



International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation

American School Foundation of Monterrey



Security Council

Topic: Reducing tensions amongst the River Nile nations due to the threat of diminishing water supply.

Director: Gabriel Bortoni (MS)

Moderator: Mariel Zambrano (MS)

I. Committee Background

The Security Council (SC) focuses on maintaining international peace and security, accomplishing this task by determining the existence of a possible act of aggression or threat to peace. When such risks are detected, the council must call upon the parties to settle their disputes in a peaceful manner, recommending methods of adjustment or settlement. In extreme cases, the council has the authority to impose sanctions or authorize the use of military action for the purpose of maintaining order. In addition, the SC is also involved in the recommendation of Secretary Generals to the General Assembly (GA) and in the election of the International Court of Justice's (ICJ) judges. ("Charter of the United Nations", 2013)

The Security Council is one of the main 6 bodies of the United Nations ("Structure and Organization", 2013). It is made up of 5 permanent member states and ten non-permanent members. The five permanent members, also known as the P-5, are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America ("Members of the Security Council", 2013). These states hold the power to veto any resolution they disagree with. The rest of the SC members are elected by the General Assembly and serve for two year terms. In the case that a non-member state holds a valuable and relevant position in the issue being discussed by the Council, the nation may participate in the discussion but cannot vote on a resolution. Non-member participation is decided and regulated by the member-states of the SC. According to the UN Charter, decisions made by the SC are binding and member-states of the UN must carry out the resolutions agreed upon ("The United Nations Security Council", 2013). Therefore, resolutions passed by committee are final. Finally, in order for a resolution to pass in the Security Council, at least 9 of the 15 members need to approve the proposal. The only exception to this rule is when a P-5 country vetoes the proposal, meaning it does not pass ("Charter of the United Nations", 2013).

II. Introduction

Description and Definition of the Topic

Flowing along from south to north through eastern Africa, the Nile River has provided water, food, transportation and excellent soil to Egyptians since the beginning of their civilization. At about 6,650 km (4, 160 miles) in length, it is the longest river yet to exist on earth draining its water from the White Nile, Atbara, and the Blue Nile, through Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan, Burundi and Egypt being the lifeline for thousands of communities.

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190
TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immun.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation



American School Foundation of Monterrey

Currently, the River Nile is facing multiple threats, “its water is under massive strain from pollution and climate change — and now also the threat of a colossal dam being built far upstream in Ethiopia” (Farid 2). Although environmental activists have “picked 37 tons of cans, plastic bottles, disposable bags and other trash from the waters and shores along the Nile in Egypt” (Farid 3), the environmental damage continues to grow and be an immense threat to those parties depending on its water supply. At the same time, infrastructural projects through the river have threatened water supplies in the already fragile river.

The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD), also known as the Millennium Dam, started its construction in 2011 with the intention of “facilitat[ing] flood protection in the lower areas, irrigation, sediment control and navigation” (Water Technology 1). While it is only being funded by the Ethiopian government, it will also impact Egypt and Sudan seeing as it will have the capacity to sustain “a flood of 19,370 cubic metres per second”, it will “improve agriculture” and generate power with a capacity of “capacity of 6,000MW” (Water Technology 1). However, the dam also comes with various negative effects. For example, 90% of both Sudan and Egypt’s water depends on the Nile River and the construction of the GERD will have a big impact on the water level. As Ethiopian authorities fill up the dam water supplies downstream will be severely reduced. This leaves Sudan, Egypt, and Ethiopia with a dispute on how they should construct and fill this dam seeing that while it could create cheap electricity as well as develop the local economies, it will also affect the communities that heavily rely on this water.

The Problem

Tensions have started to rise between Egypt and Ethiopia due to Ethiopia’s Water Minister, Seleshi Bekele’s plan to “start generating power with two turbines” (Mutahi 9). Egypt argues the dam should be filled up slowly (the process possibly lasting up to 10 years) in order to maintain water levels. Ethiopia, on the other hand, wants to create it in such a small period of time, yet dramatically impacting the water level. The countries have not found a way to reach an agreement. For over a decade, people have been at work “to build the \$4.5 billion Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam, set to be Africa’s largest” (Farid 20). Both Egypt and Sudan are downstream countries and they “fear that the dam’s 145-meter-high (475-foot) wall will trap their essential water supplies once the giant reservoir, the size of London, starts being filled this summer” (Farid 21). While Ethiopia’s plan may seem more convenient, 97% of Egypt’s water sources rely on the river so it will have a huge impact on the country as a whole. Sudan also holds a stake in the issue since it depends on the Nile River, without it, water, food, and multiple life depending things would not be possible.

