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## Description

This report presents findings from the project 'Water Diplomacy: Making Water Cooperation Work'. It analyzes key factors that affect transboundary water cooperation over the Brahmaputra river basin. Water cooperation over the Brahmaputra is heavily influenced by socio-economic and political factors, as well as biophysical and material contexts. This report focuses on understanding the factors at play in order to improve future cooperation.

The Brahmaputra River (also called Yarlung-Tsangpo in China; Jamuna in Bangladesh; and Manas River in Bhutan) is one of the largest rivers in South Asia. The river originates in the Tibetan area of China and flows through four countries, including China, Bhutan, India and Bangladesh, before reaching the sea at the Bay of Bengal. It provides an important source of livelihoods for the riparian populations, many of whom use the river for agriculture and fisheries. The river also encompasses a huge potential for hydropower electricity generation with some dams planned or already operating within China, Bhutan and India. The use of its water resources has become the source of contention between different users in some parts of the river, involving multiple jurisdictions and countries. Sharing of water resources over several jurisdictions can potentially create conflict among various actors.

## Publication date

2017

## Country

Bangladesh Bhutan China India

## GWP Region

China South Asia

## Publisher

The Hague Institute for Global Justice

## Other Tags

Brahmaputra River Fisheries agriculture hydropower water conflicts

## Thematic Tagging

Transboundary

Language English

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Tool

## Water Diplomacy

C6.04

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### Source URL:

<https://gwptoolbox.org/resource/transboundary-water-cooperation-over-brahmaputra-river-legal-political-economy-analysis>