is now a sovereign state, such projects are going to complicate the position of Egypt on use of the Nile (Kang'ethe, 2012).

The NBI was launched in February 1999 by the water ministers of the nine countries that share the river, which are Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Eritrea (which participates as an "observer"). The NBI "seeks to develop the river in a cooperative manner, share substantial socioeconomic benefits, and promote regional peace and security" and to "provide an institutional mechanism, a shared vision, and a set of agreed policy guidelines to provide a basin wide framework for cooperative action. The (NBI) began with a dialogue among the riparian states that resulted in a shared vision to "achieve sustainable socioeconomic development through the equitable utilization of, and benefit from, the common Nile Basin water resources. The Nile Basin Initiative has been supported by the World Bank and by other external partners. The World Bank has a mandate to support the work of the (NBI), as lead development partner and as administrator of the multi-donor Nile Basin Trust Fund. One of the partners is the "Nile Basin Discourse", which describes itself as "a civil society network of organisations seeking to achieve positive influence over the development of projects and programmes under the Nile Basin Initiative"(Iwiladei, 2011).

In May 2010, five upstream states signed a Cooperative Framework Agreement to seek more water from the River Nile a move strongly opposed by Egypt and Sudan. Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania were original signatories with Burundi signing in February 2011. The DRC is also expected to sign, while Egypt and Sudan are not expected to do so.

Representatives of upstream countries said they were "tired of first getting permission from Egypt before using river Nile water for any development project like irrigation", as required by a treaty signed during the colonial era between Egypt and Britain in 1929. The new agreement, once effective, is designed to replace the Nile Basin Initiative, (Reid, 2013).

In November 2008, the NBI Member States signed the non-binding Khartoum Declaration, which declared the support of the NBI Member States for the "clear environment functions of the future permanent Nile River Basin Organization that include," among other things; harmonization of environment management policies; data and information exchange; environmental impact assessment; policy, institutional, and legal analysis; and a coordinating role in climate change issues. A goal of the NBI has been to establish a "cooperative framework agreement" ("CFA") to replace earlier bilateral treaties and to "formalize the transformation of the Nile Basin Initiative into a permanent Nile River Basin Commission.

In April 2010, seven of the Nile Basin states agreed to open the CFA for signature. Egypt and Sudan rejected this proposition, suggesting instead that all of the riparian countries issue a "presidential declaration to launch the River Nile Basin Commission as negotiations [on the CFA] continue." Despite these disagreements, the Agreement on the Nile River Basin Cooperative Framework was officially opened for signature on 14 May 2010 in Entebbe, Uganda. Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda signed the CFA immediately; it remained open for signature by other states until 13 May 2011 (Reid, 2013).

In March 1998, the Council of Ministers of Water Affairs of the Nile Basin States reached a broad agreement at Arusha Tanzania over the sharing and managing the Nile water. The Arusha meeting was attended by eight out of 10 riparian states. The meeting, in the absence

of participation by Eritrea and the Democratic Republic of Congo, endorsed a new programme of action. This led to the formal launching of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) in February 1999. Member countries are Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, South Sudan and Uganda; Eritrea holds observer status. In September (1999), the NBI Secretariat was officially opened in Entebbe, Uganda. The NBI is a transitional arrangement until the member countries agree on a permanent legal and institutional framework for sustainable development of the Nile basin (International Rivers and Lakes 1999. International Rivers and Lakes, 32 December 14(Kriesberg, 2006).

Since the 1960s, there have been some unsuccessful attempts to achieve a basin-based arrangement on the Nile River system. In 1967, Egypt, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda, with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), came together to launch the Hydromet Project. The purpose of the project was to evaluate the water balance of the Lake Victoria catchment in order to assist in any control and regulation of the Lake level as well as the flow of water down the Nile. Later, Rwanda and Burundi joined in the effort. This Project lasted for 25 years, but did not include the major water contributor Ethiopia, and failed in its effort to develop an effective basin-based arrangement (Kriesberg, 2006).

The Hydromet Project was completed in 1992 and, in the same year, a new body, the Technical Co-operation Committee for the Promotion of the Development and Environmental Protection of the Nile Basin in 1993 (TECCONILE), was created. Water resource ministers from Egypt, Sudan, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zaire (later renamed as Democratic Republic of Congo) signed an agreement to this effect in Kampala in December 1992. The other four riparian states participated as observers. The TECCONILE came into operation on

1 January 1993, with its Secretariat at Entebbe, Uganda. An important parallel activity in the effort to bring about basin-based cooperation was the Nile 2002 Conference series, which started in 1993 and continued up to 2002. Each year, these conferences assembled technical experts from all the Nile basin countries with the aim of providing a forum for scientific discussion and informal dialogues to exchange views and foster cooperation for Nile basin development. The Nile basin countries have formally agreed on a “Shared Vision” that seeks “to achieve sustainable socio-economic development through the equitable utilization of, and benefit from, the common Nile basin water resources.” The objectives of the NBI are: *i) To develop the water resources of the Nile basin in a sustainable and equitable way to ensure prosperity, security and peace for all its peoples; ii) To ensure efficient water management and optimal use of the resources; iii) To ensure cooperation and joint action among the riparian countries, seeking win-win gains; vi) To target poverty eradication and promote economic integration; and v) To ensure that the programme results in a move from planning to action.*

To achieve these objectives, the countries have devised a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) that promotes a Shared Vision Programme (SVP) and two investment Subsidiary Action Programmes. The SVP is designed to build the institutional capacity, relationships and technical skills needed to support the NBI's two investment programmes: the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Programme (NEL-SAP) and the Eastern Nile Subsidiary Action Programme (EN-SAP). The Strategic Action Programme is meant to translate the shared vision into concrete activities through a two-fold, complementary approach (Kriesberg, 2006):

The joint development of the Nile waters requires significant financial resources. The World Bank coordinated the launch on 26 January 2001 at Geneva, Switzerland, of an International Consortium for Co-operation on the Nile (ICCON), where donors pledged to raise an initial amount of US\$140 million, and expressed strong support to finance the first phase of the investment programme, which was expected to be US\$3 billion. The then President of the World Bank, James Wolfensohn, had taken personal interest in the Nile Basin Initiative (Wolfensohn 2001). In 2003, at the request of the Nile Basin Council of Ministers, the Nile Basin Trust Fund (NBTF) was established. The NBTF helps to administer and harmonize donor partner support pledged to the Nile Basin Initiative. Canada, Denmark, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom are some of the donors who contribute through the NBTF. The adverse economic situation and the need for financial support by the World Bank practically forced Egypt's decision to express its willingness to cooperate, and not to explicitly demand a monopoly, over the Nile water (Shekhawat, 2009).

However, expressing concern and taking concrete actions are two different things. Historically, Egypt has prevented upstream development in order to maintain its control of the Nile. There has been no recent reduction of its dependence on the Nile water. Rather, Egypt's demand for water is increasing considerably. It needs vast quantities of water to increase agricultural production to feed its growing population. With the Nile almost being the only source of its water supply, Egypt has a limitation to concede to the Ethiopian demands for water development and is continuing to plan and carry out large new water projects unilaterally within its borders (Shekhawat, 2009)

Since humans have always waged conflicts, humans also have always engaged in various ways to end them (Kriesberg, 2006). One of such ways is diplomatic approaches.

Negotiations have come to become a tool for addressing protracted social conflict. Negotiations have typically attempted to link the cessation of hostilities to new political and legal structures through what is often essentially a constitutional framework that sets out new or refurbished organs of government whose goal is to address the state's internal and external legitimacy crisis (Iwiladei, 2011).

This study looks at how diplomatic approaches contribute towards sustainable peace in using water resources of the Nile member states involving the Republic of South Sudan. It examines negotiations' processes, negotiations' strategies, focus of negotiations and factors inhibiting peace negotiations on the use of water resources of the River Nile.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Despite the well-set objectives of NBI to eradicate conflict, struggle over the river of the Nile has had a long history. This struggle basically compounded within the upper and lower riparian countries that having both conflictive and cooperative behavior. As stated, throughout its history, Egypt has jealously guarded its claim to the Nile waters, threatening military action against upstream Sudan and Ethiopia whenever they have announced water projects on the river. In spite of the 1929 and 1959 agreements, the upper riparian states have challenged Egypt's monopolization of the Nile water by taking forward unilateral development projects" (Wiebe 2001:731)

Regardless of the existence of competent international legal and policy framework provided by the Nile Basin Initiative to promote peaceful and equitable utilization of water resources of River Nile among member states, there are many reports that indicates that conflicts persists in sharing and using water resources of River Nile. There is need to show how the

Nile Basin member countries have employed diplomacy and cooperation to come into a collective agreement with a view to diffusing the tension caused by the pre-colonial treaties. For this reason, therefore, this research set out to investigate the contributions of diplomatic approaches used by NBI in resolving conflicts among member states a case of South Sudan 2011-2016 (Wiebe 2001:731).

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to find out the contributions of diplomatic approaches such as negotiations in resolving conflicts among member states of the Nile Basin Initiative in using water resources of River Nile with specific reference to South Sudan in the period 2011-2016.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following objectives:

- i. To identify the diplomatic approaches used by the Nile Basin Initiative in resolving conflicts among member states.
- ii. To find out the actors and issues to the conflict in using water resources of River Nile.
- iii. To identify the limitations of diplomatic approaches to conflict resolution.
- iv. To find out ways through which the peace and equitable use of water resources of the Nile can be enhanced.

1.5 Research Questions

The Study was guided by the following research questions;

- i. What are the approaches to be used by the Nile Basin Initiative in resolving conflicts?

- ii. Who are the actors and what are the issues involved in using water resources of River Nile?
- iii. What are the limitations of diplomatic approaches to conflict resolution?
- iv. What are the ways through which peace and equitable sharing of water resources be enhanced?

1.6 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is divided into three sections; the content scope, geographical scope and time scope as indicated below:

1.6.1 Content Scope

The study focuses on diplomatic approaches used by the Nile Basin Initiative in resolving conflicts among member states, the actors and issues to the conflict in using water resources of River Nile, limitations of diplomatic approaches to conflict resolution and strategies through which the peace and equitable use of water resources of the Nile can be enhanced.

1.6.2 Geographical Scope

The study was carried out in South Sudan, located in the continent of Africa, South Sudan covers 644,329 square kilometres of land, making it the 42nd largest nation in terms of land area. South Sudan, being a member of the River Nile Basin Initiative, all the water problems that came as a result of the colonial masters directly affects her development projects too. That is why the researcher concentrated on South Sudan as the area of his study. The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is an intergovernmental partnership of 11 Nile Basin countries, namely Burundi, DR Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, The Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. Eritrea participates as an observer.

1.6.3 Time Scope

The research study surveys the period of 2011 -2016 because the member countries attempted to have another agreement on river Nile in 2010 and since this time there are serious conflicts due to the attempt of the 2010 River Nile agreement in Entebbe Uganda.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The research may identify the specific parties and issues to the conflict among member states of the Nile Basin Initiative. This may enable governments, regional international organisations and the UN to involve the parties to the conflict in order to resolve it. The research may also enhance the relevance of the various reforms that have been held by member states of NBI.

The study is expected to contribute to the existing body of knowledge in conflict management on the basis of the unfolding reality that negotiations alone have not resolved the conflicts among member states of NBI. This questions the government approach of negotiations as an instrument of conflict resolutions. The research may serve as a reference material for scholars, researchers and others.

1.8 Justification of the study

Trans-boundary water conflict and cooperation has been the subject of ongoing debates and a growing field of literature among scholars of international relations, law and political geography. The body of literature seems to be shifting from a focus on water war (Gleick, 1993; Cooley, 1984; Starr, 1991) to the possibility of no water war, and from a no water war framework (Alavian, 2011; Wolf et al., 2005a; Wolf et al., 2005b; Kameri-Mbote, 2005) to one of conflict and cooperation (Mirumachi and Allan, 2007a). Where the first group argues that water in the 21st century, as a result of its scarcity, will bring about water war, the

second group contends that shared water is a catalyst for cooperation. The third group brings a new approach and argues that conflict and cooperation exist together.

This study challenges the first two approaches by adopting the middleman approach that conflict and cooperation coexist, as developed by (Mirumachi and Allan 2007). This approach addresses a gap in the literature relating to the Nile River, conceptualizing diplomatic approaches such as negotiations in resolving conflicts among member states of the Nile Basin Initiative in using water resources of River Nile.

1.9 Delimitations/ Overcoming Challenges

1. The researcher assessed security threats before going to the field to avoid dangers and be safe while conducting the research.
2. The researcher got some people to help in the distribution and collection of questionnaires hence avoiding wastage of time and reduced delays in picking up information.
3. The researcher convinced the respondent that the research was purely for academic purpose to get positive responses to avoid the respondents' reluctance in filling the questionnaires.

1.10 Operational Definition of Terms

Diplomatic Approaches

Diplomatic Approaches refer to the application of intelligence and tactics used by governments in resolving conflicts through negotiations in the first instance and at the same time keeping in reserve a force that can be used to achieve the interests of the state, if negotiations fail (Meerts, 2015).

Conflict resolution

Conflict resolution is conceptualized as the methods and processes involved in facilitating the peaceful ending of conflict (Forsyth, 2009).

Negotiations

Negotiation is a dialogue between two or more people or parties, intended to reach an understanding, resolve point of difference, or gain advantage in outcome of dialogue, to produce an agreement upon courses of action, to bargain for individual or collective advantage, to craft outcomes to satisfy various interests of two people/parties involved in negotiation process (Morris, n.d).

Negotiation is a process in which disputing parties discuss possible outcomes directly with each other. Parties exchange proposals and demands, make arguments, and continue the discussion until a solution is reached, or an impasse is declared (Shamir, 2003)

River Basin

A river basin is the portion of land drained by a river and its tributaries. It encompasses all of the land surface dissected and drained by many streams and creeks that flow downhill into one another, and eventually into the Milwaukee River (River basin, 2015).

River System

A river system is a number of rivers which consists of one main river, which drains into a lake or into the ocean, with all its tributaries. The source is where the water is coming from, for example, from spring water (waterfalls), mountains etc. (River system, n.d).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the Literature review and the conceptual framework. The literature survey identifies the gaps is attempting to fill, literature review identifies the models and theories other scholars have used to study a similar problem in similar environment elsewhere and the conceptual framework provides the framework of analysis for the study.

2.1 Theoretical Review

Scholars, academician and even policy makers crucially rely on theories in order to link the abstract world to the real, on the ground world. For this reason, it is important to find working theories, which will help to order the blizzard of information that surrounds the nature of conflict and cooperation in the Nile River Basin. International relations theories must be employed to examine the past and present conflictive and cooperative behavior of states in the Nile River Basin. This chapter therefore briefly presents realist and liberalist theories of international relations as they relate to the behavior of the Nile Basin countries.

