

New Rumblings in the Horn of Africa over Ethiopia's Grand Renaissance Dam

By [Andrew Korybko](#)

Global Research, December 05, 2017

[Oriental Review](#) 4 December 2017

Region: [sub-Saharan Africa](#)

Theme: [Global Economy](#), [History](#)

Featured image: Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam is located in Ethiopia (Source: [Wikimedia Commons](#))

Tensions are rising between Egypt and Ethiopia over the latter's Grand Renaissance Dam.

Cairo recently reiterated its longstanding position that it's against Addis Ababa's construction of this megaproject on the Blue Nile river through which it receives most of its water, believing that the dam would allow Ethiopia to control downstream Egypt's access to this resource and thus place it in a strategically vulnerable position. The Horn of African state hit back at the latest criticism by stating that it won't be thwarted in carrying out this nationally important development project, and it also [refuted](#) the rumors which claimed that Qatar was partially funding the dam. Egypt's latest infowar campaign against Ethiopia's initiative is thought to be fueled in part by Sudan's [strategic realignment](#) towards Addis Ababa in this dispute and [more broadly](#) in a larger Silk Road context, which has totally changed the dynamics and correspondingly placed Cairo on the defensive.

This simmering situation is much bigger than its trilateral format would suggest because it's taken on contours of the Gulf Cold War over the past couple of months. Qatar worked quickly to patch up its previously rough relationship with Ethiopia ever since the [Saudi-led but Emirati-orchestrated effort](#) to "isolate" Doha on purported anti-terrorist pretexts, while at the same time its pro-Egyptian UAE former partner [doubled down](#) on its military presence in Ethiopia's neighboring rival of Eritrea and the self-declared statelet of "Somaliland" on the pretense of using their territories to aid in the disastrous War on Yemen. Altogether, a dangerous trend is emerging whereby the Gulf Cold War is expanding to the Horn of Africa in seeing an Emirati-aligned Egypt encouraged by its GCC partners to behave more bellicosely towards a Qatari-backed Ethiopia, with the Grand Renaissance Dam becoming a transregional symbol of proxy discord.

Egypt knows that it will forever remain dependent on Ethiopia in the event that the project is completed, which would in turn place the world's most populous Arab state and the GCC's top non-Gulf ally under the influence of Qatar's allies in Addis Ababa, something which is unacceptable for both President Sisi and his monarchic sponsors so long as Doha is perceived as supporting the Muslim Brotherhood that threatens them all. Short of any formal state-to-state conflict, Egypt and the UAE could use Eritrea as a launching pad for organizing anti-government destabilization efforts against Ethiopia, something that Cairo is already suspected of doing when it comes to Addis Ababa's [concerns](#) that they've been manipulating the country's centrally positioned and most populous plurality of the [Oromo](#) to that end.

Should proxy warfare operations heat up in the Horn of Africa, then the implications could be geopolitically profound because they could [endanger](#) China's Silk Road railway through Djibouti to the Ethiopian capital, which could in turn offset the spread of multipolarity to this strategic region. Amidst all of this, Sudan's crucial position between the two most directly competing parties will become all the more important as a "balancing" force, but it will more than likely take China's discrete Great Power diplomatic involvement to alleviate interstate tensions just like it [decisively](#) did between Bangladesh and Myanmar last week.

The post presented is the partial transcript of the CONTEXT COUNTDOWN radio program on Sputnik News, [aired on Friday Dec 1, 2017](#):

https://video.img.ria.ru/Out/MP3/20171201/2017_12_01_CONTEXTCOUNTDOWN130011217_mk2dxidu.nbr.mp3

***Andrew Korybko** is an American Moscow-based political analyst specializing in the relationship between the US strategy in Afro-Eurasia, China's One Belt One Road global vision of New Silk Road connectivity, and Hybrid Warfare.*

The original source of this article is [Oriental Review](#)
Copyright © [Andrew Korybko](#), [Oriental Review](#), 2017

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Andrew Korybko](#)

About the author:

Andrew Korybko is an American Moscow-based political analyst specializing in the relationship between the US strategy in Afro-Eurasia, China's One Belt One Road global vision of New Silk Road connectivity, and Hybrid Warfare. He is a frequent contributor to Global Research.

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long as the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca

