

European Summer School

IN RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Management of International Water

July 1st-7th, 2012 - Venice, Italy

WATER FLOW PATTERNS DO NOT RECOGNIZE POLITICAL BORDERS. Water utilization is associated with high dependency among users and may lead to negative externalities. As such international water management practices are hard to design and implement. Economic development leads to increased pollution, over pumping, and these in turn may lead to increased tension among states that share a given river basin. With about 40% of the river basins in the world being shared among two or more nations, together with the above-mentioned trends in water quantity and quality, international water increasingly becomes a public concern.

THE NILE RIVER BASIN, for example, is shared by 11 riparian states. It particularly attracted the attention of the world in the late 1990s when demands for water from African riparians, which previously did not make serious demands of the Nile, triggered international concern for possible instability in the region. Further, the mismanagement of the Aral Sea Basin, during Soviet times, has led to an environmental catastrophe and social disasters that the five basin republics have been facing since independence. After almost a decade and a half, and hundreds of millions of dollars spent, there are still many water management deficiencies attributed mainly to the international nature of the problem.

Issues affecting INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT are quite similar to those in domestic basins, except that the level of complexity is amplified due to the transboundary dimension of the resource. Therefore, additional disciplines and methodologies are necessary in addressing international water management. The most critical issues in international water management include (1) transboundary pollution, which can have direct and indirect regional externalities on humans and ecosystems; (2) water allocation among states and sectors, such as irrigation and hydropower, and/or navigation in some international basins; and (3) environmental and human rights aspects of water allocation. Addressing these issues in the context of international water requires various disciplines such as negotiation theory, planning and economic analysis, institutional analysis, and game theory. Some of the disciplines interact to provide a better understanding of difficulties and opportunities in managing international water.

THIS SUMMER SCHOOL COURSE INTENDS TO FOCUS ON several aspects of international water management that have been emerging from recent work in several disciplines. Issues to be addressed include negotiation, management models, regional development, global climate change, and transboundary pollution. The faculty of this summer school course will use both theory and various examples and case studies. The theory will be presented in the first part and the examples and applications will be included in the second part of each lecture. Through, economics, international relations, game theory, and modeling, the students will be exposed to the interdisciplinary nature of international water management.

FACULTY and LECTURE TOPICS

Ariel DINAR, School co-ordinator

University of California, Riverside, USA

Economics of cooperation and treaty stability impact of water scarcity and variability on stability of international agreements

Erik ANSINK

IVM, VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Application of game theory to international water allocation issues

Shlomi DINAR

Florida International University, USA

International water law, international relations and negotiations

Ines DOMBROWSKY

German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), Germany

International water and institutions

Linda FERNANDEZ

Virginia Commonwealth University, USA

International water pollution conflicts-game theory

ADMISSION and SCHOLARSHIPS

The Summer School is targeted to **postgraduate students**. Admission is conditional on the presentation by each student of his/her doctoral work; therefore PhD students who want to apply normally need to be advanced in their PhD to have produced at least one substantive chapter, but not to have completely finished their thesis.

Application is restricted to **2012 EAERE members**, both European and non European citizens. Given the highly interactive activities planned at the Summer School, the number of participants is limited to 20.

There is no participation fee.

All applicants can apply for a scholarship.

Deadline for applications: February 1st, 2012

For further information please access the Summer School Website at <http://www.feem.it/ess/> or contact the Summer School Secretariat at ess@feem.it