2.1.1 Principled Negotiation Theory

The theory that underpins this study is the principled negotiations theory. This theory is a formal theory of bargaining that originated in the early 1950s with John Nash's work, which establishes the basic framework of the 'axiomatic (or cooperative) approach' to negotiations. Following Nash, approach, in 'bargaining there are (i) individuals (or "players") who have the possibility of concluding a mutually beneficial agreement, (ii) there is a conflict of interests about which agreement to conclude, and (iii) no agreement may be imposed on any individual without his approval (Carraro et al, 2005).

Carraro, (2005) explain that in the political arena, a bargaining situation exists, for example, when no single political party on its own can form a government, but different parties have to make alliances and agree on a common program for them to have the chance of winning. They indicate that strategic choices of the actors involved in the bargaining process need to be explicitly modelled in order to determine the final outcome of the negotiation. Accordingly when multiple players are involved in the bargaining, there is the possibility that coalitions form.

Fisher et al (1991) whether a negotiation concerns a contract, a family quarrel, or a peace settlement among nations, people routinely engage in positional bargaining. Each side takes a position, argues for it, and makes concessions to reach a compromise. To note however is that negotiators are people. They have emotions, deeply held values, and different backgrounds and viewpoints; and they are unpredictable. This human aspect of negotiation can be either helpful or disastrous. The process of working out an agreement may produce a psychological commitment to a mutually satisfactory outcome. A working relationship where trust, understanding, respect, and friendship are built up over time can make each new negotiation smoother and more efficient. People's desire to feel good about themselves, and their concern for what others will think of them, can often make them more sensitive to another negotiator's interests. On the other hand, people get angry, depressed, fearful, hostile, frustrated, and offended. They have egos that are easily threatened. Misunderstanding can reinforce prejudice and lead to reactions that produce counter reactions in a vicious circle; rational exploration of possible solutions becomes impossible and a negotiation fails. The purpose of the game becomes scoring points, confirming negative impressions, and apportioning blame at the expense of the substantive interests of both parties. In this theory, it emerges that negotiations or diplomatic talks are a protracted process but can help to bring compromises

and this is likely to lead to sustainable peace in conflict resolution. This will be the basis for the investigations of the study.

The problem-solving negotiations offer prescriptive superiority of their mode of conflict resolution in terms of outcomes. Several authors have referred to this theory by different terms such as coordinative, cooperative, problem-solving, integrative and developmental model but whatever adjective is used; it comes to the problem-solving model. This theory was first articulated by Roger Fisher and William and advocates that negotiators need to work together for an agreement that is better for both, rather than no agreement at all (Gómez, Naco, and Principal, 2012). For the problem-solver, cooperation is of utmost importance in order that it gains by trying to understand the merits as objectively as possible. The problem-solver also avoids confrontational debating techniques in the hope of convincing the others of its points from where it will gain. In this case, the negotiator ought to have a better grasp of the complex issues, factors and human dynamics behind important policy issues.

Fisher et al (1991), the problem-solver is competitive but not antagonistic and considers negotiation and other voluntary processes as superior to non-voluntary methods such as adjudication. The goal of the problem-solver is a mutually-agreeable solution that is fair to all parties and efficient for the community since the goal is the public welfare, natural resource management and local subsistence economies in order not to jeopardize the development and poverty reduction prospects of mainly the developing nations and avoid an increase in domestic conflicts.

The theory is relevant to this study because, states who share trans-boundary water resources are dependent upon each other for their hydrological security; they are hydrologically interdependent'. For example, the consumption of water in one country impacts on its availability in other countries. Crucially, with hydrological interdependence also comes social and economic interdependence, since water plays a fundamental role in the generation of wealth and wellbeing. Thus, in the Nile basin, the near-absolute control of Nile river water resources by one of the members has the twofold effect of not only undermining water security upstream, but also affecting state social and economic security, with implications for future growth and development(Fisher et al, 1991).

2.1.2 Realism and Water War

Realism is a broad theory, which developed from the works of such thinkers as Machiavelli (*The Prince*, 1513), Thomas Hobbes (*Leviathan*, 1651), Hans Morgenthau (*Politics Among Nations*, 2006), and Reinhold Niebuhr 1951. Classical realists consider the behavior of states to mimic human behavior in their innate desire to dominate others, a desire which leads them to go to war (Morgenthau, 2006). In a Realist system, where sovereign states compete for power and advantage to one another's detriment, war is an inescapable fact, and foreign policy must be understood in terms of the pursuit of the national interest of power. States go to war in the pursuit of their own self-interests and based on their relative military and economic capabilities (Morgenthau, 2006).

For instance, a historic example is the Six Days War between Israel and her neighbors when Jordan and Syria attempted to dam River Jordan. Currently, Turkish dams on the upper Euphrates and Tigris Rivers, the source of water for the Mesopotamian basin, pose a similar problem between Syria and Iraq (Kang'ethe,2012).

The neorealist structural theorist Morgenthau (2006) contributed to the classical realist debate with an offense-defense approach. Offensive realism contends that states resort to power mainly to maximize their relative advantage. Defensive realism, however, contends that nations hunt for security rather than power. In the defensive case, if security is guaranteed, states prefer a defensive to an offensive approach. In this situation, cooperation could prosper.

Realism and neo-realism have different strategies with regard to implications for national security policy-making. While realism focuses on power-oriented strategies to justify the end, neo-realism favors security-oriented strategies based on the need to compete for security. As the international system is anarchic, each state needs to secure its own interests, which leads weaker states to balance against, rather than bandwagon with, more powerful rivals (Walt 1998:35). Generally speaking, realists argue that power is the essence of security. Military might is, therefore, the highest priority for achieving national interests and security.

According to Walt (1998), describes a state of hegemony, in which nations are constantly engaged in conflict to attain and/or maintain their dominance. The conceptual framework of hydro-hegemony is similar in outlook, having been developed from realist theories of hegemony, regimes, and power. Specifically, power is expressed as coercive, bargaining and ideational. While coercive power refers to material power (military might, economic strength, modes of production, and riparian position), bargaining power controls the rules of game by limiting choices regarding compliance and noncompliance. The third form of power, ideational power, induces compliances willingly.

According to Bratic and Schirch (2007) among the Nile riparian countries, Egypt is unique in possessing all three of these powers: with a military ranking of 16th in the world and 1st in Africa, Egypt is the undisputed military power in the riparian area. It is also in a stronger economic position, and ideationally well placed, as the Nile basin cooperative and conflictive negotiations, including the NBI, have all been controlled by Egypt. These three dimensions of power have helped Egypt to play a great role in determining the outcome of any claims over the Nile River.

Competitive or “fighting” conflict style maximizes individual assertiveness (concern for self) and minimizes empathy (concern for others). Groups consisting of competitive members generally enjoy seeking domination over others, and typically see conflict as a “win or lose” predicament. Fighters tend to force others to accept their personal views by employing competitive, power tactics (e.g., argue; insult; accuse; violence) that foster feelings of intimidation (Mollel, 2009).

Realistic theory, also known as realistic group conflict theory is a social psychological model of intergroup conflict. The theory explains how intergroup hostility can arise as a result of conflicting goals and competition over limited resources as well as offers an explanation for the feelings of prejudice and discrimination toward the out-group that accompany the intergroup hostility. Groups may be in competition for a real or perceived scarcity of resources such as money, political power, military protection, or social status. Feelings of resentment can arise in the situation that the groups see the competition over resources as having a zero-sums fate, in which only one group is the winner (obtained the needed or wanted resources) and the other loses (unable to obtain the limited resource due to the

"winning" group achieving the limited resource first). The length and severity of the conflict is based upon the perceived value and shortage of the given resource (Mollel, 2009).

2.2 Formation of the NBI

The Nile is Africa's longest and one of the most resourceful rivers running approximately six thousand eight hundred kilometers from East and Central Africa and from the Ethiopian highlands all the way to the Mediterranean Sea through Africa's hottest deserts in Sudan and Egypt. Its sources include the White Nile, which runs through the countries of Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya, Zaire and Uganda on one hand, and the Blue Nile emerging from the Ethiopian highlands to meet in Sudan (World Bank, 1998). Its basin consists of an area of about 3.1 million square kilometers while Egypt and Sudan alone account for more than 2 million square kilometers of land mass. It is interesting to note that the areas at the source of the Nile receive an average annual rainfall of about one thousand millimeters while the countries at the northern end of the river receive a mere twenty to twenty four millimeters annually. This disparity of rainfall in itself spells doom for parts of the basin that therefore have to entirely rely on the water resources of the river for their domestic, agricultural as well as industrial needs (World Bank, 2006).

According to Amit (2009), while the population of the entire Nile Basin region currently falls slightly short of 400 million people, it has been projected to overshoot 600 million by the year 2025 while the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is as low as 394.25 US Dollars (the Democratic Republic of Congo). The region is prone to armed conflict with at least seven out of the eleven countries of the region having experienced serious conflicts in the last decade. Economic development is low in the region and access to electricity is limited to only 15 percent of the population; except in Egypt and Sudan where it is higher. Despite the fact that most of the basin, with exception of Egypt and Sudan, experiences tropical climate with fairly

distributed rainfall and arable land, the population is still food insecure. With exception of Egypt again, land under irrigation is a mere 10 percent of the total irrigable land.

The Nile Basin initiative was formed in 1999 by member states of countries that fall within the Nile basin. It followed the realization of the upper riparian states including Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo Burundi and Ethiopia that they were left out of the benefits of the basin, which were exclusively reserved for Egypt and Sudan as a result of the 1929, and 1952 agreement. The objective was to enhance cooperation and facilitate peaceful sharing of the resources of the river (Amit, 2009).

The 1959 Nile agreement was only bilateral and did not include any of the other riparian countries of the Nile basin despite the fact that it portioned out all of the Nile's water. Ethiopia, from which over 80% of the waters come from, was not even consulted. No other upstream country except Sudan was allotted water for future usage. All of the Nile's average water flow was therefore divided between the two most downstream countries. In 1993, Ethiopia agreed, through a general framework with Egypt, that they would not interfere with the Nile in a way that may harm the interests of the other party, but the agreement is not bound by international law. The 1959 agreement, however, did not put an end to the conflict over the rights to the Nile waters. A strong tension still exists between the Nile basin countries whenever a new Nile development project is proposed. The water needs of all of the countries are barely met and the shortage will probably continue in the future, especially in view of the development plans in Ethiopia and Sudan (Kang'ethe, 2012).

Due to continuous tension, as mentioned earlier, the first Nile treaty was signed in 1929 by Egypt and Britain, which formalized Egyptian monopoly over the Nile waters. The treaty apportioned Sudan only 4 billion cubic meters of water annually. After attaining its

independence in 1956, the Sudan government rejected the treaty that led to a period of conflict between the two nations. In 1958 Egypt sent troops into disputed territory pending new Nile negotiations. In 1959 Egypt and Sudan renegotiated the Nile Water Agreement (Kang'ethe 2012).

On 1959, after less than a month of negotiations, an agreement was signed for full utilization of the Nile waters. The agreement stipulated that Sudan's yearly water allotment would rise from the 4 billion cubic meters allotted in the 1929 agreement to 18.5 billion cubic meters. The Sudan was also allowed to undertake a series of Nile development projects, such as the Rosieres Dam and the Jonglei Canal. Egypt, as mentioned earlier was allowed to build a huge dam near the Sudanese border to regulate the flow of the Nile. The treaty also formed a joint committee to be in charge of supervising and directing all development projects which affected the flow of the river (Kang'ethe, 2012).

2.3 The Diplomatic approaches used by the Nile Basin Initiative in resolving conflicts

Despite the complexity of water problems and the many interests at stake, records show that water disputes can be handled diplomatically. A growing number of International and regional multilateral and bilateral diplomacy water treaties, protocols, conventions, laws and institutional arrangements have been created on the use, development and protection of watercourses and related ecosystems. In fact, the history of international water treaties dates as far back as 2500 BC, when the two Sumerian city-states of Lagash and Umma crafted an agreement ending a water dispute along the Tigris River - often said to be the first treaty of any kind. Since then, a large body of water treaties has emerged (Magdy, 2011).

These frameworks and arrangements increasingly help crystallize mechanisms for the

prevention and management peaceful resolution of disputes over water resources. For instance, in case of River basins, recognized as the main level for water management and the members of the South African Development Community (SADC) set up the SADC Revised Protocol on Shared Water courses in 2000. It sets the framework for utilization of watercourses shared by two or more SADC member states (Magdy, 2011).

Another example, is the case of Senegal River with a length of 1,800 km crosses Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. The river basin extends over 337, 500 km² and has a population of around 3,500,000 inhabitants (16% of the total populations of these states). The Senegal River has a long history of water cooperation among the basin states (dating back to colonial times) and some 13 international agreements have been signed. A milestone in this history was the creation of the Organization pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Sénégal (OMVS) in 1972 when the basin countries were experiencing the worst drought in decades. The document, which was signed by the four countries, gives the Commission the responsibility of managing water in the basin. This included the role of controlling and monitoring the river courses, and facilitating navigation to allow for industrial development in the area. A very unique feature of this cooperation is the shared ownership of the dams that were constructed along the river by Mauritania, Mali and Senegal, which is quite exceptional for a transboundary river. Cooperation has been successful in part because it has included the different categories of stakeholders. The permanent commission is composed of the technical services and management agencies of the state, as well as different users and associations. The representatives of the water users, the NGOs, are increasingly interested in how this is managed. Each state has a representation that includes the scientific community (UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC), 2012).

In the case of Lake Turkana also that is shared by Ethiopia and Kenya, the two countries face significant challenges due to climate change and drought. Another emerging issue is the significant potential and rush for oil in the region. It is important that representatives from the two countries are jointly involved in discussions and activities for implementing a joint environmental assessment, capacity building, and the sharing of data, information and knowledge. There is support from the EU for the proposal. Both Ethiopia and Kenya have expressed a willingness to use the ecosystem approach. A consultation meeting between the two countries led to a draft concept for cooperation that succeeded in arriving at a common understanding on difficult issues, such as environmental challenges. Important success factors included political will, initial trust between parties, involvement of stakeholders, and the role of a facilitator/mediator trusted from both sides. For building cooperation, the emphasis may need to be on environmental diplomacy and ensuring that natural resources are used sustainably (UNW-DPAC, 2012).

Magdy (2011) advocated strongly this view and stated in a critique to the Convention on Non-navigational Uses of International Water Systems that: “ ... what has to be shared between those upstream and those downstream in a river basin is not only the water currently going in the river as the Convention suggests, but rather the rainfall over the river basin”. She added that "sustainable water-dependent socioeconomic development will simply not be possible without taking an integrated perspective on all water-dependent and water-impacting activities in a river basin and their relative up-stream – downstream relations".

