THE RIVER NILE IN THE POST-COLONIAL AGE

Conflict and Cooperation among the Nile Basin Countries

Terje Tvedt

Terje Tvedt is Professor of Geography at the University of Bergen and Professor of Political Science at the University of Oslo. He is an international authority on the history and politics of water and the author of a number of successful books and films on water issues, including The River Nile in the Age of the British (I.B.Tauris, 2004), which was shortlisted for the British Society for Middle East Studies Prize 2004. Among his other books are The Nile: An Annotated Bibliography (revised edition, I.B.Tauris, 2003), Southern Sudan: An Annotated Bibliography (revised edition, 2 volumes, I.B.Tauris, 2004) and, as series editor, A History of Water (I.B.Tauris, 2006 and forthcoming).

The Nile Basin is a vast and varied area of 350 million people. Parts of the basin have become the very symbols of African misery, suffering drought, genocide, state failure and aid dependency. At its heart lies the Nile itself. Yet whilst the importance of the river is well documented for the colonial period there is no comprehensive account of its management after independence. The River Nile in the Post-Colonial Age details the modern development of the Nile Basin and of the efforts to manage its waters. With important new material by researchers from each of the countries through which the Nile passes, it provides an indispensable aid to understanding the complex history of the basin, the politics surrounding it and the efforts being made to jointly manage it.
The chapter explores the dynamics of conflict and cooperation in the La Plata River basin to reflect on the challenges and opportunities of transboundary water governance in South America. In the 1960s the outcome of this dynamic was the setting up of basin institutional framework that is unique for the governance of some issues involved in transboundary waters as cooperation in energy [Show full abstract] integration and navigation. The La Plata basin is today again a site of regional politics, with the emergence of socio-environmental conflicts stemming from bottom up social resistances Governing the Nile River basin : the search for a new legal regime / by: Kimenyi, Mwangi S., et al. Published: (2015). Water resources and inter-riparian relations in the Nile basin : the search for an integrative discourse / by: Yohannes, Okbazghi. Published: (2008). Colorado River Basin water management evaluating and adjusting to hydroclimatic variability / Published: (2007). Search Options. Search History. The Nile River is the longest river in the world. It is over 4,100 miles long! The Nile is located in northwest Africa and flows through many different African countries including Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Burundi. There are two major tributaries that feed the Nile, the White Nile and the Blue Nile. Upper and Lower Egypt. The Nile River flows north through Egypt and into the Mediterranean Sea. Ancient Egypt was divided into two regions, Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt. This looks a bit confusing on a map because Upper Egypt is to the south and Lower Egypt is to the north. This is because He is an international authority on the history and politics of water and the author of a number of successful books and films on water issues, including The River Nile in the Age of the British (I.B.Tauris, 2004), which was shortlisted for the British Society for Middle East Studies Prize 2004. Among his other books are The Nile: An Annotated Bibliography (revised edition, I.B.Tauris, 2003), Southern Sudan: An Annotated Bibliography (revised edition, 2 volumes, I.B.Tauris, 2004) and (as editor) A History of Water (3 volumes, I.B.Tauris, 2006). Product details. Publisher : I.B.Tauris (December Start by marking “The River Nile in the Post-Colonial Age: Conflict and Cooperation in the Nile Basin Countries” as Want to Read: Want to Read saving… Want to Read. Yet while the importance of the river is well documented for the colonial period there is no comprehensive account of its management after independence. The Nile Basin is a vast and varied area of 350 million people. Parts of the basin have become the very symbols of African misery, suffering drought, genocide, state failure and aid dependency. At its heart lies the Nile itself. Yet while the importance of the river is well documented for the colonial period there is no comprehensive account of its management after independence.