

then the hard rocks to fall ~~it~~ would take a longer time.

(b) Stakeholders have varying wishes and objectives to be achieved. Managing water resources have become more important than ever in history due to high pressure from ~~the~~ rapid population growth, climate change and other factors. ~~In fact~~ Despite the demand for water management being so high, ~~the~~ ~~varying~~ stakeholders' conflicting perspectives and values makes it difficult to achieve an agreement over how to best manage water resources. This is especially true when the stakeholders are at an international scale, like the Nile River. In this essay, I will examine why it can be difficult to achieve stakeholder agreement over how best to ~~achieve~~ manage water resources.

The Nile River ~~is~~ 4,100 m long and runs through 10 different African nations who all rely on the river for freshwater to some extent. ~~Historically, Egypt~~ However, this essay will focus on mainly 3 stakeholders: Ethiopia, Egypt and Sudan.

Historically, Egypt has been the most populous ~~in~~ ~~the~~ African nation. In 1959, the ~~ilateral treaty~~ bilateral treaty between Sudan and Egypt were signed in which the treaty promised 55.5 billion cumecs of water to Egypt, 18 billion cumecs for Ethiopia and ~~the rest of the countries~~ only 10 billion cumecs to be shared between rest of the 8 nations. As mentioned



already, historically this was justified as Egypt, at the time the treaty was signed, had the largest population and hence many people to feed. This situation, however, is starting to change. Currently, Ethiopia's population is growing more rapidly than that of Egypt's - ~~is~~ demanding more freshwater than ever. This led to the construction of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) which is 70% complete at the moment. ✓

The GERD brings nothing but benefits for Ethiopians, and they believe that this opens up many ~~future~~ future possibilities for them. For example, the country currently only generates about 4,000 MW of electricity but ~~is~~ with the dam, it can ~~is~~ generate extra 6,500 MW. This can then be sold to neighbouring countries such as Sudan, which is another strength of the dam as foreign currency reserves can be gained and Ethiopia can improve their current account balance. ✓ The Ethiopians are all in for ~~this~~ the construction ~~of~~ of this dam and have purchased patriotic bonds and the country has also borrowed money from China as well, indicating that there is no going back.

~~On the~~ On the other hand, Egypt sees this as a huge threat. They rely on 90% of the freshwater from the Nile outside of their border, half of which is used for agriculture. If the dam is filled within 5 years, the farming ~~is~~ productivity can decline up to 50%. ~~which~~ Egypt If the dam is created, they will be losing the power ~~that~~ they used to have as a country since Egypt is a ~~is~~ downstream country.

While Egypt and Ethiopia has conflicting perspectives and views on how to manage the ~~at~~ precious water resource, Sudan lies neutral. ✓ This is because Sudan has softened due to some of the benefits that the dam brings to ~~the~~ Sudan.



Sudan with Ethiopia has promised cheap ~~water~~ electricity to Sudan and the dam protects ~~the~~ Sudan from flooding as well.

These three ~~the~~ varying perspectives have resulted in competing demands for the Nile river and how best to ~~the~~ manage the Nile's freshwater. Egypt feels threatened to the point that it has threatened to bomb the dam if the construction does not stop. This shows how freshwater is a vital resource that we, humans, cannot live without. ~~For~~ ~~addi~~ The complexity of this issue ~~is~~, especially due to the fact that the demand is on an international scale, makes the agreement ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~reached~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~reached~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~reached~~. However, if ~~the~~ each nation compromises ~~and~~ ~~benefits~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~shared~~, benefits can be shared amongst all three nations. For example, by Ethiopia slowing down the rate at which the dam is being filled, ~~or~~ Egypt ~~is~~ switching to more efficient irrigation techniques so that the country does not have to rely on the river too much. Sudan can be ~~as~~ ~~a~~ ~~mediator~~, and be the country that negotiates between the two countries to ~~often~~ ~~the~~ ~~tension~~. Therefore, ~~the~~ conflicting ~~perspectives~~ and competing demand for natural resources can be ~~be~~ ~~reduced~~ if each country cooperates together.

A well evidenced explanation of stakeholder (countries) conflict on the Nile River. Irrigation and energy discussed as competing demands as well as the problems of previous international agreements. Evaluation grounded in geographical concepts used in the correct context.