In this regard, ‘the water ministers of the countries that share the River Nile launched the NBI in February 1999: Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and Eritrea; the NBI sought to develop the river

in a cooperative manner, share socio-economic benefits, and promote regional peace and security. It provides an institutional mechanism, a shared vision, and a set of policy guidelines to provide a basin wide framework for water cooperative action internationally and regionally and these refer specifically to the following developmental projects approaches:

Applied Training Project - the project focused on strengthening individual capacity, as well as the institutional capacity of the Nile Basin States, in regards to the integrated management of water resources. For example, the project provided short courses for practitioners with the goal of enhancing their knowledge and skills and hosted a forum (the Nile Net) aimed at fostering cooperating and the exchange of knowledge among professionals across the Nile River Basin (Habib, 2012).

Natural Resources Management and Development Project-The *Kagera Trans-boundary Integrated Water Resources Management and Development* project launched in December 2005, the project is shared between Burundi, Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda. The *Mara Trans-boundary Integrated Water Resources Management and Development* project in the Mara and the Serengeti national parks launched effective January 2006. It is shared between Tanzania and Kenya. The *Sio-Malaba-Malakisi Trans-boundary Integrated Water Resources Management and Development* project shared by Kenya and Uganda focuses on promoting development and reducing conflicts between communities using water resources of the three sub basins fed from the slopes of *Mount Elgon*. The project was launched in January 2006(Habib, 2012).

The Lake Edward and Lake Albert Fisheries Pilot Project-in Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo, including small-scale community-level investments to improve

protection of water catchment areas, build access roads, and supply drinking water and sanitation. The project was launched in June 2005 and was schedule to be completed in 2007. The African Development Bank is providing financial support for this project. The Abatement of the Water Hyacinth on the Kagera River Project, part of the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project in partnership with Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda (Habib. 2012)

Power Development and Trade Project-This program area focuses on investment planning and preparation of major investment projects such as a Transmission Interconnection project and the Regional Rusumo Falls Hydro-electric and Multi-purpose Project. This has involved carrying out preliminary feasibility studies and assessments. In December 2005 the six NELSAP Ministers responsible for Electricity Affairs adopted an Indicative Power Master Plan for the region. The plan includes a set of “best evaluated” power generation options and transmission interconnection projects for the next 20 years, including social and environmental concerns (Habib. 2012).

The Regional Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric and Multipurpose Project-on the Kagera River is expected to be a dam with an associated run-of-the river hydropower plant that is expected to benefit Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania. The project was identified as one of the best power options through the above-mentioned NELSAP Assessment of Power Development Options. The hydroelectric power component would have an installed capacity of approximately 60-80 megawatts. It is estimated that approximately 3,000 people would need to be resettled around the hydropower plant facility. The NELSAP Transmission Interconnection feasibility studies include detailed design for four key transmission lines between Burundi, DRC, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda, supported directly by the African

Development Bank. The total costs of the regional transmission lines are about US\$160 Million (Iwiladei, 2011).

Joint Multipurpose Program(JMP) -The Joint Multipurpose Program is a long-term program with a 25-30year horizon that includes a coordinated set of investments to ensure the sustainable development and management of shared Eastern Nile waters, including the Abbay (Blue Nile), Tekeze (Setit)-Atbara, Baro-Akobo-Sobat, portions of the White Nile and the Main Nile.

Watershed and environmental management including Reforestation of River bank erosion control are created as an alternative to improved livelihoods. Linking river and power systems through an infrastructure backbone including a regional power grid and increase capacity for water storage for flood control hydropower irrigation and water conservation and other potential benefits include improved inland navigation, more productive fisheries and sufficient flows of water to maintain critical ecosystems(Iwiladei, 2011).

Enhancing agricultural productionProject- through intensified and expanded irrigated agriculture, coupled with targeted investments in agribusiness, marketing, and other agricultural support services. Improved watershed management would also help expand rainwater harvesting, improve livestock productivity, and promote fisheries development. Complementary investments to leverage growth and promote regional integration, such as in telecommunications, transport, industry, tourism, credit systems, establishing institutions for joint action including innovative approaches to financing shared information systems and improved public communication and transparency (Iwiladei, 2011).

Avoidance conflict style Project -Characterized by inaction and passivity, it's typically used when an individual has reduced concern for their own outcomes as well as the outcomes of others. During conflict, these avoiders adopt a "wait and see" attitude, often allowing conflict to phase out on its own without any personal involvement (Bratic, and Schirch, 2007).

Institutions are set up to respond to certain demands that are specific to the basin; cooperative mechanisms that work well in one basin may not work well in others. Any arrangement must be tailored to a given basin's characteristics and reflect its environmental, hydrological, political, economic, social and cultural circumstances (UN- Water 2008, UNW-DPC 2009).

Lidonde, et al, (2002), produced 'an Advocacy Manual for Gender and Water Ambassadors', Gender and Water Alliance (GWA). The manual referred to the international conferences throughout the 1990s that have consistently highlighted the importance of increasing women's participation in water-related initiatives, drawing on women's knowledge and increasing women's involvement as managers and decision-makers. The key question is how this policy and commitments to promoting women's increased participation can be put into practice. Gender is an issue that concerns both women and men, and achieving it will involve working with men to bring about changes in attitudes, behavior, roles and responsibilities at home, in the workplace, in the community, and in national, donor and international institutions. Conflicts over water, too much, too little or too polluted, harm people, food production and the environment. Research and practical experience demonstrate that effective, efficient and equitable management of water resources is only achieved when both women and men are involved in consultation processes, and in the management and implementation of water-related services.

The NBI was established to manage River Nile, which is shared by eleven countries.

However, the institution is lacking the legal framework to make it more effective in managing the Nile. A legal and institutional regime for utilization of the Nile waters needs to be established to create a sustainable basis for the equitable and reasonable entitlement of all the water resources. This can likely be achieved with involvement of respective country leadership other than leaving it to Water Ministers' (Iwiladei, 2011).

NBI should take a sub region approach since the Equatorial Lake countries and the eastern Nile countries have divergent interests. Two leading Nile scholars, Ashok Swain and John Waterbury, support the formation of a Sub - basin agreement between the three key Nile states before moving on to basin- wide commitments. As Swain argues in his paper; "Managing Water Resources in the Nile River Basin", the Equatorial Lakes countries are primarily dependent on Lake Victoria for fresh water, so their interest in the Nile River is less considerable than the Eastern riparian countries. He explains that the best way to progress would be to first address the issue of water management between Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia, which are widely considered most susceptible to conflict. On achieving the objective of cooperation among the three countries, the NBI can then extend the negotiations to all the basin countries. The sub-basin approach is supported by the theory of negotiation described by Wolf in "Patterns in International Water Resource Treaties", which asserts that the difficulty of negotiations increases with the number of parties involved "(Iwiladei, 2011).

2.4The actors and issues involved in using water resources of River Nile

Onyango, (2012) having stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be critical to advance in their execution, since all of them have fundamental roles to play from both an individual and a collective perspective. These include academia, business, civil society and governments. In order to put this into practice, it

is essential for the stakeholders to be aware of their roles, their potential contributions and their challenges, and undertake the required internal changes, reforms or measures that will allow them get the optimal conditions to start the journey. These optimal conditions, which start with the adoption of an open-minded, collaborative, objective focused and prone to listening approach, will contribute to maximize the individual and collective gains and contributions and promote win-win solutions that speed the achievement of the SDGs.

Civil Society: The voice of our conscience

Civil Society does not manifest itself as a single, homogenous set of actors with shared goals, norms and values. Actors are varied in socio/economic status, in cultural appreciations, in aspirations, etc. and all of them conform to a mosaic of plural civil societies that endow richness and diversity. They have common but differentiated responsibilities in achieving these goals and thus partnership are key in overcoming the obstacles of implementation and to scale up the many existing successful pilot initiatives. It is key that this reality is understood and accepted by all the actors themselves (Bratic and Schirch, 2007).

A real issue in the relationship between civil society and governments is the lack of trust or mistrust, which might be one of the biggest threats in the near future. This is due to the mistaken conflation of governments with governance. Governments have the role to make the rules and enabling conditions, but governance is a shared responsibility that falls on the whole society. A mosaic of actors have to share the space allocated to Civil Society in water governance, and this has to be done through the creation of trust relationships. The process of trust building is a slow process of linking people that cannot be done in a mechanic way; it involves a mindset, perceptions, behaviors, and needs willingness from all the sides to make it happen. Trust is needed to make governance an inclusive and equitable process, where the

relation among actors has to be based on informed participation, inclusion in decision making on roles and responsibilities, access to risk and benefit sharing, risk sharing and conflict resolution, accountability and transparency in political and financial terms. But, above all, it is essential to get from localized solutions to larger societal models and approaches that empower both the roles and responsibilities and the rights and obligations of Civil Society constituents, also known as pro/active citizens (Bratic and Schirch, 2007).

Governments: The arena for decisions and implementation

Political will is the first step and condition to advance towards sustainable development, overcome financial challenges and start wise and effective implementation. The world has enough funds to address the necessary investments to achieve the water related targets, but it requires political will and a global focus where both the private and public sectors contribute. Governments have in first instance the role to make the rules and enabling conditions for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets to be successfully implemented. In the case of water quality, by regulating the discharge of pollutants into the environment, and through wastewater management, recycling and reuse. In some cases the presence of an independent regulatory body can offer considerable advantages to establish a stable regulatory environment for water, such as guaranteeing the stability of the regulatory framework, including the fact that it is not influenced by the political calendar, namely the elections; it is founded on technical aspects and not influenced by political opinions or decisions; and has the possibility of self-financing and independence from the national budget. This independence is crucial to look freely to the sector and make the right decisions also for disadvantaged groups (Carraro, et al, 2005).

Business: Towards Corporate Stewardship

According to Cortright, (2008) any single actor or approach cannot adequately address today's development challenges. Rather, a concerted effort by a range of actors, including business, working together to address the integrated nature of development is vital to ensuring positive outcomes and a vibrant society. Water represents a key cross-cutting theme that underscores the successful realization of sustainable development goals through its impact on a range of areas including education, health, energy, climate change, and food. The business case for corporate action for sustainable water management serves as a strong starting point for action on development. Beyond these items, action by companies specifically on development also serves to play a role in businesses' long-term longevity and success.

The business case revolves around a number of areas: Ensuring Good Water Governance. Businesses that depend upon water realize that meeting development goals necessitates addressing aspects of water sustainability more broadly including; improving water governance systems and addressing water security and water quality; all issues of importance for addressing water-related business risk, Healthier employees; Business action to ensure adequate water and sanitation in the workplace provides the opportunity for companies to ensure their employees are sufficiently cared for. Healthier employees contribute to overall long-term company productivity through less frequent sick days and absence of costs associated with the need to replace or train new employees, vibrant communities: Beyond their employees, businesses also realize that healthy communities have a positive impact on their businesses as well. Businesses are engaging in activities that focus on not only employees, but also increasingly the families of their employees and communities at large. Healthy families ensure a high level of productivity in their workplace while vibrant

communities often serve to bolster not only a company's social license to operate, but also a healthy customer base (Cortright, 2008).

2.5 The limitations of diplomatic approaches to conflict resolution

The increasing threat of global climate change, population growth, development pressures, changing needs and values, political changes, resource mismanagement, environmental issues, inadequate legislations and heighten the unequal distribution of water has brought further insecurity to the countries in the Nile basin about their future water demand and supply, and this has pushed them to initiate and expedite their own water projects. In spite of the international community's support for cooperative water management of the Nile water, it has not been able to take a foothold, and most of the basin countries, particularly Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt, have undertaken unilateral actions to protect their water interests. The changing geo-political situation has provided alternative possibilities for Ethiopia and Sudan to raise financial and technical support for their own water development projects. Meanwhile, Egypt has lost some of its bargaining power, as it does not have the same level of influence internationally as it used to. Both these factors have dashed any hope of achieving basin-based management in the near future, and at the same time have increased the possibilities of open dispute among the riparian countries (Enough Team, 2013).

There is still an important gap to be bridged to move towards a universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Advances have been unequal and while evident in medium income countries, compared with those in the poorest regions in Sub-Saharan Africa, which have experienced limited improvements. Besides reasonably good aggregate outcomes, a detailed analysis of progress towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) shows that often improvements in access do not always reach those groups who

need them most. *WASH coverage* still mirrors the pervasive inequalities both between and within countries. Differences are between urban and rural areas, slums and formal urban settlements, men and women; and disadvantaged groups and the general population are pervasive. In many regions, women and girls bear the burden of fetching water (McGregor, 2006).

Managing water resources is a collective endeavor to make the ambition of human progress fit within the critical thresholds of the amount of available water resources and the pressures that natural resources can support. Higher rates of urbanization will mean a growing demand for drinking water and economic use with consequent higher waste disposal and treatment. Feeding a world of eight billion people will require more water for food. The demands for energy will be more than double, with hydropower called upon to make a far greater contribution than today. And to add to these challenges, the impact of climate change will threaten economies and put further strain on the environmental flows required to maintain aquatic ecosystems (McGregor, 2006).

According to the United Nations, 1.1 billion people live without clean drinking water, and 3,900 children die every day from water-borne diseases. As the global population continues to rise some predict a 40–50 percent increase within the next 50 years water stress (when the demand for good quality water exceeds the supply) will become even more of a problem in the future. Water scarcity causes and sustains conflict in many parts of the globe; violent conflict over water resources has broken out in countries as diverse as China (Shandong and Guangdong Provinces 2000), Ethiopia (2006), India (2004), Kenya (2005), and Yemen (1999). In the Jordan River Disputes, for example, in the 1950s and 1960s, the animosity between Israel and its neighbors was heightened by disputes over the headwaters of the

Jordan River. Occasionally, the friction led to armed clashes, including Israeli attacks in 1965 and 1966 on Syrian construction sites that were part of a plan to divert water from Jordan River tributaries. These disputes helped create the pretexts and climate for the regional war in 1967(United States Institute of Peace, 2007).

Not only do natural resources serve as a commodity in the local or global economic structure but they also play a prominent cultural role for many local communities and may even be a point of pride for the nation as a whole, a part of the country's patrimony (one of the reasons many developing nations want to control their natural resources). Resources such as land, water, and forests usually have historical and cultural significance, serving as the home of ancient civilizations, historical artifacts, and cultural practices. These resources are part of the identity of a community or people. People hold a powerful sense of attachment to resources in which they have invested labor and sweat, in some cases for generations (United States Institute of Peace, 2007).

In the ancestral domain disputes in Philippines, for example, a significant principle at stake in the armed clashes in the Philippines between the indigenous Moro population in Mindanao and the government is the issue of ancestral domain. The Moros claim that control over the environment and the region's natural resources is rightfully and legally theirs because of historic rights, legal titles, customary law, and cultural bonds. Ancestral domain has been the basis for their demands (at times violent) for self-rule (United States Institute of Peace, 2007). Conflicts are an unavoidable part of social change in all societies, the peace builder aims not to prevent conflicts per se, but rather to transform them and avert violence. These elements of protracted contemporary conflict associated specifically with water such as scarcity, inequity, monopolizing of power by dominant individuals or groups, limiting access to other

groups (crisis of legitimacy), Regional instability, Political fragmentation, Fragile state structures, Competition for land and/or limited resources, including water and Ethnic tensions. Conflicts often arise when people are deprived of basic human needs, resulting in demands for improved services or opportunities, including security, recognition, acceptance, fair access to political institutions, and economic participation. In such situations of conflict, violence may or may not be present (Azar, 1983).

