

1. Course Number and Title

3140678

TRANSBOUNDARY WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: CONTENDING APPROACHES AND EVOLVING PARADIGMS

2. Catalog Description

Water is a vital resource to many levels of human survival for which there is no substitute; it ignores political boundaries, fluctuates in both space and time, and has multiple and conflicting demands on its use. In the past hundred years, the world population is tripled while the demand for water has increased seven-fold. The problems facing arid and semi-arid regions of the world with respect to the availability of the sufficient good quality freshwater have been highlighted during the 20th century. The debate has been inconclusive. Hence this independent study aims to introduce the students with the evolving water management paradigms and elaborate on how these dialogues culminated in defining the “integrated water resources management” as the key approach for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

Yet, the challenge is to facilitate integrated water resources management in transboundary river basins to minimize conflicts between states that share them. In that context, the course will analyze many dimensions of the transboundary water resources management by focusing on the cases from the Middle East and North Africa. Moreover, the contending approaches to water disputes in transboundary river basins, namely “the water wars,” “political economy of water resources management,” and “international water law” will be discussed by and large.

Finally the course will present a productive approach to the development of transboundary waters, that is, to examine the benefits in the river basin from a regional approach. This has regularly required the riparians to get past looking at water as a commodity to be divided – a zero-sum, rights-based approach – and rather to develop an approach that equitably allocates not the water, but the benefits derived there from: a positive-sum, integrative approach. This cooperative approach offers broader agendas to the riparians to tackle water resources management as part of larger framework of overall socio-economic development of the river basin thereby showing a new potential framework for water based cooperation.

3. Textbooks

Allan, J. A. (2002) *The Middle East Water Question: Hydropolitics and the Global Economy*, I.B. Tauris: London, New York.

Kibaroglu A. (2002) *Building a Regime for the Waters of the Euphrates-Tigris River Basin*, Kluwer Law International, London: The Hague, New York.

Wolf A. T. (ed.) (2002) *Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Water Systems*, Edward Elgar: Cheltenham, UK.

4. Supplementary Readings

Allan J. A. (1994) *Overall Perspectives on Countries and Regions*, in Peter Rogers and Peter Lydon (eds.), *Water in the Arab World*, Harvard University Press.

Berkoff J. (1994) *A Strategy for Managing Water in the Middle East and North Africa*, Series: Directions in Development, Washington, D.C., World Bank.

Beschorner N. (1991) "Water and Instability in the Middle East," 273 *Adelphi Paper* 8.

Bilen, Ö (2000) *Turkey and Water Issues*, Ankara, GAP Regional Development Administration.

Biswas, A. K. (1994) "Management of International Water Resources: Some Recent Developments" in A. K. Biswas (ed.), *International Waters of the Middle East: From Euphrates-Tigris to Nile*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Cosgrove, W. and F. Rijsberman (2002) *World Water Vision: Making Water Everybody's Business*, London, Earthscan.

Donkers H. (1997) "Fresh Water as a Source of International Conflicts: The Water Conflicts between Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians," in N. Gleditsch et al. (eds.), *Conflict and the Environment*, Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Frey F. W. (1993) "The Political Context of Conflict and Cooperation over International River Basins," 18 *Water International* 112.

Gleick, P. H. (1993) "Water and Conflict: Freshwater Resources and International Security" 18 *International Security* 79.

Gleick P. H., (ed.) (1993) *Water in Crisis: A Guide to the World's Fresh Water Resources*, New York: Oxford University Press.

GWP-Global Water Partnership (2000) *Towards Water Security: A Framework for Action* Stockholm, SIDA.

Hartje, V. (2002) "International Dimensions of Integrated Water Management" I. Baz, V. Hartje and W. Scheumann (eds.) *Cooperation on Transboundary Rivers*, Baden-Baden, Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft.

Kibaroglu, A and O. Ünver (2000) "An Institutional Framework for Facilitating Cooperation in the Euphrates-Tigris River Basin," 5 *International Negotiation: A Journal of Theory and Practice* 311.

