

Advertisement



Science Blogs

Go to

Search National Geographic

Search nationalgeographic.com

- [Last 24 Hrs](#)
- [Life Science](#)
- [Physical Science](#)
- [Environment](#)
- [Humanities](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Politics](#)
- [Medicine](#)
- [Brain & Behavior](#)
- [Technology](#)
- [Information Science](#)
- [Jobs](#)

Significant Figures by Peter Gleick

The Promise and Threat of Ethiopia's Dam on the Nile: 21st century Water Conflicts



Posted by [Peter Gleick](#) on June 2, 2013

(8)

Like {69} Tweet {60} 3 [More »](#)

The Nile River – river of legend – is not just a river in Egypt. It is the lifeblood of 11 different African nations and the longest river in the world, extending over 6,500 kilometers long and draining a watershed of over 3 million square kilometers. The eleven nations that share the Nile are Egypt, Ethiopia, the Sudan and South Sudan, Kenya, Eritrea, the DR of Congo, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi, and Rwanda.

The river is really two major rivers: the White Nile and the Blue Nile, which meet near Khartoum and become the mainstem of the Nile, flowing north to Egypt and the Mediterranean. The White Nile originates in the highlands of the Great Lakes region of Rwanda and Burundi. The Blue Nile originates in the Lake Tana region of Ethiopia. Of all of the water that reaches Egypt, the majority comes in the Blue Nile.

Over the past centuries, indeed over the past millennia, the waters of the Nile have been captured and harnessed by the people of Egypt, who depended initially on the ebb and flow of the river for recession agriculture, and in modern times, on hydropower and irrigation waters pulled from the massive Aswan Dam or from downstream diversion systems. By some estimates, 97% of all of Egypt's water comes from the Nile, and to say that the nation is critically dependent upon it – with a population of more than 80 million people — is an understatement.

It should be no surprise then that Egypt, as the most downstream nation on the Nile, is extremely sensitive to what happens upstream of its borders. As long ago as the 1970s and 1980s, statements from senior Egyptian officials warned upstream countries to keep their hands off of the Nile. In 1978 President Anwar Sadat said

“We depend upon the Nile 100 per cent in our life, so if anyone, at any moment, thinks of depriving us of our life we shall never hesitate to go to war. . . . The only matter that would take Egypt to war is water.”

Egyptian Foreign Minister and later UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros Ghali stated in 1985:

“The next war in the Middle East will be fought over water, not politics.”

Some have argued that such statements are simple rhetoric and that Egypt would never go to war over water. Perhaps. Political statements are always simple rhetoric — until actions replace words. **But the rhetoric is now getting its most severe test ever.**

Ethiopia, which has never had the economic, political, or technical ability to exploit the waters of the Blue Nile except in a simple way, has begun building what will be the largest hydroelectric dam in Africa, the Grand Renaissance Dam, very close to the Ethiopian/Sudanese border. The massive reservoir behind the dam will be capable of storing more than an entire year's flow of the Nile. Like any major energy project, this one has complicated advantages and disadvantages. But the political and hydrological implications for Sudan and Egypt are potentially the most explosive. *[A later post may discuss the environmental, social, and economic pros and cons of the dam, the complicated international political story behind the dam's construction and financing, and the implications for the region's development. My focus here is the geopolitical challenges posed by the dam.]*



The proposed reservoir behind the Grand Renaissance Dam in Ethiopia near the border with Sudan. Credit: Rasta55, danielberhane.wordpress.com

The implications for the waters reaching Egypt are uncertain. No comprehensive environmental or technical assessment of the dam has been released – it is possible one has not even been prepared. And much of the ultimate impact depends on how the dam is built and operated and how the waters are managed. But here is what can be predicted, using [official descriptions](#) of the dam and reservoir:

- First, flows to the Sudan and Egypt will be substantially reduced during the period just after the dam is completed and the reservoir is being filled. This may be spread over several years, but the net loss to the downstream countries is equal to the volume of water stored in the reservoir – estimated to be around 74 billion cubic meters: equivalent to approximately a year and a half of flow.
- Second, flows in the Blue Nile will be reduced by the amount of water that evaporates off of the surface of the new reservoir. My rough estimate is that around 2.5 billion cubic meters of water will be lost to evaporation annually.
- Third, additional losses downstream will result if any of the water is withdrawn for use in irrigated agriculture in the region. While the dam is being billed as a “hydroelectric” dam, it seems highly likely that over time, extensive withdrawals for irrigation will occur. These have the potential to dramatically cut flows to downstream countries even more, but no official estimates of this are available. This is a fact of life of major transboundary rivers and dams: for example, the massive Ataturk Dam on the Euphrates River in Turkey, just upstream of the Syrian border, has drastically and permanently reduced water flows to Syria and Iraq. Dams and withdrawals on the Colorado River in the US have reduced the flows to Mexico by 90 percent.

Finally, the dam is already being seen in the light of larger political disputes. In February this year, Saudi Arabia’s deputy defense minister Khalid Bin Sultan [harshly criticized](#) the Ethiopian project and argued that its location close to the Sudanese border was “for political plotting rather than for economic gain and constitutes a threat to Egyptian and Sudanese national security...” He went on to link the project with Arab/African tensions: “There are

fingers messing with water resources of Sudan and Egypt which are rooted in the mind and body of Ethiopia. They do not forsake an opportunity to harm Arabs without taking advantage of it...”

An international panel of experts has just completed a study ([reportedly](#) submitted this week to the governments of Egypt, the Sudan, and Ethiopia but not yet made public) about the dam. Whether that report serves to facilitate discussions among the parties about the design and operation of the dam, or simply hardens the political positions of the countries remains to be seen. But the risks of rhetoric over shared international water resources bubbling over into actions seem to be growing.

In the end, I hope and expect this conflict to remain political and rhetorical, not military. The costs of military actions against a neighboring country solely because of disputes over water are extraordinarily high: politically and economically. There is a [long history of conflicts over water](#), but rarely is access to water the sole cause of interstate conflict; rather it can be a contributing and complicating factor when disputes start for other reasons. Yet almost nowhere else on the planet is a powerful downstream country so completely dependent on upstream nations for critical water supply as is the case for Egypt. That reality plays a special role in the story now unfolding on the Nile.

[Peter Gleick](#)

Keywords: [Egypt](#), [Ethiopia](#), [Grand Renaissance Dam](#), [Nile River](#), [Sudan](#), [water](#), [water conflicts](#), [water wars](#) (8)

Like 69 Tweet 60

3

[More »](#)

Comments

1. [#1](#) BK



June 3, 2013

They say the Nile is an international river and Ethiopia has no right to treat it as if it is their own. is that laughable or what? And what they say is that, Ethiopia has no right to utilize Nile and while Egypt built Aswan and developing paradise in the desert, yet Ethiopians starved to death and Ethiopia did not even utilize the river for irrigation purpose yet. How about sharing fairly?

And the Egyptians hard liners keep talking about war? What kind of war hit and run? Definitely you cannot control the Nile by force and still staying in Ethiopia. So the best way should be negotiate and fairly utilize the river, other than that you will never win the war, you make things worse

2. [#2](#) Fitsum T



June 3, 2013

There is no reason Ethiopia cant use the river while being the source of 85%of the nile.sensible agreement can be achieved if there is willingness to.work together.A rhetoric for war is expensive and is bad.for all the countries,both politically and Economically.

3. [#3](#) kobra



June 3, 2013

hey,,,is this study or fulshe estimation,try to get best info from the owner of the Nile Ethiopia,,,we can do