Iran, and Pakistan for instance, are among the countries where a significant share of the irrigated land is now jeopardized by groundwater depletion, scarce river water, a fertility-sapping buildup of salts in the soil, or some combination of these factors. Groundwater depletion alone places 10 to 20 percent of grain production in both China and India at risk. Water tables are falling steadily in the North China Plain, which yields more than half of China's wheat and nearly one third of its corn, as well as in northwest India's Punjab, another major breadbasket (UNW-DPAC, 2012).

Another example, as farmers lose access to irrigation water and see their livelihoods deteriorate, they may not only resort to violent protest but also migrate across borders and to restive, already overcrowded cities. Such has been the case in Pakistan, where falling agricultural output has prompted a massive rural migration to large urban centers, leading to renewed outbreaks of ethnic violence (UNW-DPAC, 2012).

Natural Disasters such as Flooding, hurricanes, and tsunamis; the violence inflicted upon human populations by natural disasters is often devastating. In the aftermath of such water-related disasters, competition for water can be particularly volatile. Unfortunately, the effects of these natural disasters are often intensified by man-made disasters that have already

occurred prior to the natural event (UNW-DPAC, 2012).

2.6 Ways in which peace and equitable sharing of water resources can be enhanced

It is important to draw attention to the serious water challenges we face, and to encourage international action to address developing water issues that have global importance and ramifications. These are the objectives sought by a United Nations International Year (Magdy, 2011).

According to the Food and Agricultural Organization, more than 3,600 treaties related to international water resources have been drawn up since 805 AD. The majority of these deal with navigation and boundary demarcation. The focus of negotiation and treaty making in the last century has shifted away from navigation towards the use, development, protection and conservation of water resources. Legal agreements on water sharing have been negotiated and maintained even as conflicts have persisted over other issues (Magdy, 2011).

United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) has proclaimed, in its Resolution (A/C.2/65/L.25 and Rev.), "The Year 2013 International Year of Water Cooperation (Diplomacy). The preamble of the Resolution recognizes the connection of water to human security and sustainable development as follows: Emphasizing that water is critical for sustainable development, including environmental integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger, indispensable for human health and well-being, central to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and is a powerful incentive for cooperation and dialogue (Magdy, 2011).

Galtung (1969) Peace, does not mean the total absence of any conflict. It means the absence of violence in all its forms and the unfolding of conflict in a constructive way. Peace therefore exists where people are interacting non-violently and are managing their conflict positively - with respectful attention to the legitimate needs and interests of all concerned.

Connecting water to peace and peace-building, means that water could be a catalytic for enhancing peace-building processes and could have a transformative aspect, away from conflict, by means of encouraging parties, riparian states, for more cooperation and reconciliation.

Magdy, (2011), in the words of Late Kofi Annan, former UN Secretary General, in an address to the international community: "Fierce national competition over water resources has prompted fears that water issues contain the seeds of violent conflict. If the entire world's peoples work together, a secure and sustainable water future can be ours."

Simonovic(2008) made the following remark to emphasize that even the hydraulic mission as a whole needs to change: "Certainly, the profession has been slow to acknowledge these changes, and that fundamentally new approaches will be required to address them. There is a clear need to redefine the education and training of water resource engineers and increase their abilities to: (i) work in an interdisciplinary environment; (ii) develop a new framework for the design, planning and management of water infrastructure that will take into consideration current complex socio-economic conditions; and (iii) provide the context for water management in conditions of uncertainty."

Magdy, (2011) the Euphrates-Tigris basin Example, is an especially interesting case. The basin does not present a picture of acute resource scarcity and, despite dire and influential predictions(Starr, 1991), there has never been a theatre of water wars. Yet, Syria and Iraq went head to head over the river after the filling of the Tabqa dam, and each time Turkey subsequently filled a major dam (the Atatürk, Birecik, Izmit and Ilisu dams) the Euphrates - Tigris basin has been presented with some frequency as a key arena for potential 'water wars'

itself a hegemonic discourse that gained prominence in the 1990s and "widely contributed to shaping the perceptions of many present international situations" on environmental security as global hegemonic discourse (Trottier, n.d., Warner, 2000).

Magdy, (2011) the widely predicted 'water wars' have not happened and despite upstream and downstream protest and international NGO campaigns, the dams continue to be built. Despite gloomy assessments of chaos and disorder, the countries are meeting and a tripartite cooperative initiative was launched in 2006.

As the ancient Chinese master Sun Tzu (1988) would call it, won the war without fighting the battle. This example; first seeks to develop a better understanding of hegemony as a control strategy that is qualitatively different from dominance. While dominance is based on 'hard power', 'soft power' promises "a way to get what you want through attraction rather than coercion". It is a form of power and control that can be exercised through influence and legitimacy: "cultural values and ideals (Magdy, 2011).

Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans to improve the efficient use of water resources and promote their allocation among competing uses in a way that gives priority to the satisfaction of basic human needs and balances the requirement of preserving or restoring ecosystems and their functions, in particular in fragile environments, with human domestic, industrial and agriculture needs, including safeguarding drinking water quality (UN world summit on sustainable development (UN WSSD) 2002, para. 26c).

The Israelis and Arabs for example, have used the water from the Jordan River basin for generations. The Jordan River basin is an international watercourse that covers four states and

one occupied territory: Lebanon, Syria, Israel, Jordan, and the West Bank and Gaza. The river and its tributaries are an essential source of water to these states in the arid Middle East region. Many experts believe that if the natural resources of water could be managed in a comprehensive, cooperative nature it would significantly aid the process of finding a sustainable peaceful solution to the conflict as a whole. Over the last century, numerous efforts have been made through negotiations to establish cooperative water-management agreements. However, the ongoing political conflict and other obstacles of historical and cultural context have impeded negotiations for a comprehensive water agreement (Shankleman, 2011).

Develop individual and collective capacities to mobilize existing resources, take advantage of existing opportunities and find innovative and more effective responses to water challenges. This should include reinforcing capacities to build up, maintain and reinforce partnerships and cooperation agreements to exploit synergies and manage the multiple trade-offs that are characteristic of water challenges. Capacity building is essential to strengthen the ‘learning by doing’ and promote self-reinforcing institutional development and better water governance (UN WSSD, 2002, para. 26c).

For instance, in case of the maritime disputes in the South China Sea marked by conflicting jurisdictional claims by a number of different countries among them, China, Philippines, Vietnam, Singapore, Brunei, and Japan. Through the offices of a Non-official organization, these countries held an informal series of workshops on pollution, regulation of piracy, and other matters of common interest. By identifying these areas of common concern, the workshops—which took place in the mid-1990s—allowed participants to manage potential conflicts in the South China Sea by preventing maritime disputes from developing into full-

blown conflicts, while at the same time providing a forum to explore means of establishing better regional relations and multilateral ways of solving problems(United States Institute of Peace, 2007).

Peace is not the absence of war but the presence of justice. Another definition of peace is that it is a process which takes time and tends to be fragile thus it requires careful cultivation (Ford, 2015).

Justice is the fairness in the way people are treated. It's a term used to portray a number of ideas, including fairness, equality, and lawfulness (Cobuild, 2001). Hence, peace is secured by establishing stable/reliable social institutions that further promote democracy, equity, justice, and fair allocation of resources. Establishing better mechanisms for social oversight of water governance leads to greater accountability and transparency, reduced conflict and more effective water resources management (Woodrow, 2002).

The “Good Water Neighbors” (GWN) project was established by Eco Peace / Friends of the Earth Middle East in 2001 to raise awareness of the shared water problems of Palestinians, Jordanians, and Israelis. The GWN methodology is based on identifying cross border communities and utilizes their mutual dependence on shared water resources as a basis for developing dialogue and cooperation on sustainable water management. There are clear indicators that confirm that GWN has created real improvement within the water sector by building trust and understanding that has led to common problem solving and peace building among communities in the midst of conflict (Harari and Roseman, 2008).

Water management is dynamic. The resource can cross physical, social, and economic

boundaries. Transforming zero-sum competition for the resource into win-win management outcomes is a necessary objective of conflict-sensitive water management. Accordingly, mapping and understanding stakeholder relationships is important. Stakeholder interests can cut across many identities and boundaries as a result of management and use decisions, for example, among ethnic groups across administrative boundaries or between industrial users such as energy and agriculture. This complexity calls for sound, well integrated Conflict Assessments and Environmental and Social Impact Assessments that include cross-boundary issues during project design and implementation (UNDP, 2006).

For instance, Israeli, Palestinian, and Jordanian communities participate in the project. Each community is partnered with a neighboring community on the other side of the border/political divide to work on common water issues. On the local level, GWN works with community members to improve their water situation through education and awareness activities, and urban development projects. On the regional level, GWN works to encourage sustainable water management through information sharing, dialogue, and cooperative ventures. Program participants include youth, adults, environmental professionals, and municipal leaders (Harari and Roseman, 2008).

According to Bratic and Schirch (2007), new and better-adapted institutions, policies and improved partnerships should be put in place. The implementation challenge of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the distinctive nature of water require reshaping our abilities to act collectively through innovative water institutions.

People must be able to participate in decisions on water and sanitation that affect their lives. Institutions. Harnessing the potential of water for human development, as well as securing

sustainable water future requires cooperation and collective action so as to coordinate individual decisions, manage potential conflicts, take advantage of synergies, solve trade-offs and balance all water uses. At the end of the day, technology development, capacity building, economic and financial instruments are all means that can only be mobilized, shaped and adapted to local circumstances by governments in close cooperation with people, business and the civil society in general. The quest for a water-secure world is a joint responsibility and can only be achieved through water cooperation at local, national, regional and global level and through partnerships with a multitude of stakeholders ranging from citizens to policy makers and the private sector (UNDP, 2013).

Development of regulations and the existence of effective, independent and transparent regulatory bodies improving regulation and enforcement can help to curb environmental degradation and reduce health risks particularly in developing economies. While the World Health Organization (WHO) produces international norms on water quality in the forms of guidelines which can serve as a basis worldwide, many countries will need to develop or adapt their own national guidelines for 'acceptable' water quality for household consumption, standards for industry effluents or for the minimum water quality requirements for irrigation water for food, forage or industrial crops. Regulations can help improve water security through a well-designed institutional framework of water use rights, regulations and water allocation while preserving the environment vis a vis or combined with more conventional engineering works. Strengthening safety regulation dealing with water-related risks would contribute to better plan, development and monitor mitigation measures and ensure resilience of societies and the environment. This will imply sound enforcement and compliance mechanisms, accurate and consistent data and better disclosure of information to the public.

Effectiveness of regulation is improved by harmonization across borders, notably in the case of shared waters, where appropriate (Bratic and Schirch, 2007).

According to Fisher, et al (1991). Promoting partnerships as a governance model to implement the water related SDGs is of crucial importance and can serve different purposes. Governments need to act in partnership with civil society, the private sector and the broader range of stakeholders, by Allocating roles and responsibilities for policymaking, service provision and regulation and ensuring sound coordination between stakeholders, Ensuring that increased decentralization and empowerment of local government and communities comes with increased financial resources and capacities at this level, in particular in places where access to services is most needed and Fostering integrity and transparency, as corruption and rent-seeking are still a barrier to making public action serve its intended social goals; it is estimated that the revenues captured by corruption in the water sector accounts for 20 to 30% of the income from tariffs collected.

According to Global Water Partnership (GWP) (2016)confidence-Building and Stakeholder Involvement Project is used. This aims at encouraging participation in the NBI by a wide variety of stakeholders, to promote examples that showcased the benefits of regional cooperation, and to provide regional activities intended to foster cross-border cooperation. The four main components of the project were: regional, sub-regional and national implementation; public information; stakeholder involvement and confidence building.

Amit (2009), transboundary Environmental Actions should be considered. The largest project, it focused on, inter alia; strengthening regional cooperation in regards to environmental and water management; increasing basin-wide community action and networks; fostering appreciation of river hydrology; increasing the available information concerning land and

water resources that are available to professionals and non-governmental organizations in the Nile Basin States; strengthening capacity in order to combat trans-boundary water quality threats; and promoting awareness of trans-boundary water quality threats and the linkages between other policies and the environment. The project had five components, including institutional strengthening, community-level conservation, environmental education, water quality monitoring, and wetlands and biodiversity.

Public and private transparency and accountability are essential and should be promoted within the public and private sectors to achieve a sustainable and efficient water management that allows for participative governance. Collective governance cannot be achieved without transparency and a flux of information among the stakeholders. Business is capable of providing solutions at scale in this sense when given the right tools and incentives. There is growing awareness amongst the business community of the importance of sound water resources management in supporting their ability to operate, buy and sell. Both water suppliers and users are increasingly expected to justify and demonstrate their roles in water management within the communities they operate in. While awareness is increasing, particularly amongst larger businesses, existing and new capacity, as well as accountability, frameworks are needed in order to ensure a robust and meaningful response. There is some way to go, particularly within the Small- to- Medium-Sized Enterprises (SME) community. It was anticipated however that as larger business engages, this would be passed through supply chains thereby influencing the rest of the market(Ahere, 2011).

Trust-building and collective action should be considered. Promoting effective social dialogues leading to legitimate decisions requires that these be based on shared perceptions of the water management problems to be faced as well as in the trust and mutual recognition of

the stakeholders' vested interests. This can be achieved through partnerships and consultation. Collective management such as National Water Resources Committees, adequate legislation and enforcement of the right to access to information are means to give civil society a role and a responsibility in collective decisions. At the same time efforts have to be made not to delay action by endless participatory processes that stop development (Ahere, 2011)

Regional Power Trade Project - The project's objectives are, inter alia, to facilitate the development of regional power markets, with a focus on technical assistance and the development of infrastructure, and to help alleviate poverty in the region by facilitating access, in an environmentally sustainable way, to more reliable and low cost power in the Nile Basin. The project concentrated on developing a network across the Nile River Basin consisting of economic planning and research institutions, public and private sector technical experts, sociologists, academics, civic groups, and non-governmental organizations, with the aim of investigating alternative development plans and benefit-sharing ideas (Amit, 2009).

Water Resources Management Project - The project aims to support the development, management and protection of the Nile Basin water resources, as well as to promote the socioeconomic development in the Nile Basin. The project is focused on improving national water policies through the use of good practices and integrated water resources management, enacting cross-border projects, and developing a Nile Basin Decision Support System to exchange information, support dialogue and identify investment projects (Borchardt, 2013).

