

(c) The rate of erosion can differ depending on the height of the waterfall. The higher the waterfall, the greater the amount of force of the water falling into the body of water. This enables a faster/greater amount of hydraulic action, causing faster rates of erosion. So, it can be expected that the Kerepupan Meru waterfall has a higher rate of erosion than the Terror Falls.

Another reason can be the amount of ~~hard~~ type of rock the waterfall is made of. Usually, softer rocks are eroded, then the harder rock eventually falls off, due to the lack of soft rocks underneath, supporting them. So, depending on the rock type, some ~~are~~ will erode faster. It can also depend on the amount of water carried in the waterfall, which may erode the soft rocks with more force than otherwise.

precipitation
amount may differ, climate difference

2.(b) Different stakeholders have different plans to how to use water sources. This can differ depending on demand of its population, other sociocultural reasons, ^{or} economic reasons and can develop into international political conflicts. In this essay, I will examine the different opinions of stakeholders and why it makes it hard to reach to an agreement, with reference to two case studies, ~~the~~ Nile River Basin and the Colorado ~~Basin~~ Basin.



2
First of all, the Nile River Basin is located in Africa, and is the longest river in the world. Many African nations depend on the Nile River for their water sources, the main ones being Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan. These stakeholders have different opinions about their use of the Nile River. In the past, Egypt has been the most populous and powerful nation in the area. In the early 1900s, they made an agreement with the United Kingdom which allowed them access to ~~more~~ more than ~~half~~ half of Nile's water supplies. This was enforced in 1959, where Egypt and Sudan were guaranteed around 90% of the water. Since they are one of the most populous countries with the need to of water for agricultural reasons, it is understandable that they received more water. ✓

However, things changed when Ethiopia became one of the ~~most~~ fastest developing economies in the world, with a population more than Egypt. ~~the water to more more~~ In 2011, they announced the plan to build a Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam along the Blue Nile, which accounts for more than 50% of the Nile River's water supplies. This was done ~~to~~ due to the physical water scarcity of the people, and ~~to~~ to improve the economy. The electricity ~~is~~ ~~the~~ created could be sold to different nations, hence making them economically stable.

Sudan have been on Egypt's side as they received decent amounts of water as well. When the nations decided to discuss about water resources in the 1990s, Sudan ally with Egypt used a VETO to deny any proposals given by the ~~other~~ other countries. Recently, however Egypt Sudan softened up, ~~as~~ as they were promised ~~small amount~~ cheaper electricity for Ethiopia. ✓

From this example, we can clearly see that each country has its own needs, therefore making it difficult for them to reach an agreement. **EVAL** Egypt has been dependent on water for decades, so losing access will affect them badly. 85% of Nile's



2

Water supply in Egypt is used for agriculture, used to feed its own people and for exports. So, ~~it~~ of the creation of the dam will affect them socially and economically. Ethiopia sees the dam as a way to solve their ~~domestic~~ problems such as water scarcity and

EVA Economic concerns. The agreement in 1959 was unfair to a ~~certain~~ great extent in the first place, so this argument is also understandable. Sudan does not have a significant stake to this compared to the ~~two~~ nations mentioned, yet is a country that needs water but also cheap electricity. This example clearly shows the ~~two~~ different opinions that can arise from ~~the~~ the water management strategy of ~~erecting~~ a dam.

Next, the Colorado River Basin is located in western USA, and it flows into Mexico as well. The River's water is used mainly for agriculture in the desert, ~~economic~~ electricity in cities such as Las Vegas and Los Angeles, ^{and} residential purposes. In this example, the power of the large cities in the USA are ~~not~~ affecting other stakeholders. The Native Tribes such as the Navajo are experiencing ~~water~~ water scarcity and Mexican agriculture has been heavily affected by the lack of water. For large cities, water is needed for economic reasons, as the cities largely benefit from the amount of tourists visiting each year. On the other hand, the other stakeholders ~~are~~ have a risk of not being able to make a living due to a lack of food. This example again highlights different opinions present in this river basin, on how to manage the Colorado River's water.

In conclusion, it can be difficult to achieve ~~an~~ stakeholder agreement over how best to manage water resources due to social, ~~political~~, economic reasons. They have to feed their own people, and also maintain or develop the economic status. The power difference is largely involved, ~~the~~ and the future possibilities of either the lack of or the sufficient amount of water supply will affect the country's



04AX04