

EGYPT, THE SUDAN, AND THE NILE

| AGREEMENTS | Environment | Goals Set | Influencing Agents | Government Decisions | International Unit Established |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|
| I. 1920-29 First Nile Agreement | <p><u>Egypt</u> As exporting country, experienced increased need for control of Nile for irrigation purposes.</p> <p><u>Sudan</u> Any downstream diversion would have impact; Sudanese needs were actually less because of smaller population and more rainfall.</p> | <p><u>Egypt</u> Some data available over the centuries; economic data unreliable, but plans to continue water projects had to include agreement with upstream country.</p> <p><u>Sudan</u> No reliable data from an independent source; lacked arguments to counter Egyptian affirmation of greater need; national water goals less clear.</p> | <p><u>Egypt</u> Landowners and other financial interests supported expansion.</p> <p><u>Sudan</u> Country lacked cohesion; under Anglo-Egyptian protectorate native presence of economic-social nature.</p> | <p><u>Egypt</u> British High Commissioner and President of Egyptian Council of Ministers negotiated and made most decisions re control of Nile.</p> <p><u>Sudan</u> As protectorate of Britain and Egypt, decisions essentially made by governments of those countries.</p> | None established; agreement specified settlement of differences through consultation. |
| II. 1950-59 Second Nile Agreement | <p><u>Egypt</u> Post-war expansion plus independence, growing nationalism, created need for much greater increase in control of Nile for longer crop growing time.</p> <p><u>Sudan</u> Economic development and nationalism also increasing but at slower pace; as upstream country had to seek protection from large-scale project; by 1951 believed had exhausted its allocation of Nile water.</p> | <p><u>Egypt</u> Goals for expansion of agricultural production needed at home and for export could only be satisfied with one large-scale water project.</p> <p><u>Sudan</u> Economic goals within country called for more water projects; favored smaller scale "Century Water Scheme." As upstream country needed protection from heavy flooding caused by Aswan High Dam.</p> | <p><u>Egypt</u> Financial and land-owning elite had influence, but lacked effective participation in view of unsteady political situation; strong nationalism.</p> <p><u>Sudan</u> Landowning interests exerted pressures for irrigation needs through Nile control.</p> | <p><u>Egypt</u> Decision to build Aswan High Dam followed takeover of government by Nasser in 1952; Russian funding speeded negotiations on Egyptian side.</p> <p><u>Sudan</u> Army coup in Sudan in 1958; resistance to Egyptian border incursion strengthened bargaining position; opposition to agreement rejected and negotiations finalized.</p> | Permanent Joint Technical Commission; equal membership on both sides; gathers data, determines water allocations; formulates policies toward other riparian countries. |