Shared Vision Coordination Project - This project, which was established at the Nile-SEC, was responsible for overseeing the implementation of the other seven projects. The project

was also charged with developing procedures concerning quality control and fiduciary duties, performing monitoring and evaluation of the projects, and promoting information sharing between the NBI and the public. Overall objectives of the project include enhancing NBI's capacity to conduct basin-wide programs and providing effective oversight and coordination. Reaching a political settlement that would establish a fair and balanced relationship between the majority and an array of ethnic groups with contrasting interests and strategies needs to be guaranteed. Talks on the access to development, health and education, cultural rights, as well as the distribution of wealth and resources to ethnic minorities feeling as much deprived by the central state are crucial. Assuming that, many impediments that could stop the negotiations can be surmounting, it is also important to consider what type of peace is being brokered. An elite pact between combatants will not likely address the full range of political, economic and social exclusion that underpins conflict. To make an eventual peace accord last, it will be important to effectively address the historic inequities that underpin conflict (Amit, 2009).

2.7 Gaps to fill

According to Nicole(2012) in his study on the dynamics of river basin cooperation the Nile and Okavango basins, the underlying dynamics of cooperation in shared river basins such as the Nile and Okavango are located in the need to balance trade-offs between the distribution of the resource, demands for it, and the benefits that can accrue from its use. This is the case as governments move towards cooperative development processes. The move from political contestation to realization of benefits and trade-offs in their apportionment is not easy.

Trade-offs are related to a number of variables including political structure, governance processes, decision-making contexts and social and economic environments which ensure

that national political economies and their different domestic constituencies are important. One of the most difficult challenges in achieving cooperation and development involves the construction of new systems of sharing that can articulate the benefits to be shared in terms of national interest, while addressing ways of maximizing the benefits to be shared between states. There is a need to look both outwardly towards neighboring states and inwardly towards internal interest groups and political constituencies, whether these are economic, ethnic, political or environmental.

Despite that the study was about cooperation of river basins, Nicole (2012) study never considered how diplomatic approaches can solve conflict among River Nile riparian states which the current study focuses on.

Abawari (2011) in his study on Conflict and Cooperation among the Nile Basin Countries with Special Emphasis on the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI), he argues that for centuries, the River Nile has been treated as a source of conflict rather than cooperation. This study explores past and present struggle between Egypt to maintain its control over the water of the Nile and other riparian countries that demand a more multilateral approach to fair and equitable utilization of the same.

In the past, various attempts had been taken to establish basin-wide institutions specifically crafted to prevent conflict and manage competing interests over the utilization of the Nile River, but without success. Recently, the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) was established to formulate a new agreement on how to utilize the River Nile for the benefit of all riparian countries.

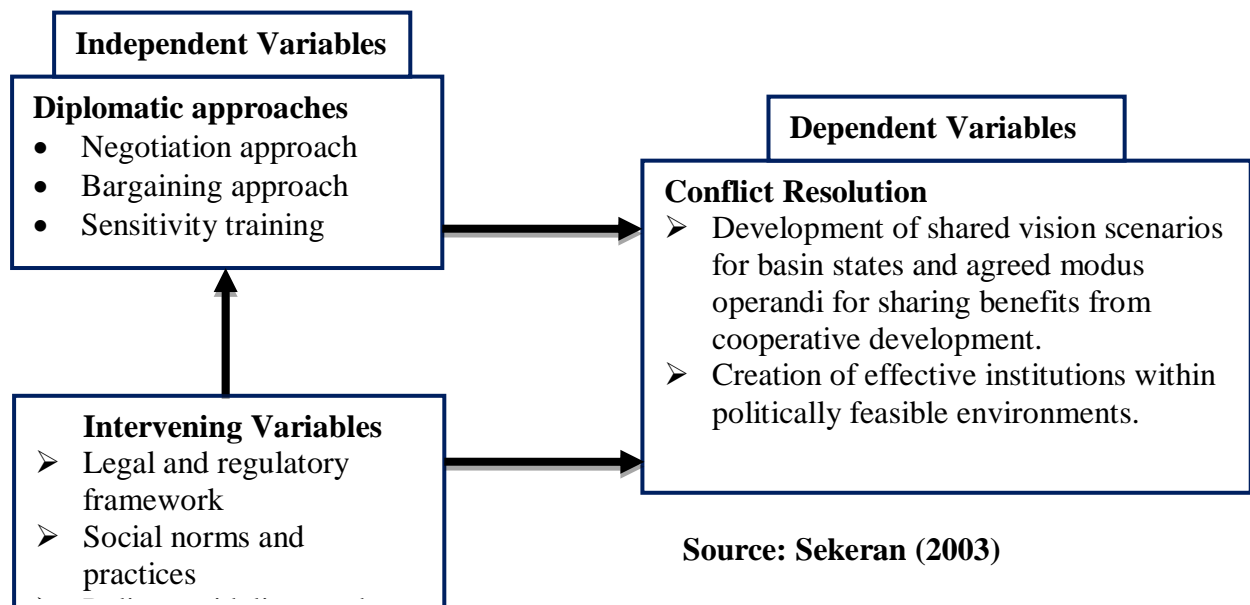
The expectation is that by creating a permanent basin-wide agreement shift from conflictive behavior to cooperative relationship amongst the riparian countries. In conducting this study, however, it became clear that the initiative yielded mixed results, involving both conflict and cooperation. Above all, signing of the Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA) has escalated existing conflictive behaviors of the riparian states into ‘water war’ rhetoric.

However, the fact that South Sudan is one of the riparian countries, his study never considered how diplomatic approaches has solved conflict along the Nile Basin which the current study focuses on, hence the necessity of the current study to fill this gap.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

Diplomatic approach is the independent variable and the dependent variable is conflict resolution. The following is the model of the study that was further be discussed and justified.

Figure 2. 1: Conceptual framework



A number of factors were identified as contributing factors to diplomatic approaches. For purpose of this study they were categorized into; Negotiation approach, Bargaining approach, and Sensitivity training. Conflict resolution was the dependent variable and the study is

concerned with determining factors leading to its variation in NBI. The dependent variables in this study were looked at in terms of; Development of shared vision scenarios for basin states and agreed modus operandi for sharing benefits from cooperative development and Creation of effective institutions within politically feasible environments.

The intervening variable included; Legal and regulatory framework and Social norms and practices that influenced the relationship between the independent variables (diplomatic approaches) and the dependent variable (conflict resolution). It should be noted that, when diplomatic approach procedures are clearly followed, conflicts tend to be minimal.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the research design, study area, study population, sampling strategies, data collection methods, tools validation and reliability, procedure, data quality control and proposed data analysis techniques as the research methodology for this study.

3.1 Research Design

The study adopted a cross-sectional study design. With this design, either the entire population or a subset thereof is selected. Cross-sectional information gathered represents what is going on at a particular point in time. This was important in collecting qualitative and quantitative data because cross-sectional studies collect data using questionnaires and interviews (Olsen & Marie, 2004). Quantitative data focuses on descriptive and inferential statistics. This approach produced results in form of tables, figures and graphs, which will be the basis for discussion and conclusions about the findings. For qualitative data is data in form of statements by which respondents give suggestions, opinions or strategies for achieving the results. The analysis of qualitative data provides the basis for in – depth understanding of the situation under study.

3.2 Study Area

The study was carried out among member states of the Nile Basin Initiative with specific reference to South Sudan. These are the countries that have largely been involved in negotiations to establish sustainable peace in sharing water resources of River Nile.

3.3 Study Population

The study population of 670 was composed of diplomats/rapporteurs from south sudan, civil servants assigned to the various peace building efforts (under-secretaries and states commissioners), consulted academicians, politicians (foreign ministry officials, members of parliaments, and members of relevant ministerial committees and ministries of defence official) and the civil society (natu, 2017).

3.4 Sample size and Selection

The researcher purposively selected 253 respondents who had the knowledge of the contributions of negotiations to conflict resolution. The researcher purposively selected sample size of respondents because it would have been rather idle if a larger sample of ignorant respondents was involved in the study.

The study sample size of 253 was determined using Slovin's formula (Yamane, 1967: 886).

However 244 respondents and interviewees were positive, representing 96.4% response rate.

The Slovin's formula for determining sample size;

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{670}{1 + 670(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{670}{1 + 670(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{670}{1 + 1.652}$$

$$n = \frac{670}{2.652}$$

$$n = 252.6 \approx \mathbf{253}$$

N= Total target population

n= Required Sample Size

e= Desired margin of error = 5%

Table 3. 1: Population distribution and sample size

Study Population	Number of Respondents	Sample size
1. Diplomats/Rapporteurs	100	$253*100/670=38$
2. Civil Servants	50	$253*50/670=19$
3. Academicians	150	$253*150/670=56.6$
4. Foreign Ministries Officials	50	$253*50/670=19$
5. Members of Relevant Peace Ministerial Committees	50	$253*50/670=19$
6. Members of Parliament	150	$253*150/670=56.6$
7. Ministries of Defence Official	50	$253*50/670=19$
8. Members of the Civil Society	70	$253*70/670=26$
Total	670	253

Source: Primary data 2018

3.5 Sampling Technique

The study used a simple random and purposive sampling. A simple random sample is a subset of individuals chosen from a larger set with each individual chosen randomly and entirely by chance (Burns, 2000). Random sampling was applied to all respondents apart from the diplomats. Purposive sampling was applied to diplomats, this was used to help in selecting typical and useful people that relevant data on the NBI. Purposeful sampling selects information rich cases for in – depth study (Oso & Onen, 2009).

3.6 Data Collection Methods

The study utilised both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. Primary data was obtained using questionnaires as well as interviews. Secondary data were sourced from reading literature in secondary sources.

3.6.1 Questionnaire Method

The questionnaire was used to generate data. The questionnaire developed from the ROC-II instrument covered four sections: biographical data on the aspects of negotiations. This involved the use of self-administered questionnaires on all respondents including; diplomats, civil servants, academicians, politicians and members of the civil societies. Open and Closed ended questionnaires in a scale (five likert) form were used. Questionnaire method was used because it helps to investigate motives and feelings in likert scaling (Glasow, 2005).

3.6.2 Interviews

The interview method was applied to 10 diplomats, to explore qualitatively on how NBI agreements have contributed to sustainable peace in conflict resolution. This method took the option of face to face interviews which provided the required data as specified above. Interview method was used because it provides an excellent opportunity to probe and explore questions (Glasow, 2005).

3.6.3 Document Review

A document review method was used in sourcing for secondary data in all relevant documents in relation tonegotiations and their contribution to sustainable peace in conflict resolution. These will be sourced from NBI agreements and treaties, journals, text books and other relevant reliable e-sources.

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

Data collection instruments included questionnaires, interview guide and the documentary review checklist.

3.7.1 Self-Administered Questionnaires

The study used a five-likert scale questionnaire. The study used one set of questionnaire that was constructed strategically to capture all the necessary information from all categories of respondents in respect to the themes of the study. The likert scale was used since they are very flexible and can be constructed more easily than most other types of attitude scales (Amin, 2005).

3.7.2 Interview Guide

Face to face interviews with 10 diplomats with the help of an interview guide was conducted. This helped in obtaining rich information in regard to the topic under study. Interviews were used, since they are appropriate in providing in-depth data required to meet specific objectives, allows clarity in questioning and quite flexible compared to questionnaires.

3.7.3 Documentary Review Checklist

The study also carried out reviews of existing documents primarily the NBI agreements and treaties, journals, textbooks and other relevant reliable e-sources. This gave an overview of how much has been addressed in this topic

3.8 Data Quality Control

3.8.1 Validity

The study established the content validity. The instruments provided adequate traits due consultations with the researcher's supervisor, colleagues and a research expert. The research expert helped in strengthening the validity of the research instruments. Content Validity Index was used to test the validity of the instruments. The test of content validity established through inters judge with two research consultants. The formula is;

$$CVI = \frac{\text{Number of relevant items}}{\text{Total number of items}} \times 100$$

The CVI for the questionnaire was valid at above 0.70 because the least CVI recommended in a survey study should be 0.7 (Amin, 2005).

3.8.2 Reliability

Reliability was determined according to the nature of data. The strategies for obtaining reliability of qualitative data peer debriefing, prolonged engagement and audit trails. The researcher was adaptable to the respondents, holistic and ensures professional immediacy. Data was systematically checked, focus maintained and there were identification and correcting errors to ensure accuracy of data (Morse et al., 2002).

3.9 Data Processing and Analysis

3.9.1 Process

The data collected was; coded, summarised and compiled in accordance with the questionnaires. The results were triangulated in frequency tables to harmonise the findings hence omitting any errors and inconsistencies.

3.9.2 Data Analysis

After the process of data collection, the researcher summarised the data and analysed it. The data was categorised and entered in to the computer by use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program version 22. The quantitative data was analysed using descriptive statistics such as measures of central tendency and presented in frequency tables. Qualitative data on the other hand was analysed using content analysis following Amin (2005) in line with the research questions. Observed data including photographs of poverty activities were taken and presented.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0. Introduction

The analyses of the report in this chapter are derived from observations of the respondents and documentary evidences on the contributions of diplomatic approaches such as negotiations in resolving conflicts among member states of the Nile Basin Initiative in using water resources of River Nile with specific reference to South Sudan in the period 2011-2016. The chapter addressed the following research questions: (i) which diplomatic approaches are used in resolving conflicts in using water resources of River Nile? (ii) Which actors and issues are involved in the resolving conflict? (iii) What are the limitations of diplomatic approaches? (iv) in which ways can the peace be enhanced?

A total of 253 questionnaires were given out and 10 interviews conducted to all categories of people that were targeted and only 244 responded that was 96.44% response rate. It was from these respondents that the analysis below was drawn.

4.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

The basic socio-demographic characteristics of respondents were probed, key among them included the following; gender, age, marital status current, level of education, and years of work experience.

4.1.1 Sex of respondents

The gender of the respondents was necessary in order to examine the contributions of diplomatic approaches such as negotiations in resolving conflicts among member states of the Nile Basin Initiative in using water resources of River Nile.

The study asked respondents about their sex/gender. The results are indicated in table 4.1 below:

Table 4. 1: Gender of respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Male	155	63.5
Female	89	36.5
Total	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

According to table 4.1 above, majority of the respondents 63.5% were male and 36.5% were female. This implies that more male participated in the study than the female. The data about gender reflects gender balance between men and a woman meaning the research was not gender biased.

4.1.2 Age of respondents

The study also considered the age characteristic to be very essential in examining the contributions of diplomatic approaches such as negotiations in resolving conflicts among member states of the Nile Basin Initiative. The study asked respondents about their age groups. The results are indicated in table 4.2 below:

Table 4. 2: Age group

Responses	Frequency	Percent
20-29	53	21.7
30-39	99	40.6
40-49	59	24.2
50+	33	13.5
Total	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

According to the table above, 40.6% of the respondents were under 30-39 years, 24.2% were under 40-49 years, 21.7% were under 20-29 years, and 13.5% were under 50 and above years when asked about their age groups. This represents those years when people are most active and with enormous experience in terms of engagement in work activities. This therefore implies that majority of the respondents were mature and energetic thus provided valid information regarding the contributions of diplomatic approaches such as negotiations in resolving conflicts among member states of the Nile Basin Initiative in using water resources of River Nile with specific reference to South Sudan in the period of 2011-2016.

