Nile Basin nations dispute water supplies MEDITERRANEAN SEA While Egypt is entirely dependent on the Nile for its water supply and Nile Delta regards any possible reduction as an Average issue of national security, some Cairo I discharae of the world's poorest countries 300 million m³ see the river as a vital source per day for national development E G Y P T 1929 colonial agreement gives No other water control of entire river to supply. Annual Egypt and, via 1959 Nile rainfall just 200mm Waters Treaty, Sudan compared to **MAJOR DAMS** 1,700mm in 1 Aswan High Dam D.R. Congo 2 Merowe Dam SUDAN 3 Sennar Dam Newly independent 4 Roseires Dam south excluded 2 5 Tana-Beles Dam from 1959 Atbara 6 Owen Falls Dam Treaty River basin area: WATER CONSUMERS Khartoum Over 3.35m km². **Blue Nile** home to 180m Sudan people Egypt 55.5bn 18.5bn White Nile m³ per Lake Tana Jonglei canal could 4 vear Source of Others re-route more Blue Nile 10.0bn water to north Addis Ababa ETHIOPIA Sudd swamp **Grand Renaissance Dam:** 50% of inflow SOUTH \$4.7bn 6.000MW hydroelectric passes no SUDAN plant will be Africa's largest further Juba FLOW CONTRIBUTION D.R. CONGO UGANDA KENYA At Aswan Dam **Ruvyironza River** 80% of land Kampala arid or semi-arid Most remote Blue White **6**■ headstream. but no irrigation-Nile Nile based agriculture 6,695km from 59% 28% Mediterranean Nairobi Kigali RWANDA Atbara ___ **Lake Victoria** 13% Bujumbura ANZANIA 150 miles BURUNDI 29.3m hectares fit for **INDIAN** irrigation schemes **OCEAN** 240km Source: Nile Basin Initiative, FAO © GRAPHIC NEWS