



Colonial & Post-Colonial Treaties: Their Impacts

Ethiopia's Efforts for Transboundary Cooperation in Nile River Basin

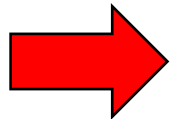
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** Views are personal & do not necessarily
express Government's position*

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Colonial & Post-Colonial Treaties: *Roots of Egyptian Hegemonic Mindset*

- **1902 Treaty on Boundary between Ethiopia & UK (on behalf of Sudan)**
 - Art. III: Commitment **not to arrest/block entire water flows** to its neighbours
 - **No prohibition** on Ethiopia from using Nile waters; what is prohibited is total blockage of entire flow
 - However, Egypt gave Treaty **meaning it did not have** claiming exclusive rights on Nile & right of veto of any Ethiopian undertaking



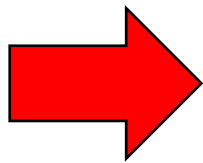
Unilateral Obligations & Exclusive Benefit

MISLEADING

Colonial & Post-Colonial Treaties: *Roots of Egyptian Hegemonic Mindset*

- **1929 Treaty between UK (on behalf of Sudan & East African Colonies) & Egypt on Nile:**

- **Egypt: 48 bcm/year; historical rights & veto power over ANY construction projects**
- **Sudan: 4 bcm/year**
- **East African Colonies (Kenya/Uganda/Tanganyika): 0 bcm**



ALL waters for **exclusive benefit** of Egypt & in return supply of cotton to UK industry
Kenya; Uganda & Tanzania have denounced Treaty upon independence



Colonial & Post-Colonial Treaties: *Roots of Egyptian Hegemonic Mindset*

- **1959 Treaty between Egypt & Sudan on Nile:** Reinforces 1929 Treaty, in favor of Egypt

- **Egypt:** 55.5 BCM/year
- **Sudan:** 18.5 BCM/year
- **Seepage & evaporation:** 10 BCM/year
- **Upstream countries:** 0 BCM/year



- In 1961, Tanganyika's (now Tanzania) leader, **Julius Nyerere**, said Nile Waters Agreements:
 - placed upstream riparian states at Egypt's mercy;
 - subjected their national development plans to Egypt's approval
 - were incompatible with country's status as **sovereign independent state**

Ethiopia's Cooperation Efforts: *In Face of Egyptian Hegemonic Stance*

- **1902 Treaty on Boundary between Ethiopia & UK (on behalf of Sudan):**
 - Before regime of international water course laws, Ethiopia agreed not to block entire water flows to its neighbours (Art. III);
 - Pursuit of **mutual benefit**: basis of the principle of equitable utilization
- **In 1957**, even in face of discussions to carve up Nile at its detriment:
 - Asserted right to satisfy national requirement using water resources & readiness to contribute to welfare of inhabitants of neighboring states on banks of Nile
- **In 1980**, after unilateral diversion of Nile to Sinai thru tunnels:
 - Rejected move; reasserted legitimate rights & called for arrangements that take into account interests of all concerned

PLEASE COOPERATE

Ethiopia's Cooperation Efforts: *In Face of Egyptian Hegemonic Stance*

- **1993 Framework for General Cooperation between Ethiopia & Egypt**
 - Ethiopia pushed for issues on use of Nile to be **discussed technically** on basis of international law
- **In 1997, Egypt built massive Toshka & Peace Canals without any discussions:**
 - Ethiopia objected to international community & called for setting up of more effective forum addressing issues relating to **equitable utilization among all watercourse states**

PLEASE COOPERATE

Colonial & Post-Colonial Treaties

Continuity of Egyptian Hegemonic Mindset

- **Hegemonic pursuit manifests itself thru:**
 - Bad faith in negotiations
(denial of sovereign equality)
 - Attempt to prohibit future use of Blue Nile
(exclusive benefit)
 - Absolving itself of any obligation in drought management (unilateral obligation)
 - Asserting right to manage Ethiopia's dam (denial of sovereign equality)





#ItsMyDam

THANK YOU!