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HAMBATAN UNI AFRIKA DALAM MENGATASI SENGKETA GRAND ETHIOPIAN RENAISSANCE DAM (GERD) DI ETHIOPIA 2020-2022

Tina Yuliani¹

Abstract: In 1956-1964, Ethiopia planned to build a dam called the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD). The aim of planning the construction of this dam is economic development and domestic hydroelectric power generation, where the resulting electricity production is used to overcome the energy shortage in Ethiopia because more than 65 million Ethiopians do not have access to electricity. However, this planning was later rejected by Egypt as a hegemonic country which saw that this development posed a threat to Egypt's water supplies. Sudan also rejected this for the same reason, namely fear that the country's water supply would decrease if the GERD was built, besides that, security concerns were also the reason Sudan refused. Egypt then took this issue to the UN because it did not agree with Ethiopia's idea on the grounds that the dam could endanger the country's water supply. However, Ethiopia did not stop there and then did the same thing by saying that Ethiopia had no interest or legal obligation to ask for Egypt's approval in filling the dam, so that in the end this became a dispute. This dispute was then attempted to be resolved through the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) in 1999. However, these negotiations then failed and resulted in the suspension of Egypt and Sudan's membership. Until finally in 2020 the African Union (AU) was involved in the dispute between the three countries, but the problem continued, marked by the absence of an agreement reached by the three countries. This shows that there are obstacles that occur as evidenced by the AU's inability to resolve these disputes. To see these obstacles the author uses the international regime in his analysis.

Keywords: African Union Obstacles, GERD Dispute, International Regime

Pendahuluan

Pada tahun 1956-1964, Ethiopia merencanakan pembangunan *Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD)* dengan melakukan survei lokasi di Sungai Nil Biru melalui Biro Reklamasi Amerika Serikat (Mulat & Moges, 2014). Namun, saat itu Mesir dan Sudan melakukan penolakan dan mengancam akan menyerang dan melancarkan perang diplomatik terhadap Ethiopia hingga menghalangi akses keuangan untuk pembangunan bendungan GERD (Mbaku, 2020). Setelah itu perencanaan pembangunan tersebut dihentikan dan baru dilanjutkan kembali pada Oktober 2009 sampai Agustus 2010. Kemudian proyek tersebut dipublikasikan pada 31 Maret 2011 dan pembangunan dimulai pada 2 April 2011 di wilayah Benshangul, Gumus, yakni sekitar 45km sebelah timur perbatasan Sudan.

Bendungan GERD dibangun dengan tujuan utama yaitu sebagai pembangunan ekonomi dan pembangkit listrik tenaga air dalam negeri, dimana produksi listrik yang dihasilkan digunakan untuk mengatasi kekurangan energi di Ethiopia karena lebih dari 65 juta warga

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