4.1.3 Education Level

The educational level of the respondents was categorized under certificate, diploma, degree, Masters and PHD. The study asked respondents about their level of education. The results are indicated in table 4.3 below:

Table 4. 3: Level of education

Respondents	Frequency	Percent
PHD	5	2
Masters	63	26
Bachelors	51	21
Diploma	85	35
Certificate	40	16
Total	244	100

Source: Primary data 2018

According to the table above, 2% had PHD as their highest level of education, 26% had Masters, 21% had bachelors, 35% had a diploma, and 16% had a certificate. This implies that all the respondents had substantial levels of education that enabled them to give informed responses because they understood the questions asked. Good education is a key in terms of capability for people to do their work and to critically understand issues governing organizations.

4.1.4 Occupation of respondents

The study asked respondents about their occupation. The results are indicated in table 4.4 below:

Table 4. 4: Occupation

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Army officer	40	16.4
Business man	58	23.8
Doctor	21	8.6
Lawyer	75	30.7
Teacher	30	12.3
Student	20	9.0
Total	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

According to the table above, 16.4% were army officers, 23.8% were business men, 8.6% were doctors, 30.7% were lawyers, 12.3% were teachers and 9% were students. This implies that the respondents were active members in the society, and could provide the necessary information needed by the study, and could provide relevant information on examines the contributions of diplomatic approaches such as negotiations in resolving conflicts among member states of the Nile Basin Initiative in using water resources of River Nile with specific reference to South Sudan in the period 2011-2016.

4.2 The Diplomatic approaches used by the Nile Basin Initiative in resolving conflicts among member states

The framework and impetus of peace processes very often focus on bilateral negotiations between central political actors with the assistance of an external third party mediator. Applied Training Project - the project focused on strengthening individual capacity, as well as the institutional capacity of the Nile Basin States, in regards to the integrated management of water resources. For example, the project provided short courses for practitioners with the goal of enhancing their knowledge and skills and hosted a forum (the Nile Net) aimed at

fostering cooperating and the exchange of knowledge among professionals across the Nile River Basin.

The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is different from the earlier cooperative institutions concerning the Nile river basin. The most important difference is that the NBI includes all the states in the Nile river basin. For the first time Ethiopia and Egypt Attempted to cooperate, or at least negotiate, on Nile issues within a formal framework. The NBI was supposed to function as a transitional mechanism for cooperation until a permanent cooperative framework is established (Mekonnen, 2010). The intended formal functions of the NBI are to increase trust and cooperation through a Shared Vision Program and financially supporting national hydro---development through a Subsidiary Actions Program. With the NBI program it seemed that Nile cooperation was entering a new and more productive era (Cascão and Conway, 2009: Arsano and Tamrat, 2004).

4.2.1 Approaches used by NBI

There are different approaches used by NBI in resolving conflicts and the outcome of the negotiation depends on the approach.

The study asked respondents the approaches use by NBI in resolving conflicts. The results are indicated in table 4.5 below:

Table 4. 5: The approaches used by NBI in resolving conflicts

Responses	Results	Frequency	Percent
Lose-lose approach	151	43	17.6
Integrative Negotiation or Win-Win Approach	133	38	15.6
Establishing a fair and balanced relationship	109	31	12.7
Problem solving approach	200	57	23.4
Establishing a clear vision	123	35	14.3
Compromise approach	141	40	16.4
Total	857	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

According to table 4.5 above, majority of the respondents 23.4% argued that problem solving approach is used by NBI in resolving conflicts. This implies that NBI handle issue per issue. It follows clear guidelines when resolving conflicts. The problem solving approach's basic postulation is that states should focus on the common interests for the benefits of cooperation to materialize even as they try to maximize returns for their own self. However, 17.6% argue that NBI uses lose-lose approach, 15.6% argued that integrative negation or win-win approach are used, 12.7% argued that establishing a fair and balanced relationship, 14.3% argued that establishing a clear vision and 16.4% argued that Compromise Approach are some of the approaches used by NBI in resolving conflicts.

In the interview, most diplomats argued that the Lose-Lose Approach is adopted when one negotiating partner feels that his own interests are threatened and he does all he can to ensure that the outcome of the negotiation is not suitable to the interests of the other party as well. In the bargain, both the parties end up being the loser. This type of situation arises when the negotiating partners ignore one another's needs and the need to hurt each other

outweighs the need to find some kind of an acceptable solution. This is the most undesirable type of outcome and hence this negotiation approach is best avoided.

In relation to the above, *One of the diplomats argued that, the Compromise Approach provides an outcome which is some improvement over the lose-lose strategy outcome. To avoid a lose-lose situation, both parties give up a part of what they had originally sought and settle for something less than that. A compromise is the best way out when it is impossible for both parties to convince each other or when the disputed resources are limited.*

Another respondent argued that *Integrative Negotiation or Win-Win Approach is also called as collaborative or creating value approach. It is superior to all negotiation approaches. It results in both the parties feeling that they are achieving what they wanted. It results in satisfaction to both the parties.*

The problem-solving approach recognizes that there are challenges to any diplomatic negotiation but advocates for postponement of commitments while further exploring how to maximize and fairly distribute the value of any agreement. Under this approach, it makes sense for one party to forego the short-term gains for long-term gains that would also prevent re-entry of conflicts. The emphasis of this theory is on the parties' underlying interests rather than their positions, and encourages parties to maintain and build their relationship even if they disagree rather than creating an adversarial process

4.2.2 International Coalition Support

The study asked respondents whether international coalition support is important in maintaining the momentum of the talks making it difficult for parties to walk out.

The results are indicated in table 4.6 below:

Table 4. 6: International coalition support is important in maintaining the momentum of the talks making it difficult for parties to walk out

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	19	7.8
Disagree	42	17.2
Not sure	14	5.7
Agree	106	43.4
Strongly Agree	63	25.8
Total	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 69.2% generally agree that international coalition support is important in maintaining the momentum of the talks making it difficult for parties to walk out. However, 25% of the respondents disagreed and 5.7% were not sure. It should be noted that Chinese involvement in the Nile River basin has been creating a steady shift in power balance from unipolarity to multipolarity (Hintjens and Pavan 2011). Egypt's hydro-hegemony has also faced practical challenges stemming from unilateral development projects.

The Western powers were negotiating the use and management of African Trans-Boundary water resources during the partition of Africa without the continent's involvement. The agreements were therefore between and/or among the colonial powers. And in so far as the Nile is concerned, Egypt has used and been dependent on the Nile since the dawn of civilization and claims historic rights to use the Nile waters. Egypt has also argued that the

upstream states have no tradition for use and control of the resources of the Nile. Moreover, Egypt argues that the upstream states have alternative sources of water unlike it which is nearly 98 per cent dependent on the river's waters (Cascão 2009a). By claiming historic rights, they in a way owned and controlled the river's resources. As such, there was no agreement between Egypt and the upstream states in the pre-colonial period that has been documented. It should be noted that, the treaties that have been documented are those Egypt signed with Britain which was the colonial power.

4.2.3 Parallel Dialogue Initiative

The study asked respondents whether behind the scenes of parallel dialogue initiative provide guidance to the talks. The results are indicated in table 4.7:

Table 4. 7: Behind the scenes or parallel dialogue initiatives provide guidance to the talks

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	13	5.3
Disagree	28	11.5
Not sure	16	6.6
Agree	118	48.4
Strongly Agree	69	28.3
Total	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 76.7% generally agreed that behind the scenes of parallel dialogue initiative provide guidance to the talks. This implies that NBI the member states were negotiating a new Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA) which when concluded would enable the establishment of a permanent cooperation institution – the

Nile Basin Commission (NBC). However, 16.8% of the respondents disagreed and 6.6% were not sure. Currently, Article 14a of the CFA, states,

“Nile Basin States recognize the vital importance of water security to each of them. The States also recognize that the cooperation management and development of waters of the Nile River System will facilitate achievement of water security and other benefits. Nile Basin States therefore agree, in a spirit of cooperation: (a) to work together to ensure that all states achieve and sustain water security” (Swain, 2011).

Article 14b is where the contention lies. It was originally drafted to read “not to significantly affect the water security of any other Nile Basin State” (Mekonnen, 2010).

4.2.4 Involvement of the Media

The study asked respondents whether NBI involves the media when resolving conflicts among member states. The results are indicated in table 4.8 below:

Table 4. 8: Does NBI involve the media when resolving conflicts among member states?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	125	51.2
No	119	48.8
Total	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 51.2% generally agreed that NBI involves the media when resolving conflicts among member states. This implies that acts as

the intermediary between the public and NBI. However, 48.8% of the respondents disagreed. On interview, one of the respondent argued that there is the media which is important to the enhancement of public diplomacy in the Nile basin. Within the Nile basin, the media have a structure, the Nile Media Network (NMN) based in Entebbe, Uganda through which they promote dialogue around the negotiations over the Nile basin. Besides the framework of NMN, there are other mainstream media outlets and blogs that fan discussion around the Nile basin. The media, Gilboa acknowledges, operate in three shades namely basic variant, non-state transnational variant and the domestic public relations variant. Basic variant is where media is used to win critical battle for the minds of people in countries with hostile governments by creating a favorable image for a country’s policies, actions, political and economic goals. Non-state variant argues that within the international systems, non-state actors can utilize the power of the media to promote relations between or among states. The domestic public relations variant is where a government hires a public relations firm in the target group to achieve its goals.

4.2.5 Open Negotiations

The study asked respondents whether NBI carries out open negotiations with all present members of NBI. The results are indicated in table 4.9 below:

Table 4. 9: Does NBI carry out open Negotiations with all members of NBI?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	141	57.8
No	103	42.2
Total	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 57.8% generally agree that NBI carries out open negotiations with all present members of NBI. This implies that NBI carries out negotiations with governments in power. However 42.2% of the respondents disagreed. Mekkonen (2010) concurs with the assessment that this ambiguity is detrimental. He says,

“The relatively sluggish negotiations ... have taken an unwarranted turn to a virtual blind-alley with the introduction of the non-legal, destructively elastic, and indeterminate concept of ‘water security’ ostensibly to circumvent the ‘thorny issue of the status of existing treaties’ which allegedly constitutes an insurmountable hurdle stifling any headway in the negotiations. This fateful decision has been justified as an impressive feat of creative exercise injecting into the stalled negotiations the magic wand of ‘constructive ambiguity’, which would bring the divergent riparian positions to a compromise,” (422).

One of the diplomats interviewed argued that, *people must be able to participate in decisions on water and sanitation that affect their lives of institutions. Harnessing the potential of water for human development, as well as securing sustainable futurewater, requires cooperation and collective action so as to coordinate individual decisions, manage potential conflicts, take advantage of synergies, solve trade-offs and balance all water uses.*

The quest for a water-secure world is a joint responsibility and can only be achieved through water cooperation at local, national, regional and global level and through partnerships with a multitude of stakeholders ranging from citizens to policy makers and the private sector (UNDP, 2013). People must be able to participate in decisions on water and sanitation that affect their lives.

4.3 The actors and issues to the conflict in using water resources of River Nile

UN-Water Zaragoza Conference (2015) noted that, having stakeholders involved in the implementation of the SDGs will be critical to advance in their execution, since all of them have fundamental roles to play from both an individual and a collective perspective. These include Academia, Business, Civil Society and Governments. In order to put this into practice, it is essential for the stakeholders to be aware of their roles, their potential contributions and their challenges, and undertake the required internal changes, reforms or measures that will allow them get the optimal conditions to start the journey. These optimal conditions, which start with the adoption of an open-minded, collaborative, objective focused and prone to listening approach, will contribute to maximize the individual and collective gains and contributions and promote win-win solutions that speed the achievement of the SDGs.

4.3.1 Actors and issues to the conflict

The study asked respondents whether the different actors and issues to the conflict in using water resources. The results are indicated in table 4.10 below:

Table 4. 10: What are the different actors and issues to the conflict in using water resources?

Responses	Results	Frequency	Percent
Media	157	53	21.7
Civil society Organizations	142	48	19.7
Governments	92	31	12.7
International and Regional Organizations	228	77	31.6
Neighbouring states	104	35	14.3
Total	723	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

According to the table above, 21.7% of the respondents argued that media is one of the actors an issues, 19.7% supported civil society organizations, 12.7% supported governments, 31.6% supported international and Regional Organizations and 14.3% argued that neighboring states are the actors and issues to the conflict in using water resources. According to UN-Water Zaragoza Conference (2015) Civil Society does not manifest itself as a single, homogenous set of actors with shared goals, norms and values. Actors are varied in socio/economic status, in cultural appreciations, in aspirations, etc, and all of them conform to a mosaic of plural civil societies that endow richness and diversity. They have common but differentiated responsibilities in achieving these goals and thus partnership are key in overcoming the obstacles of implementation and to scale up the many existing successful pilot initiatives. It is key that this reality is understood and accepted by all the actors themselves.

4.3.2 Involvement of other Actors

The study asked respondents the reasons why NBI involve other actors to the conflict resolution. The results are indicated in table 4.11 below:

Table 4. 11: Why does NBI involve other actors to the conflict resolution?

Responses	Results	Frequency	Percent
Involving the civil society pressurises the belligerents	118	53	21.7
The media mobilises public support	116	48	19.7
Feminising negotiations creates cohesion	69	31	12.7
Involving the broader society creates opportunity for peace	172	77	31.6
Involving all the member states promotes unity	69	35	14.3
Total	544	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

According to the table above, 21.7% of the respondents argued that involving the civil society pressurises the belligerents, 19.7% argue that the media mobilises public support, 12.7% feminising negotiations creates cohesion, 31.6% argued that involving the broader society creates opportunity for peace and 14.3% argued that involving all the member states promotes unity, are the reasons Why NBI involve other actors to the conflict resolution.

The GWP works to build water secure world through supporting sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels (NBI Website 2010). However, despite the existence of network linkages with the NBI, the aforementioned civic organizations do not appear to have any actual involvement in the process of selecting and/or implementing NBI investment projects. For this reason, the NBI has been criticized for being a “closed affair in

which only the states involved and the World Bank have had input into decision making, largely ignoring the voices of ordinary people whose livelihoods depend on use of the Nile Basin’s resources” (Pottinger, 2004). She pointed out that “few journalists know what is happening as far as the Nile is concerned. If you go there, they just give you the colonial treaties and some difficult-to-understand documents.

4.3.3 Ensuring that there is adequate preparations

The study asked respondents whether enough preparations ensure that all parties will back the accord. The results are indicated in table 4.12 below:

Table 4. 12: Adequate preparations ensure that all parties will back the accord

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	137	56.2
No	107	43.8
Total	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

According to the results in the table above, majority of the respondents 56.2% generally agreed that enough preparations ensure that all parties will back the accord. This implies that NBI develops individual and collective capacities to mobilize existing resources, take advantage of existing opportunities and find innovative and more effective responses to water challenges. However, 43.8% of the total respondents disagreed. It should be noted that, this should include reinforcing capacities to build up, maintain and reinforce partnerships and cooperation agreements to exploit synergies and manage the multiple trade-offs that are

characteristic of water challenges. Capacity building is essential to strengthen the ‘learning by doing’ and promote self-reinforcing institutional development and better water governance (United Nations, 2008).

4.3.4 Addressing the cause of the conflict

The study asked respondents whether addressing the causes of conflict enables building of sustainable peace. The results are indicated in table 4.13 below:

Table 4. 13: Addressing the causes of conflict enables building of sustainable peace

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	20	8.2
Disagree	33	13.5
Not sure	17	7.0
Agree	120	49.2
Strongly Agree	54	22.1
Total	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 71.3% generally agreed that addressing the causes of conflicts enables building of sustainable peace. This implies that, while peace negotiations are pursued, the causes of conflict must be addressed in order to reap dividends from peace efforts. However, 21.7% of the total respondents disagreed and 7% were not sure. Addressing conflicts over Nile waters will lead to developments in member states where each country can equitably use the waters for the benefit of her citizens.

4.3.5 The role of Civil Society in the negotiations

The study asked respondents what the role of the civil society in the negotiations. The study discovered that NBI has involved a number of CSOs in Nile management.

In an interview, one of the diplomats pointed out that, some of these organizations created for the management of the Nile Basin resources have functioned well but others have “suffered from structural shortcomings from the treaties.” She points out that the NBI, for instance has suffered from a narrow focus and exclusion of certain decision makers in decision-making, though it should be noted that under the treaty establishing the NBI, there is rotational chairmanship among the NILECOM members as well as the head of the secretariat, which must be a member of the riparian state, and also holds the position on a rotational basis. It is however factual in stating that one of the key challenges to the realization of the NRBC has been the mood of mistrust. This has led to walkouts from the negotiating tables by mainly the downstream members, who though outnumbered feel that the upstream states have ulterior motives of remaining in control over the Nile waters.

Civil Society does not manifest itself as a single, homogenous set of actors with shared goals, norms and values. Actors are varied in socio/economic status, in cultural appreciations, in aspirations, etc., and all of them conform to a mosaic of plural civil societies that endow richness and diversity. They have common but differentiated responsibilities in achieving these goals and thus partnership are key in overcoming the obstacles of implementation and to scale up the many existing successful pilot initiatives (UN-Water Zaragoza Conference, 2015).

4.4 The limitations of diplomatic approaches to conflict resolution

The Nile basin has experienced a long period of conflict spanning the ancient Egyptian civilizations, the colonial reign, and continuing to the modern day. Historically, the river provided the Egyptians with almost all their fresh water, and has long been regarded as the cultural symbol of Egypt dating back to the times of the Pharaohs. The Egyptians were always concerned that the Nile's waters may stop reaching them and, as a result, have tried to bring the entire Nile valley under their rule, invading Sudan during the reign of Queen Sheba, the Roman rule of Nero, and at numerous other instances (Inventory of Conflict and Environ., 1997; Nileriver.com, 2001). Colonialism marked the beginning of the modern history of the Nile conflict in the 20th century by realizing the significance of the Nile water for the prosperity of the colonies, particularly Egypt. Upon re-conquering Sudan in 1898, the British removed vegetation that was obstructing navigation along the river, creating alternative drainage paths to divert and improve the flow.

Swain, (2011) for most of the 20th century, the Nile River has been the source of political tensions and low-intensity conflicts among three of its major riparian countries (Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt). However, since the late 1990s, the Nile basin countries, with the encouragement and support of the international community have made some attempts to establish basin-wide cooperative institutions. This process of engagement and collaboration is presently under severe stress due to increasing demand and decreasing supply of water resources in the basin. This situation may be complicated further by the global climate change, which is anticipated to result in long-term changes in the volume and pattern of runoff in the Nile River system. Moreover, the emergence of China as a major player in the power politics of the Nile basin has facilitated a number of unilateral initiatives for large-scale water development projects.

4.4.1 The challenges faced by NBI

The study asked respondents the challenges and limitations faced by NBI in conflict resolution. The results are indicated in table 4.14 below:

Table 4. 14: The challenges and limitations faced by NBI in conflict resolution

Responses	Results	Frequency	Percent
Lack of inclusiveness has led to failure to establish sustainable peace	210	53	21.7
The internal structures of each negotiating parties has been a challenge to the negotiations	190	48	19.7
Gaining strategic positions has been an impediment to peace	122	31	12.7
Failure to understand the intentions of each parties by the other has impeded peace	305	77	31.6
Spoilers have been responsible for the failure of negotiations	139	35	14.3
Total	967	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

According to the table above, 21.7% of the respondents argued that lack of inclusiveness has led to failure to establish sustainable peace, 19.7% argued that the internal structures of each negotiating group has been a challenge to the negotiations, 12.7% argued that gaining strategic positions has been an impediment to peace, 31.6% argued that failure to understand the intentions of each parties by the other has impeded peace and 14.3% argued that spoilers have been responsible for failure of negotiations, are some of the challenges and limitations faced by NBI in conflict resolution.

Managing water resources is a collective endeavor to make the ambition of human progress fit within the critical thresholds of the amount of available water resources and the pressures that natural resources can support. Higher rates of urbanization will mean a growing demand for drinking water and economic use with consequent higher waste disposal and treatment. Feeding a world of eight billion people will require more water for food. The demands for energy will more than double, with hydropower called upon to make a far greater contribution than today. And to add to these challenges, the impact of climate change will threaten economies and put further strain on the environmental flows required to maintain aquatic ecosystems.

4.4.2 Resolving of potential conflicts over the Nile

The study asked respondents whether the Nile Basin initiative could resolve potential conflicts over the Nile. The results are indicated in table 4.15 below:

Table 4. 15: Do you think that the Nile Basin Initiative could resolve potential conflicts over the Nile?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	151	61.9
No	93	38.1
Total	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 61.9% generally agreed that the Nile Basin Initiative could resolve potential conflicts over the Nile. This implies that the NBI

has clear strategies it employs to ensure that there is maximum security on the Nile. However, 38.1% of the total respondents disagreed. Managing water resources is a collective endeavor to make the ambition of human progress fit within the critical thresholds of the amount of available water resources and the pressures that natural resources can support. Higher rates of urbanization will mean a growing demand for drinking water and economic use with consequent higher waste disposal and treatment. Feeding a world of eight billion people will require more water for food. The demands for energy will more than double, with hydropower called upon to make a far greater contribution than today. And to add to these challenges, the impact of climate change will threaten economies and put further strain on the environmental flows required to maintain aquatic ecosystems.

4.4.3 Increasing threat of Global Climate Change

The study asked respondents whether the increasing threat of global change has brought further insecurity to the countries in the Nile basin about their future water demand and supply. The results are indicated in table 4.16 below:

Table 4. 16: The increasing threat of global climate change has brought further insecurity to the countries in the Nile basin about their future water demand and supply

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	22	9.0
Disagree	25	10.2
Not sure	35	14.3
Agree	116	47.5
Strongly Agree	46	18.9
Total	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

According to the table above, majority of the respondents 66.4% generally agreed that the increasing threat of global climate change has brought further insecurity to the countries in the Nile basin about their future water demand and supply. However, 19.2% of the total respondents disagreed and 14.3% were not sure.

One of the diplomats in an interview argued that, *“The Nile river basin can be considered a climate security hot spot, as it is expected that this region will be severely affected by climate change. Rising temperatures and changing precipitation patterns exacerbate already existing problems of desertification, water scarcity, and food production, posing a challenge for the stability of the entire region. The fact that the Nile River has the most riparian states than any other international river basin in the world means that river Nile water is at the risk of depletion and therefore needs to be managed well by its riparian states”*.

Climate change has emerged as a new challenge, adding to the existent political and demographic ones. Tadesse argues that climate change often exacerbates water problems. It can also have multiplier effects on other factors affecting resources. For Instance, where climate change has caused desertification in the Sahel, overgrazing usually follows then later these areas suffer rapid run off and flooding.

Another diplomat argued that; *environmental scarcity has generated intermediate social effects like poverty and migration that are interpreted as a conflict’s immediate cause. The intermediate social effects, including constrained economic productivity, population movements, social segmentation, and the weakening of states, can cause ethnic conflicts, insurgencies, and consequently coups d’état. Pointek argues that of all the Nile riparian states, Egypt is the most vulnerable; effects of climate change are bound to trigger internal*

conflict within Egypt and internationally with other riparian states or cause states to cooperate within the region.

4.4.4 A gap to universal access to safe water and sanitation

The study asked respondents whether there is an important gap to be bridged to move towards a universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation. The results are indicated in table 4.17 below:

Table 4. 17: There is still an important gap to be bridged to move towards a universal access to safe drinking-water and sanitation

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	22	9.0
Disagree	25	10.2
Agree	116	47.5
Strongly Agree	81	33.3
Total	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

In table 4.17 above, majority of the respondents 80.8% generally agreed that there is still an important gap to be bridged to move towards a universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation. However, 19.2% of the total respondents disagreed. The water exceeds the European Union’s standards of fecal contamination and there is a high saline intrusion in the delta. This happens when there’s a buildup of salts in the soil. The soil cannot retain water, which prevents anything from growing. Saline intrusion is when the ground is saturated with saltwater. The northeast Nile Delta region has a high incident rate of pancreatic cancer that is

believed to be from high levels of heavy metals and organ chlorine pesticides found in the soil and water.

On interview, one of the respondents argued that, “while most of the Nile River’s water quality is within acceptable levels, there are several hot spots mostly found in the irrigation canals and drainages. Sources of pollutants are from agricultural, industrial, and household waste. There are 36 industries that discharge their pollution sources directly into the Nile, and into irrigation canals. These types of industries are: chemical, electrical, engineering, fertilizers, food, metal, mining, oil and soap, pulp and paper, refractory, textile and wood.

4.4.5 Clear Guidelines

The study asked respondents whether NBI have clear guidelines it follows when promoting peace and equitable use of water resources. The results are indicated in table 4.18 below:

Table 4. 18: Does NBI have clear guidelines it follows when promoting peace and equitable use of water resources?

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	165	67.6
No	79	32.4
Total	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

In table 4.18 above, majority of the respondents 67.6% generally agreed that NBI has clear guidelines it follows when promoting peace and equitable use of water resources. This

implies that NBI has well stated procedures when dealing with Nile issues. However, 32.4% of the total respondents disagreed.

On interview, one of the diplomats argued that, *NBI should “develop regulations in line with the existence of effective, independent and transparent regulatory bodies. Improving regulation and enforcement can help to curb environmental degradation and reduce health risks particularly in developing economies”*. While the WHO produces international norms on water quality in the forms of guidelines which can serve as a basis worldwide, many countries will need to develop or adapt their own national guidelines for ‘acceptable’ water quality for household consumption, standards for industry effluents or for the minimum water quality requirements for irrigation water for food, forage or industrial crops. Regulations can help improve water security through a well-designed institutional framework of water use rights, regulations and water allocation while preserving the environment vis a vis or combined with more conventional engineering works. Strengthening safety regulation dealing with water-related risks would contribute to better plan, development and monitor mitigation measures and ensure resilience of societies and the environment. This will imply sound enforcement and compliance mechanisms, accurate and consistent data and better disclosure of information to the public. Effectiveness of regulation is improved by harmonization across borders, notably in the case of shared waters, where appropriate (UNDP, 2013).

Corcoran, et al (2010), noted that, new and better-adapted institutions, policies and improved partnerships should be put in place. The implementation challenge of the new SDGs and the distinctive nature of water requires reshaping our abilities to act collectively through innovative water institutions. Harnessing the potential of water for human development, as well as securing sustainable water future requires cooperation and collective action so as to coordinate individual decisions, manage potential conflicts, take advantage of synergies,

solve trade-offs and balance all water uses. At the end of the day, technology development, capacity building, economic and financial instruments are all means that can only be mobilized, shaped and adapted to local circumstances by governments in close cooperation with people, business and the civil society in general. The quest for a water-secure world is a joint responsibility and can only be achieved through water cooperation at local, national, regional and global level and through partnerships with a multitude of stakeholders ranging from citizens to policy makers and the private sector (UNDP, 2013).

4.5 Ways through which the Peace and Equitable use of water resources of the Nile can be enhanced.

The NBI is an inter-governmental organization, committed to achieving sustainable socioeconomic development through the equitable utilization of, and benefit from, the common Nile Basin water resources (NBI Website, 2010). These are (i) to develop Nile Basin water resources in a sustainable and equitable way to ensure prosperity, security, and peace for all; (ii) to ensure efficient water management and optimal use of resources; (iii) to ensure cooperation and joint action between riparian countries, seeking win-win gains; (iv) to achieve poverty eradication and promote economic integration; and (v) to ensure that the NBI programme encourages the move from planning to action (NBI Website, 2010).

According to one respondent, to reinforce the last objective, a Strategic Action Programme was set up to translate the shared vision into action on the ground. It focused on two mutually reinforcing programmes: a Shared Vision Programme (SVP) and a Subsidiary Action Program (SAP).

4.5.1 The strategies used by NBI to ensure peace

The study asked respondents the strategies used by NBI to ensure peace among member states. The results are indicated in table 4.19 below:

Table 4. 19: The strategies used by NBI to ensure peace among member states

Responses	Results	Frequency	Percent
Selecting the right location for negotiations is necessary	100	75	30.7
Monitoring the water usage	50	38	15.6
Mediators are selected to help the negotiations	45	34	13.9
Funding mechanism	75	56	23.0
Citizen participation	55	41	16.8
Total	325	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

As shown in table 4.19, 30.7% of the respondents argued that selecting the right location for negotiations is necessary, 15.6% argued that monitoring the water usage, 13.9% argued that mediators are selected to help the negotiations, 23% argued that funding mechanism and 16.8% argued that citizen participation are some of the strategies used by NBI to ensure peace among member states.

One of the respondent argued that Citizen Participation throughout the decision-making processes of public projects that affects their lives is now widely believed to be crucial for easy implementation and for creating a sense of ownership over the project itself. Yet, the NBI has not made allowance for citizen and NGOs participation. However, the NBI does have links with three civic organizations: Nile Basin Discourse (NBD), East African Community (EAC) and Global Water Partnership (GWP). NBD is a network of civil society organizations from the riparian states that seeks to exert affirmative pressure over the development projects of the NBI. EAC is a regional intergovernmental organization of

Eastern African countries aimed at improving quality of life by bringing about increased competitiveness; value added production, trade and investment through increased socio-economic and cultural integration.

In an interview, one of the diplomats argued that, NBI should “*develop individual and collective capacities to mobilize existing resources, take advantage of existing opportunities and find innovative and more effective responses to water challenges*”. This should include reinforcing capacities to build up, maintain and reinforce partnerships and cooperation agreements to exploit synergies and manage the multiple trade-offs that are characteristic of water challenges. Capacity building is essential to strengthen the ‘learning by doing’ and promote self-reinforcing institutional development and better water governance (World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) 2015).