Along with the issue regarding water level, the dispute is also centered around the fact that the new project will allow Ethiopia to take control of the longest river in Africa. This has caused difficulty for both countries to be able to reach an agreement and to put an end to this issue. Egypt has called the dam an existential threat, arguing that with Ethiopia having control of the dam, it could encounter issues in managing the dam’s water supply, especially during droughts (Mbaku). Water scarcity is a present issue in the north African Region, and the vast

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190
TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immun.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation



American School Foundation of Monterrey

majority of Egypt's population lives along the river, who now fear having Ethiopia control their water supply. Aly El-Bahrawy, a professor of hydraulics at Cairo's Ain Shams University, states that Ethiopia's power of the dam is "like somebody has control over a tap. If the Ethiopian people for some reason want to reduce the amount of water coming to Egypt, it would be a great problem" (Lazaurs). Ethiopia meanwhile continues to build and fill the dam, arguing that the dam will significantly improve the lives of those in the region. With both countries being so eager to implement its plan, the issue of reaching an agreement becomes harder every time.

The altercation has now "caused a row between Egypt and Ethiopia, with Sudan caught in-between" (Mutahi 5). The rising issue has caused various concerns. Seeing that this could possibly become a larger problem than it actually is. It is one "which some fear could lead to war" and it has caused countries such as the "US now helping to mediate" the issue (Mutahi 5). Therefore, it is clear that an agreement and resolution must be met between both countries that could satisfy and meet their individual needs.

III. History of the Topic

Chronological History

The social and economical power of the Nile river as a major trading route, made it a central location for many conflicts involving both European and African empires. During the beginning of the 1800s, many western countries were beginning to look at northeastern Africa as a potential area for expansion. Both British and French travelers led many expeditions including the Mediterainian campaign and the French campaign in Egypt and Syria. This was centered around the prospect of controlling the Nile river, as it could provide a valuable link to traveling into mainland Africa. In the year 1876 Egyptians invaded the empire of Ethiopia. This was done by an expeditionary force of around 2,000 people, led by Colonel Arrendrup, a Danish officer who was working with the Egyptian empire. While Arrendrup wrote that the objective of the expedition was to restore the tranquility of the border between the two empires, Khedive Ismail, the leader of the Egyptian Empire, fully admitted that the true objective was to expand his empire and take control of the entire Nile River. However, his plan severely backfired seeing as almost all of the force perished which weakened the Egyptian empire.

The conflict began when a treaty arranged by the British in 1929 between colonized states gave Egypt and Sudan the entire water rights, and the ability to deny development projects from other countries. Ethiopia was not a colony yet and they were still pressured by the British, they did not agree on these terms yet still it applied to them. After Sudan's independence, both Egypt and Sudan cooperated to ensure maintenance and stability for both countries as well as fair use of the Nile River. In 1959, Egypt and Sudan reinforced the 1929 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty with an increase in the designation of water "from 48 billion cubic meters to 55.5 billion cubic meters [in Egypt and] from 4 billion cubic meters to 18.5 billion cubic meters" in Sudan (Brooklings).

By 1978, Ethiopia's president suggested an addition to the river by creating a series of dams but Egypt would not accept. The president of Egypt at the time, Anwar Sadat, claimed "We

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190
TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immun.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation



American School Foundation of Monterrey

are not going to wait to die of thirst in Egypt,” so Ethiopia's request was not taken into consideration. For years after the agreements and discussions, Great Britain considered themselves “as the guardians of the Nile water,” they continued to benefit from the river (Aljazeera).

The Nile Basin Initiative is an intergovernmental partnership between the 10 Nile basin countries: Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. Their goal as a group is ultimately to take care of the river seeing as a lot of people depend on it. One of its major purposes is to ensure proper water supply to all of the countries that rely on it. It was only until 2011 that Ethiopia first announced the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) after signing a \$4.8 billion construction contract. This sparked concern in the Egyptian government. In May of 2012, international experts were assigned to assess every aspect of the dam to make sure that it was not damaging the river or any of its neighboring countries. The task was never completed. In 2018 the National Independent Research Study Group was established to discuss the dam's impact, filling, and operation. After the group failed to come to an agreement, Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia continued conversations on the dam whilst being observed by the U.S. Treasury and the World Bank.

Historical Case Studies

Mexican American Water Treaty

Right between the border of the United States and Mexico lie three enormous rivers: the Colorado River, the Rio Grande River, and the Tijuana River. These rivers flow for a combined total of over 5,000 kilometers (3106.856 miles). Due to the size and location of these massive bodies of water, there is no doubt that hundreds of thousands of people depend on them and use their water for various purposes. As Mexico and the United States began developing, many disagreements arose over who should own each of the rivers and how they should be used. While some people wanted to use the rivers for transportation, others worried that it would pollute the waters. Since many parts of the rivers were right between the Mexican and US border, it wasn't clear which country owned which part of the river. After both world wars, the countries decided to attempt to reason with each other and find a peaceful solution. In 1944, the Mexican American Water Treaty was signed. It stated that the river should only be used for navigation if it was in the best interest of both countries and the treaty also specified and restricted how much water each country can take from the rivers and which part of the rivers belonged to each country. It should be noted that not everyone was on board with the treaty. Primarily, people in California were worried that giving Mexico the Colorado River could threaten National Security. However, the Mexican American Water Treaty still serves as a great example of how the disputes can be resolved peacefully and efficiently.

Mekong River Basin

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190
TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immun.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation



American School Foundation of Monterrey

The Mekong River is the seventh's largest river currently on earth; it is 4,909 km long and flows through six countries: China, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. The Mekong River Basin is vital for the life of over 60 million civilians living in the Lower Mekong Basin who benefit from the river's water and resources. Currently, the Mekong is rapidly expanding every day due to a "dam-building for hydropower generation, especially in China and Laos" (EEC 1). Over the past years, downstream countries have brought up serious concerns of how the dams might cause a negative impact in their society. The use and creation of dams along the Mekong River may help economically but hurt human communities by reducing the amount of fish in the river and the loss of other species as well. Due to this, tensions have been rising and downstream countries have not been kept quiet. So far, eleven dams have been built on the Mekong River blocking an unpredictable amount of water to downstream countries who were unable to feed and maintain millions of people. "Since China began building these dams in the early 1990s, the downstream countries have worried China could use its massive cascade of reservoirs—they have a capacity to store as much water as is in the Chesapeake Bay—to hold them hostage" (Eyler 2). Because of the enormous blockage, "the amount of water withheld was so large that, for the first time since modern records have been kept, there was no monsoon-driven rise in water levels just over the Chinese border in Chiang Saen, Thailand" (Eyler 5). The alter flow between the upstream and downstream countries has been unprecedented, lifting and creating many concerts and tensions within the neighboring countries.

Senegal River

The construction of dams can drastically benefit a country, especially economically. There have been similar situations regarding this in different countries. Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal are all neighboring countries of the Senegal river, and wanted to create dams with the goal of generating energy. They have known how to handle it correctly so that all parties are able to receive their needs. They built "two dams, Manantali and Diama, that have partly regulated the river since 1988" (International Office for Water). That is when The Organization for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS) came in. It was established on March 11th, 1972. As the project progressed, the "OMVS will have to make sure that the management of these two dams will ensure electric energy production, agricultural development, and river navigation in the long-term while minimising the adverse impacts on the environment" (International Office for Water). It is clear that when an outside party is managing their projects, there is a way that countries can properly build two dams without reaching a clash in their ideas. It is a perfect example of how Egypt and Ethiopia could possibly tackle their issue seeing that they might need a third perspective to properly build the dam in a way that it meets everybody's desires.

Past UN Actions

The UN is currently "standing ready to support talks and the African Union-led process to settle remaining differences" (United Nations 1). The UN has not actually taken any action towards participating in the process of negotiations between both parties yet seeing as the issue

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190
TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immuns.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation



American School Foundation of Monterrey

is being mainly led by the African Union. They have taken a big part in recommending both countries reach an agreement as soon as possible. The African Union has worked with the United Nations in deciding to place a huge emphasis on the fact that the Security Council has the potential to “find a solution that will ensure a peaceful, prosperous future for the three neighbouring countries.” (United Nations 9).

While the UN has not taken any action towards the issue, Secretary-General Antonio Guterres expressed through his spokesperson on May 19, 2020, that “good progress” is being made in the negotiations amongst the three countries. He also emphasized the importance of the 2015 Declaration of Principles on the GERD (Guterres encourages Member States to reach agreement over Ethiopian Nile dam project). Most recently, Egypt called on the United Nations Security Council in order to restart negotiations between the countries. The move came on Friday, July 19, 2020, with Cairo, the capital of Egypt, calling on the UN to intervene with the negotiations in order to “emphasize the importance that three countries [...] continue negotiations in good faith” (Egypt calls on UN to intervene after impasse in Nile dam talks). Egypt also asked the council to push the three countries to adhere to their obligations in accordance with international law to ensure that the agreement that is reached benefits them all. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry explained that this was due to how negotiations stalled “as a result of Ethiopian stances that are not positive” (Egypt asks UN intervention to resolve Nile dam dispute). After this, the UN held a hearing with Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia to address the issue. United Nations spokesperson, Stephane Dujarric, stated that they “urge[d] Egypt, [and] urge[d] Ethiopia and Sudan to work together to intensify efforts to peacefully resolve outstanding differences”. During the hearing, Ethiopia's ambassador to the United Nations stated that the Security Council should not be involved in the matter. This is due to Ethiopia's belief that the Security Council should not be used as a way to employ pressure.

Egyptian diplomat, Sameh Shoukry, has worked with the UN on creating a draft resolution in order to create an African Union summit where the leaders of each country agreed to talk about the debate on Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam. “This draft resolution is not intended to pre-empt or forestall any negotiations but to express at the highest levels the deep interests of the international community in reaching an agreement on the Gerd and its appreciation of the dangers of acts of unilateralism in this matter,” said Shoukry. The country's ambassadors have expressed their feelings towards the dispute and the upcoming meeting at the Security Council although some, such as Ethiopia's ambassador, believes it is not necessary since it has already been peacefully resolved. The UN has also worked with other countries such as the United States in order for the African Union to come to an agreement and a rapidly growing pact. Many countries have been working together in a African Union-led process which is slowly coming to an end.

IV. Key Players and Points of View

Egypt

Egypt is dependent on the Nile River for water supply, hence it does not welcome interference from other countries. The country's geographical location and access to the Nile River give them an advantage in using the river's resources (M. Kang'ethe and Army 19). As of 2018, Egypt has a population of 98.42 million people and as the population increases there will be more demand for clean and accessible water (M. Kang'ethe and Army 20).

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190
TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immuns.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation



American School Foundation of Monterrey

The Egypt-Nile River relation traces back to 1899 when under British rule, they began construction for the Aswan Low Dam. The Nile Water Agreement took place on May 9, 1929, which its main purpose was to find a compromise between Sudan, which needed more water for its development, and Egypt, which had historic rights in the Nile Waters (Crabitès).

The tension among Nile River countries grew in the past decade, beginning on May 14, 2010 when Egypt and Sudan froze their membership of the Nile Basin Initiative after four member states signed an agreement that seeks to withdraw these two countries' water share. This was followed by two other countries, Kenya and Burundi, who signed months after (Cooperative Framework Agreement). In June 2010, Egypt shared its grievances with the United Nations and African Union, demanding the funding for the dam be cut. After the plans for the dam were completed, they were shared with Egypt so that the country could "study the impact the project will have on its share of the Nile" (Masr). On February 12, 2014, Ethiopia's Foreign Affairs Ministry refused Egypt's request to stop construction, which forced the Egyptian Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources spokesperson, Klahed Wassef, to state that Egypt would take an international route to challenge the dam (Masr). Hoping to end the six-year-long battle over Nile Waters, Egyptian President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi met with Sudanese president Omar al-Bashir, and Ethiopian Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn in Khartoum on March 23, 2015, to sign a deal that included protection to Egypt's share of the Nile (Masr). Although the deal was signed, Egypt still believes that the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam poses a threat to the water supply. Due to this, the country has escalated its call to the international community, and already, the United States has "threatened to withhold development aid to Ethiopia if the conflict is not resolved and an agreement reached" (Mukum Mbaku).

Sudan

Sudan's involvement in the matter is much like that of Egypt's, however, to a lesser extent. Like Egypt, Sudan depends on the water that the Nile provides meaning that the country does not welcome any interference from others. Their geographical location has allowed the country to benefit from water that the Nile provides for decades, which is why the country is against the Ethiopian dam (GERD). Not only does this dam have the capacity to hold 88% of the mean annual flow of the Nile, but it's location allows Ethiopia to control the flow of water that goes into Sudan and Egypt. Sudan had previously mentioned that the Nile water levels have dropped dramatically as the GERD reservoir fills, especially near the dam. Civilians began worrying about potential conflicts but their anguish was diminished when Sudanese foreign minister, Ali Karti, "emerged from a week of talks with his counterparts from Ethiopia and Egypt in Khartoum to declare that 'a full agreement has been reached ... on the principles of the use of the Ethiopian Renaissance Dam.'" (Pearce 4). This statement that was made sounded like a solution was met, but when it had not yet been approved by their superiors. Since the public never formally knew of the agreement's terms, it can be assumed that it did not pass. Sudan would be in favor of removing the dam as a whole but would be open to finding a viable solution to the issue at hand with the main countries involved (Ethiopia, Egypt and Sudan).

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190
TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immun.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation

American School Foundation of Monterrey



Ethiopia

The Grand Renaissance Dam has become a source of national pride for Ethiopia. When completed, it is expected to generate 6,000 megawatts of electricity. With 65% of the country's population without electricity, the energy generated through the dam will allow citizens to be connected and sell the surplus power to neighboring countries (Mutahi). 86% of the water in the Nile River comes from Ethiopia, however due to the Nile treaties, the country is forbidden to use the river for irrigation. While the nation has 123 billion cubic meters of surface water yearly, only "a mere 3 per cent remains in the country" (M. Kang'ethe and Army 20).

Ethiopia's participation towards the Nile River traces back to 1993, where through the Cairo Cooperation Framework, Egypt and Ethiopia agreed not to implement any projects in the river that may harm the other, and to consult over projects to reduce water waste (Howeidy). However, Ethiopia announced it would build the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam in October 2009 without consulting with Egypt or Sudan (Masr). The country received support from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Rwanda after they signed the Cooperation Framework Agreement on Nile Basin Countries. Furthermore, they announced the completion of the plans for the dam in November 2010, and shared these plans with Egypt in May 2011 so that the nation could study the impact that the dam would have on their share of the Nile. On September 19, 2011, Ethiopia offered Sudan a partnership where they would supply Sudan electricity "as a provision of their agreement" (Masr). Finally, on May 28, 2013, Ethiopia began construction for the dam (Howeidy).

Tensions between Ethiopia and Egypt began to rise as Ethiopia's Foreign Affairs Ministry refused Egypt's request to stop construction on February 12, 2014 (Masr). By April 2014, Ethiopia's Prime Minister announced that the dam would begin generating electricity the following year. Ethiopia and Egypt share different proposals with each other in order to come to an agreement, but they are unable to reach it. In 2018, Ethiopia rejected "an Egyptian suggestion that the World Bank be invited to observe" (Howeidy). Ethiopia rejects another of Egypt's proposals to come to an agreement based on the NISRG principles in 2019. In 2020, the dam was over 72.4% complete, and in April of that same year, Ethiopia's Prime Minister announced the country would "start filling the GERD reservoir during the coming rainy season [emphasizing] the dam as a symbol of our sovereignty and unity" (Howeidy). Ethiopia continues to make progress on the dam, while trying to collaborate with Egypt.

United States

The United States of America is an important part of the deal between Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan. US president Donald Trump served as a middle person and arranged transactions between the countries in the capital of Washington DC. There is no clear reason why the US wanted to be involved in this process, but nevertheless they were included. Monetary funds have also been provided to aid Ethiopia's reform by the Treasury Department. Although this is true, Ethiopia's past US ambassador stated that "the United States seems to be putting its thumb on the scale in favor of Egypt". As Egypt and Ethiopia's dispute continues, the US tries to mediate between the two, but mostly fails. Egypt, Sudan and the US want to come to a conclusion regarding the dispute, yet Ethiopia does not agree with any draft resolution and the meetings in Washington only seem to extend. Their decision of filling the dam places the United States in a complicated position which is why they decided to cut aid. A US congressional source stated "up

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190
TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immun.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation



American School Foundation of Monterrey

to \$100m or so will be affected, of which \$26m is funding that expires at the end of the [financial year]". While it has never been stated, US president Donald Trump seems to be punishing Ethiopia after the country "rejected US-led mediation with Egypt and Sudan" (BBC).

V. Possible Solutions

It is clear that Ethiopia and Egypt need to reach an agreement as soon as possible in order to prevent the further escalation of this issue. Since both parties have such distinct needs, it has been complicated for them to do so. That is why one possible solution would be to merge both perspectives and meet at the middle so that there is one outcome that satisfies both. This would mean that the time span of the creation of this dam would have to be somewhere in between 8-12 years (Ethiopia requests 6 while Egypt wants 12-21). With this, the dam would be built in a shorter period of time but would not affect the water level so drastically.

Another possible approach "that Egypt and the other Nile countries must consider [is to] include the engagement of non-state actors, such as farmers, fishers, lobby groups and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). It is through these mechanisms that they may find cooperative solutions to potential water conflicts and crises" (Di Nunzi 22). What is best for both Egypt and Ethiopia is to come to an agreement, settle and compromise in order for them to be satisfied with their needs. If citizens lack resources, an alternative solution must be proposed. Seeing as the Nile River creates a huge impact on society's water supply, citizens who lack it must find an alternative water supply that would provide water for all those citizens neighboring the Nile River in need of these urgent and necessary resources in a day- to- day healthy life.

VI. Current Status

Evidently, there is still no agreement on the role that the dam will play at times of drought. Egypt, a few years in the past, was in complete disagreement with the construction of the dam. Currently, Egypt is trying to secure a political agreement on how the GERD will be managed, especially during times of drought. Like Egypt, Sudan was opposed to the dam at first, but has since warmed up to it. Sudan recognizes the improvement that the dam could provide to domestic developments. Nevertheless, Sudan remains concerned about the threat that the GERD poses on it's own dams. The three countries (Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia) have agreed that "when the flow of Nile water to the dam falls below 35-40 b.c.m. per year, that would constitute a drought" and, according to Egypt and Sudan, Ethiopia would have to release some of the water in the dam's reservoir to deal with the drought. Ethiopia, however, prefers to have the flexibility to make decisions on how to deal with droughts. Afraid that a drought might appear during the filling period, Egypt wants the filling to take place over a much longer period. Other than chaos, the dam has also brought many benefits to neighboring countries. "The dam is designed to control the Nile water for the expansion of cultivation and for the generation of hydroelectric power and to provide protection downstream for both crops and population against unusually high floods". So the question remains: Will Ethiopia be willing to release enough water from the reservoir to help mitigate a drought downstream?

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190
TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immun.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation

American School Foundation of Monterrey



VII. Bibliography

37. Agreement⁶³ between the Republic of the Sudan and the United Arab Republic for the full utilization of the Nile waters signed at Cairo, 8 November 1959⁶⁴. (1959, December 12). Retrieved December 07, 2020, from <http://www.fao.org/3/w7414b/w7414b13.htm>
23. Framework for general co-operation between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Ethiopia signed at Cairo, 1 July 1993. (n.d.). Retrieved December 07, 2020, from <http://www.fao.org/3/w7414b/w7414bop.htm>
- Al Jazeera. (2020, June 20). Egypt calls on UN to intervene after impasse in Nile dam talks. Retrieved December 07, 2020, from <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/6/20/egypt-calls-on-un-to-intervene-after-impasse-in-nile-dam-talks>
- Barrow, M. (2013). The River Nile. Retrieved December 07, 2020, from <http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/egypt/nile.htm>
- Brand, D. D., & Schmidt, R. H. (2020, February 20). *Rio Grande* | Definition, Location,
- Carrasco, J. L. (2019, June 14). Hydropower (Large-scale). Retrieved December 07, 2020, from [https://sswm.info/water-nutrient-cycle/water-use/hardwares/water-energy/hydropower-\(large-scale\)](https://sswm.info/water-nutrient-cycle/water-use/hardwares/water-energy/hydropower-(large-scale))
- Cooperative Framework Agreement. (n.d.). Retrieved December 07, 2020, from <https://nilebasin.org/index.php/nbi/cooperative-framework-agreement>
- “Colorado River.” Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., www.britannica.com/place/Colorado-River-United-States-Mexico
- Crabittès, P. (2011, October 11). The Nile Waters Agreement. Retrieved December 07, 2020, from <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/sudan/1929-10-01/nile-waters-agreement>
- Dam projects and disputes in the Mekong River Basin: ECC Factbook. (2018, January 16). Retrieved December 07, 2020, from <https://library.ecc-platform.org/conflicts/mekong-river-basin-contemporary-dam-disputes>



International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation



American School Foundation of Monterrey

Eyler, B. (2020, April 22). Science Shows Chinese Dams Are Devastating the Mekong. Retrieved December 07, 2020, from <https://foreignpolicy.com/2020/04/22/science-shows-chinese-dams-devastating-mekong-river/>

Farid, F. (2020, March 26). Mighty Nile River threatened by waste, warming and a giant Ethiopian dam. Retrieved December 07, 2020, from <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2020/03/26/world/nile-river-ethiopia-dam/>

Fred Pearce • March 12, Fred Pearce, Fred Pearce, •, Fred Pearce is a freelance author and journalist based in the U.K. He is a contributing writer for Yale Environment 360 and is the author of numerous books, & Pearce →, M. (n.d.). On the River Nile, a Move to Avert a Conflict Over Water. Retrieved December 07, 2020, from <https://e360.yale.edu/features/on-the-river-nile-a-move-to-avert-a-conflict-over-water>

Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Agreement within Reach, Under-Secretary-General Tells Security Council, as Trilateral Talks Proceed to Settle Remaining Differences | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases. (n.d.). Retrieved December 07, 2020, from <https://www.un.org/press/en/2020/sc14232.doc.htm>

Guterres encourages Member States to reach agreement over Ethiopian Nile dam project | | UN News. (n.d.). Retrieved December 07, 2020, from <https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/05/1064452>

Hassan, Hamdy A., and Ahmad Al Rasheedy. "The Nile River and Egyptian Foreign Policy Interests." *African Sociological Review / Revue Africaine De Sociologie*, vol. 11, no. 1, 2007, pp. 25–37. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/24487584. Accessed 6 Nov. 2020.

Hitz, J. A. (2010, June 29). Who owns the Nile? Retrieved December 07, 2020, from <https://blogs.ei.columbia.edu/2010/06/29/who-owns-the-nile>

Howeidy, A. (2020, May 20). Egypt-Ethiopia Nile water dispute: A timeline - Egypt - Al-Ahram Weekly. Retrieved December 07, 2020, from <http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/50/1201/369666/AlAhram-Weekly/Egypt/EgyptEthiopia-Nile-water-dispute-A-timeline.aspx>

Hundley, N. (1967). The Politics of Water and Geography: California and the Mexican-American Treaty of 1944. *Pacific Historical Review*, 36(2), 209-226. doi:10.2307/3636722

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190
TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immun.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation



American School Foundation of Monterrey

- Ingram, E. (1994). The Geopolitics of the First British Expedition to Egypt - II the Mediterranean Campaign, 1800-1. *Middle Eastern Studies*, 30(4), 699-723. Retrieved December 8, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4283673>
- Jesman, C. (1959). Egyptian Invasion of Ethiopia. *African Affairs*, 58(230), 75-81. Retrieved December 8, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/718057>
- Kang'ethe, C. M. (n.d.). Conflicts of Shared Resources: A Case Study of River Nile. Retrieved December 07, 2020, from <https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a561541.pdf>
- Kimenyi, M. S., & Mbaku, J. M. (2015, April 28). *The limits of the new "Nile Agreement."* Brookings.
<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/africa-in-focus/2015/04/28/the-limits-of-the-new-nile-agreement/#:%7E:text=In%201929%2C%20an%20agreement%20was,in%20the%20Nile%20River%20Basin.&text=The%20Anglo%2DEgyptian%20Treaty%20covered,Nile%20River%20and%20its%20tributaries>.
- Lazarus, S. (2018, October 21). *Is Ethiopia taking control of the River Nile?* CNN.
<https://edition.cnn.com/2018/10/19/africa/ethiopia-new-dam-threatens-egypts-water/index.html>
- Length, Map, & Facts.* Encyclopedia Britannica.
<https://www.britannica.com/place/Rio-Grande-river-United-States-Mexico>
- Loeffler, M. John, and James L Wescoat. "Colorado River." Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, 21 June 2019,
www.britannica.com/place/Colorado-River-United-States-Mexico.
- Masr, M. (2015, March 23). Egypt's battle over the Renaissance Dam: A timeline. Retrieved December 07, 2020, from
https://www.madamasr.com/en/2015/03/23/news/u/egypts-battle-over-the-renaissance-dam-a-timeline/?_cf_chl_jschl_tk_=7aa05be77d11d992f6e770ba4d42abb44ffb79b7-1607367007-0-AbMudGmCvxujwUZvgDrSbF-bNdWoYhWNgTn-Valk1Qc5lNSfdBGDo-TN uKT28aMjvngAzK5IzWVSBAGtgmETYHt5hg1V8wEsoOvWL8mZB3bSVxgCJs3jsPHdcAW uVptXcd9JM yJcAB1748RG3CPxxjGK-LYmMEa 8L-AT28myKo-RRuhgDwnJm6yBGd-rPa GRNMAJYjA8DQCoBpxkuU z5aIk2VjaKUCN28zA7ePqfsx1SnynOPbO EAVzPBxkQ m3G7zEAojgnwsoViWkB-7-LUs1mvZACDqlwnDydEvOuC fBxLsw8wCTo9WpuONanZn-Ugo-Cbr5LDFobOSbSsuicK37VQFePtomYqewJanNfD-2OOctqb-u4lERVNkrlllj6xv3-HpxCaddl9Q1SxyRw





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation

American School Foundation of Monterrey



Mbaku, J. (2020, August 05). The controversy over the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam.

Retrieved December 07, 2020, from

<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/africa-in-focus/2020/08/05/the-controversy-over-the-grand-ethiopian-renaissance-dam/>

Mutahi, Basillioh. "Egypt-Ethiopia Row: The Trouble over a Giant Nile Dam." BBC News, BBC,

13 Jan. 2020, www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-50328647

Nile Basin's GERD dispute creates risks for Egypt, Sudan, and beyond. (2020, July 13).

Retrieved December 07, 2020, from

<https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/menasource/nile-basins-gerd-dispute-creates-risks-for-egypt-sudan-and-beyond/>

River Nile dam: Sudan blasts 'unilateral' move as Ethiopia dam fills. (2020, July 16). Retrieved

December 07, 2020, from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-53429014>

Staff, A. (2020, June 29). Ethiopia, Egypt, Sudan discuss Nile River dam at UN Security Council.

Retrieved December 07, 2020, from

<https://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2020/06/ethiopia-sudan-egypt-discuss-nile-river-dam-unsc.html>

The Senegal river: Organization for the Development of the Senegal River | Office

International de l'Eau. (2010, February 1). International Office for Water.

<https://www.iowater.org/avancementdenosprojets/senegal-river-organization-development-senegal-river>

"Tijuana River Watershed." Tijuana Estuary TRNERR,

trnerr.org/about/tijuana-river-watershed/.

UN urges Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan to 'work together' in Nile dam dispute. (n.d.). Retrieved

December 07, 2020, from

<https://news.cgtn.com/news/2020-06-23/UN-urges-Egypt-Ethiopia-Sudan-to-work-together-in-Nile-dam-dispute-Ry8L91tJPG/index.html>

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190

TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immun.org

