Bibliographie
« Conflits et coopération liés à l'eau »

Introduction

Nous proposons ici des listes de contributions publiées dans des journaux scientifiques à comité de lecture et portant sur les questions de gouvernance de l'eau. Chaque référence fait l'objet d'un bref commentaire permettant de guider son utilisateur.

Depuis 1990, de plus en plus d'articles traitent des liens causaux entre l'eau et les conflits armés dans des régions arides. Après plusieurs publications critiquant la littérature sur les « guerres de l'eau », les articles se sont focalisés sur **les différentes intensités des conflits liés à l'eau et sur la coopération au sein du secteur**. Ces concepts de conflits et de coopération liés à l'eau sont utilisés et développés par des universitaires, des centres de recherche comme le **Pacific Institute**, mais également des organisations internationales et des ONGs qui essaient de mettre en œuvre des mécanismes de coopération pour ce type de conflit.

Frey, F. 1993. The political context of conflict and cooperation over international river basins. Water International, 18 (1), 54-68.

This article tends to provide for one of the first time a predictive theory of conflict and cooperation over transnational rivers by providing a power-analytic framework and some initial steps towards such a theory. Examining the most prominent models of conflict behaviours, this article sketches the applicability of the power-analytical framework that includes involvement of the actors, motivation factors, cognitive processes and features of power structure with examples taking from the MENA region.

Gleick, P. 1993. Water and conflict: fresh water resources and international security. International Security, 18 (1), 79-112.

This article is part of a growing literature in the 1990s about water and conflict. It outlines the role of water as military and political goals taking example from the Jordan and the Nile river basins. This article also provides with tools that help in assessing when and where water conflicts are likely to occur, as well as tools dedicated to reducing the risks of such conflicts and recommendations for policy-makers.

Grey, D., Sadoff, C. 2003. Beyond the river: the benefits of cooperation on international rivers. Water Science and Technology, 47(6), 91-96.

This article seeks to explore the less apparent benefits for international river cooperation. It presents a framework with four categorized cooperation benefits: better management of ecosystems, better benefits from the river (increase in food and energy production for example), reduction of costs because of the river with the reduction of tensions, and generation of benefits beyond the river with possible economic integration among the riparian states. The article concludes that it is central to identify these benefits derived from the cooperation to better manage international rivers.

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Homer-Dixon, T. 1994. Environment, scarcity and violent conflict: Evidence from cases. International Security, 19(1), 5-40.

This study focuses on how environment affects social outcomes. Giving examples of empirical work that links environmental degradation, such as freshwater depletion, with violent outcomes, this study articulates a preliminary framework to explain these linkages. The central thesis of this book is that violent outcomes are often the products of interactions between environmental scarcity but also other social factors, such as inequality or migration. Consequently, this study calls for a multivariate and interactive view of the social and the ecological world.

Madani, K. 2010. Game theory and water resources. Journal of Hydrology, 381 (3-4), 225-238.

While optimization methods focusing on the best system wide-outcome for the parties have been proposed these last decades for conflict resolution in transboundary water, little research has focused on game theory and water. This article tends therefore to illustrate the usefulness of game theory in water system analysis and conflict resolution by discussing the applicability of this theory to water resources and by illustrating the importance of game's evolution when studying such problems.

Phillips, D., Daoudy, M., McCaffrey, S., Öjendal, J., Turton, A. 2006. Transboundary water co-operation as a tool for conflict prevention and broader benefit sharing. Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs Expert Group on Development Issues (EGDI), 41-63.

The main aim of that study is to analyze the potential of cooperation in transboundary waters as an instrument for conflict prevention. This study tries to show with three cases study in the Jordan, Kagera and Mekong rivers that a good transboundary water management could lead to the alleviation of poverty with an increase in food production through the use of better irrigation techniques.

Sneddon, C., Fox, C. 2005. Rethinking transboundary waters: A critical hydropolitics of the Mekong basin. Political Geography, 25, 181-202.

This article focuses on underdeveloped aspects of transboundary water conflicts and cooperation. It suggests that cooperation over transboundary waters may actually contribute to an intensification of ecological alterations, contradicting claims from the international community that cooperation over international rivers will necessarily lead to benefits for river ecosystems.

Starr, J. R. 1991. Water wars. Foreign Policy, 82, 17-36.

This is one of the first sensational articles to examine water wars and the water crisis in the Middle East. It points out that historic wars have been fought over water and predicts that other wars in this region will be fought over water issues and not over politics. Taking example from Arab-Israeli conflicts, this article tends to illustrate that water is the prime motivator for military strategy and territorial conquest in a region where water is scarce.

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Yoffe, S. B., Wolf, A. T., Giordano, M. 2001. Conflict and cooperation over international freshwater resources indicators and findings of the basins at risks. Journal of American Water Resources Association, 39(5), 1109-1126.

This study has been made on the assumption that there is growing literature on water and conflict about international river basins but only little empirical work on the reported conclusions. In order to address this gap, this study, based on reporting events of conflict and cooperation over these last 50 years, tries to identify the basins at greatest risk of political stress providing a scale of water conflict event intensities.

Wolf, A. T. 1998. Conflict and cooperation along international waterways. Water Policy, 1(2), 251-265.

This paper investigates historic water conflicts with the creation of datasets of water conflicts and draws lessons for the plausibility of future "water wars". It suggests that the characteristics of international waterways tend to induce cooperation among states and incite violence exceptionally.

Wolf, A. T. 2004. The Transboundary Freshwater Dispute Database (TFDD). Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR, USA. www.transboundarywaters.orst.edu/database/DatabaseIntro.html

This website aims to inform and document about water conflict prevention and resolution. It contains tabular and spatial datasets, document library, water conflict and cooperation bibliography, GIS shape files for download, research and projects, publications, images and maps and links on related water conflict and cooperation website.

Zeitoun, M., Mirumachi, N. 2008. Transboundary water interaction I: reconsidering conflict and cooperation. International Environmental Agreements, 8(4), 297-316.

This article suggests that conflict and cooperation co-exist in transboundary waters. A Transboundary Water Interaction Nexus is offered to demonstrate the interaction between conflict and cooperation. This article suggests that cooperation is not necessarily “good” as several river basin arrangements sustain the conflict they were intended to transform.

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