LeMarquand D. G. (1976) *Politics of International River Basin Cooperation and Management*.

Libiszewski S. (1997) "Integrating Political and Technical Approaches: Lessons from the Israeli-Jordanian Water Negotiations," in N. Gleditsch et al. (eds.), *Conflict and the Environment*, Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Lundqvist, J. (2000) "Rules and Roles in Water Policy and Management: Need for Clarification of Rights and Obligations" 25 *Water International* 195.

Lundqvist J. and M. Falkenmark (2000) "Towards Hydrosolidarity: Focus on the Upstream/Downstream Conflicts of Interest," 5 *Water International* 2.

McCaffrey, S. C. (1993) "Water, politics, and international law," in Peter H. Gleick, (ed.), *Water in Crisis: A Guide to the World's Fresh Water Resources*, New York: Oxford University Press.

Naff, T. and R. Matson (1985) *Water in the Middle East: Conflict or Cooperation*, Boulder, Westview Press.

Peichert H. (2002) "The Nile Basin Initiative- A Promising Hydrological Peace Process" in I. Baz et al. (eds.), *Co-operation on Transboundary Rivers*, Nomos Baden Baden.

Scheumann, W. and A. Klaphake (2001) *Freshwater Resources and Transboundary Rivers on the International Agenda: From UNCED to Rio+10*, Bonn, German Development Institute.

Ünver, O. and R. Gupta (2002) *Water Resources Management Crosscutting Issues*, Ankara, METU Press.

Ünver, O. (1997) Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP), 13 *International Journal of Water Resources Development* 453.

Wolf, A (1998) "Conflict and Cooperation Along International Waterways" 1 *Water Policy* 251.

Wolf, A. (1999) "Criteria for Equitable Allocations: The Heart of International Water Conflict." 23 *Natural Resources Forum* 30.

World Resources Institute (1994) *World Resources 1994-95*, New York: Oxford University Press.

Wouters P. (2000) "The Relevance and Role of Water Law in Sustainable Development of Freshwater: From "Hydrosovereignty" to "Hyrosolidarity," 5 *Water International*, 2.

Young, G. J., Dooge J. C. I. and J. C. Rodda (1994) *Global Water Resource Issues* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

5. Course Objectives

This independent study aims to develop a comprehensive understanding on the global water policy dialogues and evolving water management paradigms. Contending approaches to water disputes in transboundary river basins will be studied with a particular emphasis on the regional approach which offers broader agendas to the riparians to tackle water resources management as part of larger framework of overall socio-economic development of the river basin.

6. Course Outline

Week 1	Global Water Predicament and International Response
Week 2	Evolving Water Management Paradigms: From “Hydraulic Mission” to “Integrated Water Resources Management”
Week 3	Water for Sustainable Development: Making Integrated Water Resources Management Work
Week 4	Transboundary Water Resources Management: Case Studies from the Middle East and North Africa
Week 5	Water Wars and Water Reality
Week 6	The Political Economy of Water
Week 7	The Relevance and Role of Water Law in Sustainable Development of Water Resources
Week 8	Broadening the Cooperation Agendas that Enable Links between Cooperation and Development
Week 9	From Sharing Water to Sharing Baskets of Benefits
Week 10-11	General discussion on the specific research question formulated by the student
Week 12-14	Preparation of the paper by the student and weekly discussions of written drafts

7. Course Proposal Prepared by Dr. Ayşegül Kibaroğlu

8. Justification for the Course Outline

Depletion and degradation of water resources due to the growing mismatch between supply and demand constitute one of the critical changes in environment which may end up with economic decline and political instability at intrastate and interstate level. This course introduces this global phenomenon to the international relations students that may enable them to comprehend the politics of natural resources management particularly at interstate level. Moreover, an interdisciplinary approach is adopted in instruction in line

with the understanding that water is intimately linked to the socioeconomic development as well as legal principles and procedures.

9. Overlapping and Complementing Courses

No overlapping courses.

10. Effective Date February 2004

11. Frequency Every Fall and Spring Term

12. Opinion of the Departmental Academic Board (Approved)