

References

General References on International Waters

There is a good, recent literature on both the dangers and the promise of shared river systems. Arun Elhance focuses on developing countries in *Hydropolitics in the Third World: Conflict and Cooperation in International River Basins* (Washington DC: US Institute of Peace Press, 1999). The Middle East is covered extensively, notably in Asit Biswas, ed., *International Waters of the Middle East: From Euphrates-Tigris to Nile* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994) and in Hussein Amery and Aaron Wolf, eds., *Water in the Middle East: A Geography of Peace* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 2000).

For a diplomat's perspective of the process from armed conflict to unofficial dialog to peace negotiations, see Munther Haddadin's *Diplomacy on the Jordan* (Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2001). An edited volume of classic papers on water disputes at various scales is Aaron Wolf, ed. *Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Water Systems* (Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar, 2001). For coverage of a wide range of water topics and data, see Peter Gleick's *The World's Water: The Biennial Report on Freshwater Resources* (Washington, DC: Island Press, 1998 and 2000).

Other good recent sources include:

Beach, L., Hamner, J., Hewitt, J., Kaufman, E., Kurki, A., Oppenheimer, J., and Wolf, A. 2000. *Transboundary Freshwater Dispute Resolution: Theory, Practice and Annotated References*. Tokyo and New York: United Nations University Press.

Blatter, Joachim and Ingram, Helen, eds. 2001. *Reflections on Water: New Approaches to Transboundary Conflicts and Cooperation*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.

Kliot, Nurit, Shmueli, Deborah, and Shamir, Uri. 1997. *Institutional Frameworks for the Management of Transboundary Water Resources*. Haifa, Israel: Water Research Institute (Two volumes).

Milich, Lenard and Varady, Robert G. 1999. Openness, Sustainability, and Public Participation: New Designs for Transboundary River Basin Institutions. *The Journal of Environment and Development* 8(3): 258–306.

Savenije, Huber H. G. and van der Zaag, Pieter. 2000. Conceptual Framework for the Management of Shared River Basins; with Special Reference to the SADC and EU. *Water Policy* 2(1-2):1–37 [38].

Wolf, Aaron T. 1999. Criteria for Equitable Allocations: The Heart of International Water Conflict. *Natural Resources Forum* 23:3–30.

Useful World Wide Web Addresses

The International Water Resources Association

IWRA has strived to improve water management worldwide through dialogue, education, and research for over 25 years. Since its official formation in 1972, the organization has actively promoted the sustainable management of water resources around the globe. The world is a much smaller place today than when IWRA began its work, due to advancing technologies and global social changes. The belief that sustainability requires interdisciplinary action and international cooperation is a driving force behind the association. IWRA seeks to improve water resource outcomes by improving our collective understanding of the physical, biological, chemical, institutional, and socioeconomic aspects of water.

<http://www.iwra.siu.edu/>

The Pacific Institute

The Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment, and Security is an independent, non-profit center created in 1987 to conduct research and policy analysis in the areas of environment, sustainable development, and international security. Underlying all of the Institute's work is the recognition that the pressing problems of environmental degradation, regional and global poverty, and political tension and conflict are fundamentally interrelated, and that long-term solutions require an interdisciplinary perspective.

<http://www.pacinst.org/>

The Transboundary Freshwater Dispute Database

The Transboundary Freshwater Dispute Database, an ongoing research effort at Oregon State University, currently includes a computer compilation of more than 400 water-related treaties and 40 US inter-state compacts, catalogued by basin, countries or states involved, date signed, treaty topic, alloca-

tions measures, conflict resolution mechanisms, and non-water linkages. The Database also includes a digitized inventory of international river basins, negotiating notes and background material on 14 case-studies of conflict resolution, news files on cases of acute water-related conflict, assessments of indigenous/traditional methods of water conflict resolution, a bibliography database of publications concerning water conflict and cooperation, and an event database documenting historical international water relations from 1948 to 1999.

<http://www.transboundarywaters.orst.edu>

The Water Web

The WaterWeb consortium has been created to promote the sharing of information concerning water and the earth's environment. The organization seeks to create a global community, bringing together educational, governmental, nonprofit, and commercial entities interested in water research, conservation, and management. WaterWeb's goals are to advance water related issues, promote the use of water quality information, and share information with water use stakeholders and decision makers.

<http://www.waterweb.org/>

World Resources Institute

World Resource Institute (WRI) is an environmental think tank that goes beyond research to find practical ways to protect the earth and improve people's lives. WRI's mission is to move human society to live in ways that protect Earth's environment and its capacity to provide for the needs and aspirations of current

and future generations. WRI provides — and helps other institutions provide — objective information and practical proposals for policy and institutional change that will foster environmentally sound, socially equitable development. World Resources Institute's environmental information portal includes databases, data tables, and maps for topics covering marine and freshwater issues, physical and social environmental sciences, and human health, development, and resources.

<http://www.wri.org>

WRI's environmental information portal is at

<http://earthtrends.wri.org>

FAO

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations was founded in 1945 with a mandate to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural productivity, and to better the condition of rural populations. Today, FAO is one of the largest specialized agencies in the United Nations system and the lead agency for agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural development. FAO works to alleviate poverty and hunger by promoting agricultural development, improved nutrition and the pursuit of food security—defined as the access of all people at all times to the food they need for an active and healthy life. The full text of contemporary (post-1980) water-related treaties is included in FAOLEX, FAO's online legal database.

<http://www.fao.org/>

From Potential Conflict to Co-operation Potential Project (UNESCO and Green Cross International)

The From Potential Conflict to Co-operation Potential project (PCCP) is one of UNESCO's International Hydrological Programme (IHP) contributions to the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP). In cooperation with Green Cross International (GCI), this project addresses the challenge of sharing water resources. PCCP's role is to help water resources management authorities tip the balance in favor of cooperation potential and away from potential conflict. It specifically addresses the challenge of sharing water resources, primarily from the point of view of governments, and develops decision-making and conflict prevention tools for the future.

<http://www.unesco.org/water/wwap/pccp/index.shtml>



Child investigates an irrigation ditch. Photo credit: Brenda Miraglia.