African Journal of Lusophone (Portuguese) Studies

Water Scarcity and Conflict Mitigation in the Nile Basin: An African Perspective

Djibril Diallo[1], **Seyni Toure**[2], **Mamoudou Soumah**[3,4], **Fanta Camara**[5,6]

[1] Department of Research, Institut Supérieur des Sciences et Médecine Vétérinaire

[2] Institut Supérieur des Sciences et Médecine Vétérinaire

[3] Department of Research, Gamal Abdel Nasser University of Conakry

[4] Gamal Abdel Nasser University of Conakry

[5] Department of Advanced Studies, Institut Supérieur des Sciences et Médecine Vétérinaire

[6] Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Gamal Abdel Nasser University of Conakry

Published: 03 July 2004 | **Received:** 07 February 2004 | **Accepted:** 31 May 2004

Correspondence: ddiallo@outlook.com

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.18801132

Author notes

Djibril Diallo is affiliated with Department of Research, Institut Supérieur des Sciences et Médecine Vétérinaire and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Seyni Toure is affiliated with Institut Supérieur des Sciences et Médecine Vétérinaire and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Mamoudou Soumah is affiliated with Department of Research, Gamal Abdel Nasser University of Conakry and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Fanta Camara is affiliated with Department of Advanced Studies, Institut Supérieur des Sciences et Médecine Vétérinaire and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Abstract

The Nile Basin, spanning across multiple African countries including Guinea, is a significant source of fresh water for millions of people and supports extensive agricultural activities. However, the basin faces challenges related to water scarcity, which can escalate into conflicts over resource allocation. The research employs both qualitative and quantitative methods, including interviews with key stakeholders such as government officials, community leaders, and local farmers, along with secondary data analysis of official reports and academic literature. The study utilizes a comparative framework to assess the applicability of different conflict mitigation strategies across various sectors within the basin. Analysis revealed that climate variability significantly impacts water availability in Guinea's part of the Nile Basin, leading to fluctuating crop yields and increasing competition among users for limited resources. This pattern is particularly evident in agricultural areas where irrigation systems are predominantly used. The findings suggest a strong correlation between climate-induced water scarcity and escalated tensions within communities reliant on small-scale farming practices. The study concludes by recommending the integration of adaptive management strategies into existing policies to enhance resilience against future water shortages. Recommendations include developing comprehensive early warning systems for droughts, promoting sustainable water use through education campaigns targeting all sectors, and fostering collaborative platforms between different stakeholders to facilitate equitable resource distribution in times of scarcity. Nile Basin, Water Scarcity, Conflict Mitigation, Guinea

Keywords: *Nile Basin, Guinea, Transboundary Water Management, Peace Studies, Conflict Resolution Theory, Sustainable Development, Resource Governance*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ REQUEST FULL PAPER

Email: info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

Submit at: app.parj.africa

Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge