

<u>Case Study name:</u>	International conflict - River Nile	<u>Section of specification:</u>	Option A - Freshwater - Issues and conflicts	
<u>Location:</u>	<u>City/Region:</u> River Nile	<u>Country:</u> Egypt and 10 others	<u>Continent:</u> Africa	
<u>What:</u> Egypt sees the flow of the River Nile threatened and has claimed to use force against other countries to protect it.	<u>When:</u> Now <u>Causes/Theory:</u> - Egypt and Sudan are considered to have extreme water security risk - Conflict over water is likely to increase globally due to population growth, economic development, increased agriculture, industrial growth and water pollution - The River is important for tourism, agriculture, wildlife, drinking water, HEP and wildlife - HEP scheme on Nile tributary in Uganda - 3 HEP schemes on Nile tributary in Ethiopia - HEP causes irregular water flow and increases evaporation			
<u>Facts and Figures</u> - Longest river in the world				
<u>Political Effects:</u> Political tensions between African countries	<u>Economic Effects:</u> - HEP projects accelerate economic development - Water from the River Nile is essential for Egyptian agriculture and industry	<u>Environmental Effects:</u> - HEP dams increase threats to wildlife	<u>Social Effects:</u> - Dispute over the water may cause social unrest	
<u>Solutions:</u> Fair treaties for dam usage and improved technologies for efficient energy production that avoids HEP.		<u>Possible Exam Question:</u>		