4.5.2 Ensuring successful negotiations

The study asked respondents how NBI ensures successful negotiations over the Nile waters.

The results are indicated in table 4.20 below:

Table 4. 20: How does NBI ensure successful negotiations over Nile waters?

Responses	Results	Frequency	Percent
Develop individual and collective capacities to mobilize existing resources	98	32	13.1
Negotiations must be opened with all the member states	78	25	10.2
Discretion is necessary to explore areas of key concessions for both sides	106	34	13.9
New and better adapted institutions, policies and improved partnerships should be put in place	255	82	33.6
People must be able to participate in decisions on water and sanitation that affect their lives	123	40	16.4
Development of regulations and the existence of effective, independent and transparent regulatory bodies	93	31	12.8
Total	755	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

In table 4.20, 13.1% of the respondents argued that develop individual and collective capacities to mobilize existing resources, 10.2% argued that negotiations must be opened with all the member states and solutions must address other critical factors of conflict, 13.9% argued that discretion is necessary to explore areas of key concessions for both sides, 33.6% argued that new and better adapted institutions, policies and improved partnerships should be put in place, 16.4% argued that people must be able to participate in decisions on water and sanitation that affect their lives and 12.8% argued that development of regulations and the

existence of effective, independent and transparent regulatory bodies are some of the ways how NBI ensures successful negotiations.

4.5.3 Addressing the causes of conflict

The study asked respondents whether negotiations need to address the causes of conflict to provide sustainable peace. The results are indicated in table 4.21 below:

Table 4. 21: Do negotiations need to address the causes of conflict to provide sustainable peace?

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	170	69.7
No	74	30.3
Total	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

In table 4.21, majority of the respondents 69.7% generally agree that negotiations need to address the causes of conflict to provide sustainable peace. This implies that NBI researches and finds out the major cause of the conflict before finding and allocating solutions. However, 30.3% of the total respondents disagreed. It should be noted that, the resolution of the disputed water security issue is complex and highly political problem. The situation must therefore be considered not only on a legal basis, but also in a broader political context. Balancing the competing claims over the Nile water allocation requires strong institutions, which in turn may not be achieved without genuine negotiation. The values of liberal institutionalists could also be helpful in resolving the issue; as “states’ behavior in the international arena is often a reflection of established rules, norms, and conventions and its meaning should be interpreted in light of these understandings” (Dinar, 2002b:241). It

follows that the meaning of the disputed Article must be interpreted in accordance with international norms and standards.

Rohracher, Truffer, and Markard, (2009) claim trust-building and collective action should be considered. Promoting effective social dialogues leading to legitimate decisions requires that these are based on shared perceptions of the water management problems to be faced as well as in the trust and mutual recognition of the stakeholders' vested interests. This can be achieved through partnerships and consultation. Collective management such as National Water Resources Committees, adequate legislation and enforcement of the right to access to information are means to give civil society a role and a responsibility in collective decisions. At the same time efforts have to be made not to delay action by endless participatory processes that stop development.

4.5.4 Communication Strategy

The study asked respondents whether negotiations require a communication strategy that seeks both to protect the process but also inform the public. The results are indicated in table 4.23 below:

Table 4. 22: Do negotiations require a communication strategy that seeks to protect the process and also inform the public?

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	144	59.0
No	100	41.0
Total	244	100.0

Source: Primary data 2018

Table 4.22 shows that, majority of the respondents 59% generally agreed that negotiations require a communications strategy that seeks to protect the process but also inform the public. This implies that NBI has clear guidelines on how to communicate to all involved parties and stake holders of the Nile so as to ensure maximum peace. However, 41% of the total respondents disagreed. An interview with one of the respondents shows that within the umbrella of the NBI, “the Nile riparian states found an opportunity to communicate and to develop their own regional development projects”. According to him, “the riparian countries collectively identified their multipurpose development projects, such as the generation and export of hydropower, and large/small-scale irrigation schemes”. To achieve this major goal, policy guidelines were developed comprising five concomitant objectives for the NBI.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the findings, conclusions, recommendations and areas of further study.

5.1 Summary of the findings

This research was carried out to examine the contributions of diplomatic approaches such as negotiations in resolving conflicts among member states of the NBI in using water resources of River Nile with specific reference to South Sudan for the period 2011-2016. It was done in relation to the following objectives:

1. To identify the diplomatic approaches used by the Nile Basin Initiative in resolving conflicts among member states.
2. To find out the actors and issues to the conflict in using water resources of River Nile.
3. To find out the limitations of diplomatic approaches to conflict resolution.
4. To find out ways through which the peace and equitable use of water resources of the Nile can be enhanced.

The research found out that there is growing multiple water demands, in combination with the high spatial and temporal variability of water availability, the necessity for cooperation and coordination among the riparian countries in the Nile basin becomes a crucial issue.

The research also found out that political leaders, policy analysts and researchers consistently argue that cooperation on development and management of the Nile water resources can yield major benefits from the river on food and energy production, and will foster many other benefits for the development and well-being of the basin population.

Significant literature is united on the fact that the riparian countries of the Nile, prompted by the Western donor community, came into an understanding to find ways and means to achieve basin-based cooperation. Though more than a decade has passed, that dream has not yet been realized. In the face of mounting pressure from the upstream countries, Egypt and Sudan are working hard to maintain their historic rights over the Nile water.

A large part of the Nile basin is considered as one of the poorest regions of the world. Water scarcity is a major challenge for this already closed basin. The challenge is further exacerbated by climate variability. Thus, the immediate national interests of the riparian countries are taking priority over the basin-based strategy. The Western donor community, which was behind the initiation of basin-wide cooperation, is rapidly losing its power due to the growing presence of a new economic giant in the region, China.

The dissolution of Sudan in 2011, after a South Sudanese independence referendum, might bring in further complications to the Nile water sharing. Oil fields in South Sudan attracted Chinese investment and that will make the north more vulnerable, economically as well hydrologically. In anticipation of this eventuality, the regime in Khartoum has started collaborating closely with its Arab neighbor, Egypt, and is resolutely against the Common Framework Agreement in its present form. After a decade of failed attempts to initiate cooperation, the countries of the Nile basin have again started adopting conflicting postures

over the water. It is necessary for the important riparian states of the Nile basin to abandon their state-centric water development approach and develop sustainable cooperation over the shared water to meet the climate change challenges.

5.2 Conclusions

This research examined the contributions of diplomatic approaches such as negotiations in resolving conflicts among member states of the Nile Basin Initiative in using water resources of River Nile with specific reference to South Sudan in the period 2011-2016. The study used a sample 244 respondents. Idealism dominates the literature and practices pertaining to conflict resolution. Idealism theory postulates that negotiations are significant instruments of resolving intra and inter-state conflicts. This line of reasoning renders the continuity of violence in the region. However, the study noted that, conflicts relating to the use and sharing water resources of River Nile will continue regardless of the various negotiations to resolve them.

There is no doubt that Egypt faces challenges and dire consequences related to the Renaissance Dam that Ethiopia is currently constructing at the headwaters of the Nile. Some politicians and media personalities have attempted to characterize the construction of the Renaissance Dam as a side effect of the “January of misfortunes,” part of the false claim that the revolution of January 25, 2011 brought Egypt nothing but misfortunes and calamity.

But the documented reality is that Ethiopia began planning the dam in the early 1990s, and the Egyptian failure to prevent this eventuality has always been there since the idea’s initial inception, when Addis Ababa started this project. Now, the project is finally coming to fruition after threats of military intervention and several international conferences. Yet South

Sudan, with its diverse alternate water sources, faces a fate much less fraught than the disaster that threatens Egypt if the dam is completed. However, if Egyptians want to better understand how this dam came to be so they could mitigate or even prevent Egypt's losses, then they will have to recognize that their political leaderships have committed and continue commit many errors over the years in managing the Nile issue with Ethiopia. Such errors, intentional or unintentional, may amount to a betrayal of the Egyptian people.

5.3 Recommendations

The following are the recommended ways on how the NBI can resolve conflicts over the Nile waters through diplomatic approaches:

The NBI should benchmark with international laws governing water management. This will enable the Initiative to draft policies showing equitable negotiation with riparian states on use of the Nile.

The Nile Basin Initiative should be supported to eradicate historical policies, which have been much controlled by Egypt. NBI should support the policy that no country should tamper with its minimal water quota keeping the country alive. This will enable all riparian states to carry out development projects for citizens' livelihood.

The Nile water usage negotiations should put the riparian states to equal footing rather Egypt taking major control of the Nile.

The Nile Basin Initiative should enhance diplomatic approaches to support collective negotiation on peaceful use of water resources. Through fair and balanced relationship, addressing conflict causes, considering a particular country's developmental needs.

5.4 Areas of further study

Another researcher can set off by looking at the Nile Basin environmental and social challenges that have made it difficult for the proper management and sustainability of Nile water. Also another academician can critically examine the survival and sustainability of water cooperation endeavours in the Nile basin as the river faces challenges from the global climate change and shifting regional geo-politics.

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APPENDIX A: ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Sir/Madam

I am currently undertaking a study on the topic contributions of diplomatic approaches in resolving conflicts while using water resources of river Nile among the member states of the Nile basin initiative. (A case of south Sudan 2011-2016)” in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Award of a Master of Arts Degree in Security and Strategic Studies of Nkumba University.

The information sought is required only for academic purposes. Participation is entirely out of your free will and necessary for the success of this work. Information provided will be handled with utmost confidentiality.

Sincerely

.....

MICHAEL MAPER MAJAK AJIENG

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Your Sex

Male	Female

2. Your age group:

20-30 years	31-39 years	40-49 years	40-50 years	above 51 years

3. Your level of education:

Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Master Degree	PhD Degree

4. What is your Occupation.....?

SECTION B: The diplomatic approaches used by the Nile Basin Initiative in resolving conflicts among member states

5. The approaches used by NBI in resolving conflicts (Please tick were applicable)

- a. Establishing clear verification systems
- b. Responding to the needs of negotiating parties
- c. Establishing a fair and balanced relationship
- d. Addressing the causes of conflict
- e. Establishing a clear vision
- f. Establishing clear verification systems
- g. Others (please specify):

.....

6. International coalition support is important in maintaining the momentum of the talks making it difficult for parties to walk out

Strongly Disagree Disagree Not Sure

Agree Strongly Agree

7. Behind the scenes or parallel dialogue initiatives provide guidance to the talks

Strongly Disagree Disagree Not Sure

Agree Strongly Agree

8. Does NBI involve the media when resolving conflicts among member states

a. Yes

b. No

If Yes: does NBI have a communication strategy that protects the process from media sensualisation

a. Yes

b. No

9. Does NBI carry out open Negotiations with all present upstream and downstream countries

a. Yes

b. No

If yes, how?

10. Does Political settlement establish a fair and balanced relationship?

a. Yes

b. No

If yes, how?

.....

SECTION C: the actors and issues to the conflict in using water resources of River Nile.

11. What are the different actors and issues to the conflict in using water resources?

a. Media

b. Civil society Organizations

c. Governments

d. Neighbouring states

e. Others (please specify):

.....

12. Why does NBI involve other actors to the conflict resolution?

a. Involving the civil society pressurises the belligerents

b. The media mobilises public support

c. Feminising negotiations creates cohesion

d. Involving the broader society creates opportunity for peace

e. Involving all member states promotes unity

f. Others (please specify):

.....

13. Do neutralising potential spoilers prevent sabotage?

a. Yes

b. No

If yes, how?

.....

14. Enough preparations ensure that all parties will back the accord

a. Yes

b. No

If yes or no, Please support your answer?

15. Addressing the causes of conflict enables building of sustainable peace

Strongly Disagree Disagree Not Sure
 Agree Strongly Agree

16. What has been the role of the civil society in the negotiations?

.....

SECTION D: The limitations of diplomatic approaches to conflict resolution.

17. The challenges and limitations faced by NBI in conflict resolution (please tick were appropriate)

- a. Lack of inclusiveness has led to failure to establish sustainable peace
- b. The internal structures of each negotiating parties of riparian states has been a challenge to the negotiations
- c. Gaining strategic positions has been an impediment to peace
- d. Failure to understand the intentions of each riparian states by the other has impeded peace
- e. Spoilers have been responsible for the failure of negotiations
- f. Others (please specify):

.....

18. Do you think that the Nile Basin Initiative could resolve potential conflicts over the Nile?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If yes, would you please explain how?

.....

19. The increasing threat of global climate change has brought further insecurity to the countries in the Nile basin about their future water demand and supply

Strongly Disagree Disagree Not Sure
 Agree Strongly Agree

20. There is still an important gap to be bridged to move towards a universal access to safe drinking-water and sanitation

Strongly Disagree Disagree Not Sure
Agree Strongly Agree

21. Does NBI have clear guidelines it follows when promoting peace and equitable use of water resources?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If yes, please identify them?

.....

SECTION E: Ways through which the peace and equitable use of water resources of the Nile can be enhanced.

22. The strategies used by NBI to ensure peace among member states (please tick where appropriate)

- a) Selecting the right location for negotiations is necessary
- b) Monitoring the water usage
- c) Mediators are selected to help the negotiations
- d) Enough preparations are made for negotiations
- e) civil society is involved
- f) Others (please state):

.....

23. How does NBI ensure successful negotiations?

- a. Develop individual and collective capacities to mobilize existing resources
- b. Negotiations must be opened with all the riparian countries and solutions must address other critical factors of conflicts
- c. Discretion is necessary to explore areas of key concessions for both sides
- d. New and better adapted institutions, policies and improved partnerships should be put in place
- e. People must be able to participate in decisions on water and sanitation that affect their lives

f. Development of regulations and the existence of effective, independent and transparent regulatory bodies

g. Others (please specify):
.....

24. Do negotiations need to address the causes of conflict to provide sustainable peace?

a. Yes

b. No

If yes, would you please explain how?

.....

25. Do negotiations' require a communications strategy that seeks both to protect the process but also inform the public?

a. Yes

b. No

If yes, would you please explain how?

.....

APPENDIX B: INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. How has the broader society been involved in the negotiations?
2. Why has it been necessary to build confidence measures before negotiations?
3. What has been the effect of the location of negotiations on their success?
4. What has been the significance of different third party members in the negotiations?
5. What has been the role of the media in the negotiations?
6. What has been the significance of involving all the riparian states in the negotiations?
7. Who have been the spoilers and in their effect in negotiations?
8. How women involvement has been in the negotiations?
9. What has been the role of the civil society in the negotiations?
10. How have the historical and contextual narratives in society been handled?
11. What should be the concern of negotiations?
12. How have fair and balanced relationship been promoted in negotiations?
13. What issues of concern have made belligerents fail to establish sustainable peace?

APPENDIX C: MAP OF SOUTH SUDAN



APPENDIX D: MAP OF RIVER NILE

