

Multiple constraints and objectives should inform the negotiated filling of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam

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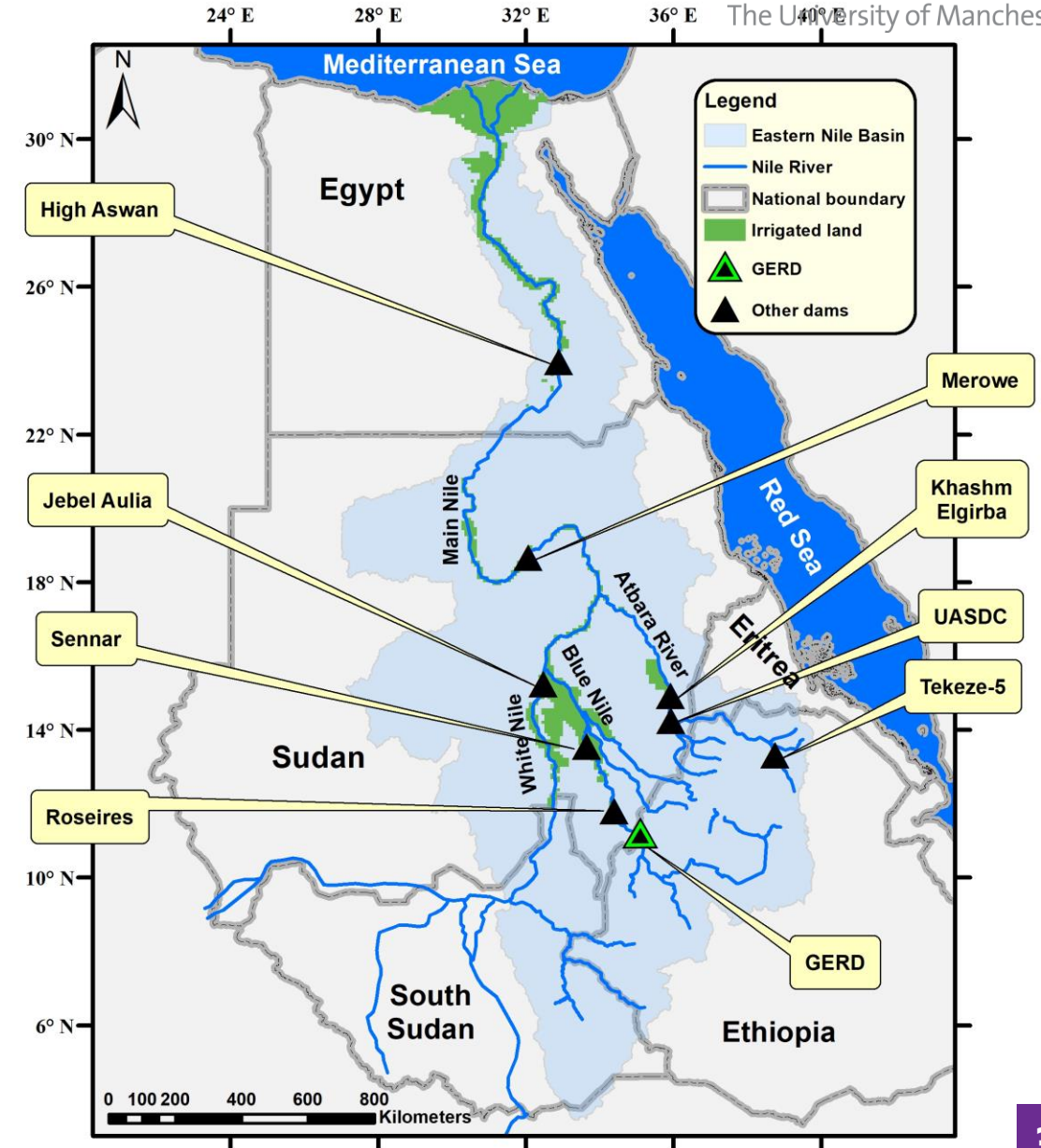
Item 5

Implications for the initial filling

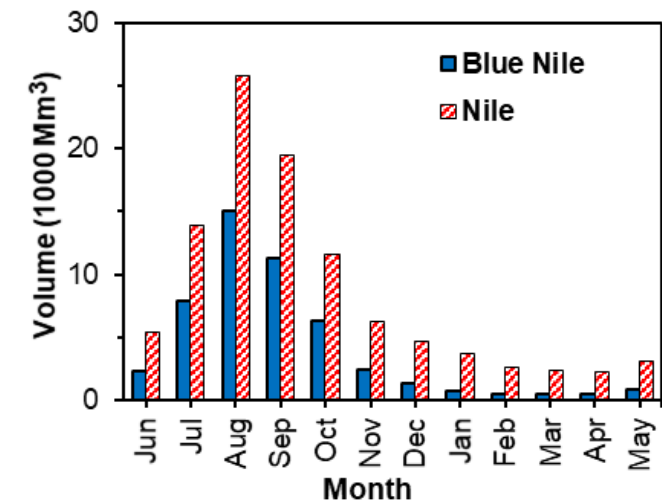
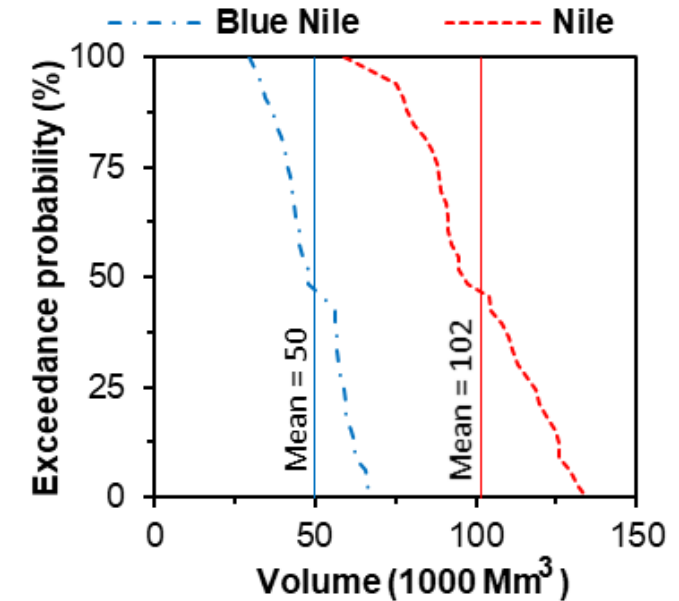


1- Introduction

- ❑ The Eastern Nile Basin is located in East Africa.
- ❑ Covers around 6% of the African continent.
- ❑ Geographically shared between four countries: Ethiopia, Sudan, Egypt, and South Sudan
- ❑ The total population of the Eastern Nile Basin countries is around 260 million.
- ❑ The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) is currently under construction on the Blue Nile in Ethiopia.
- ❑ Much discussion and negotiations are ongoing since 2011 when the construction started.



- ❑ The annual flow of the Nile is highly variable.
- ❑ This inter-annual variability concerns Egypt.
- ❑ The high seasonality of the Blue Nile flow is key to Sudan's irrigation.
- ❑ The GERD has a storage capacity of 74,000 Mm³, equivalent to 1.5 the annual flow of the Blue Nile.
- ❑ The negotiations focused on the impacts of the initial filling and long-term operation of the GERD on water availability and hydropower generation in Sudan and Egypt.
- ❑ **It is normally assumed that the capacity of the GERD outlets is sufficient to enable any possible reservoir filling agreement**



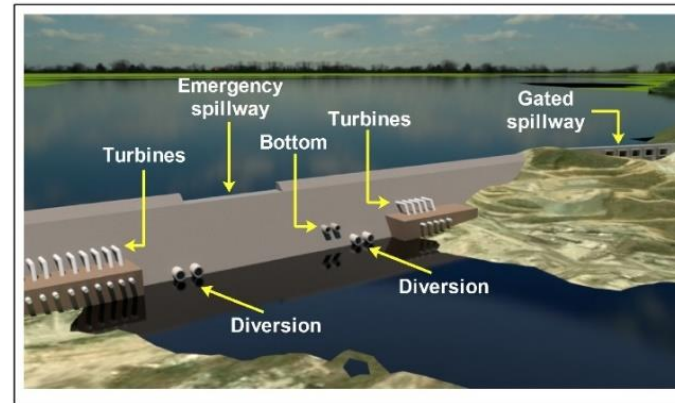
❑ The GERD consist of three structural units:

- Main dam
- Spillway
- Saddle dam

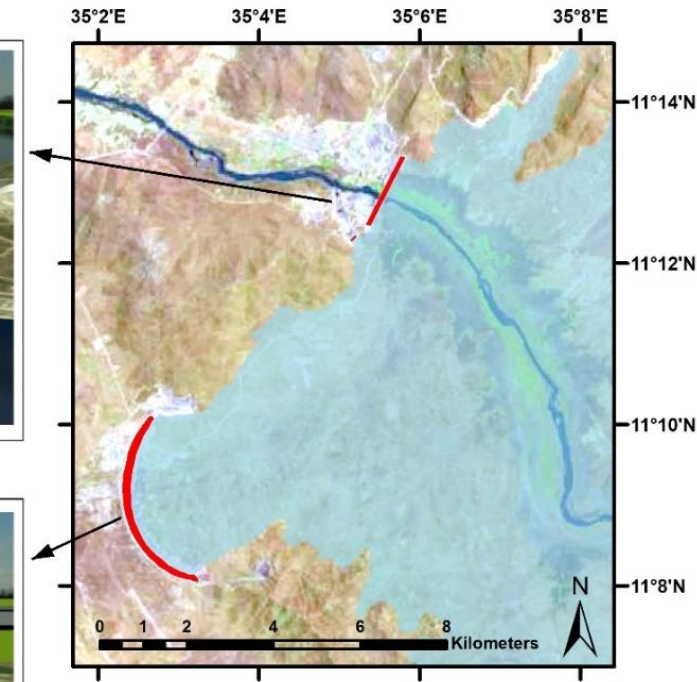
❑ The GERD has five types of outlets:

- River diversion outlets
- Bottom outlets
- Turbine intakes
- Gated spillway
- Emergency spillway

Main dam and gated spillway



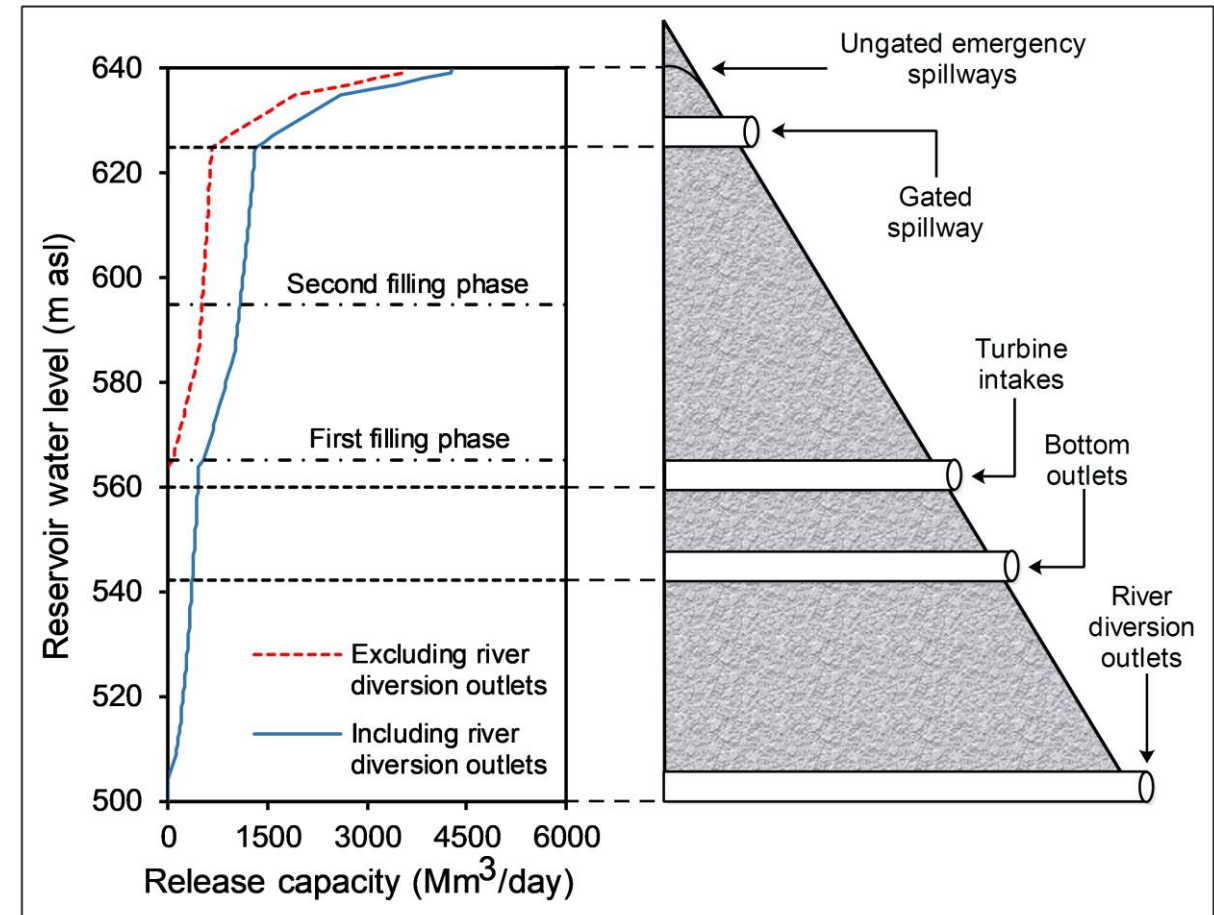
Saddle dam



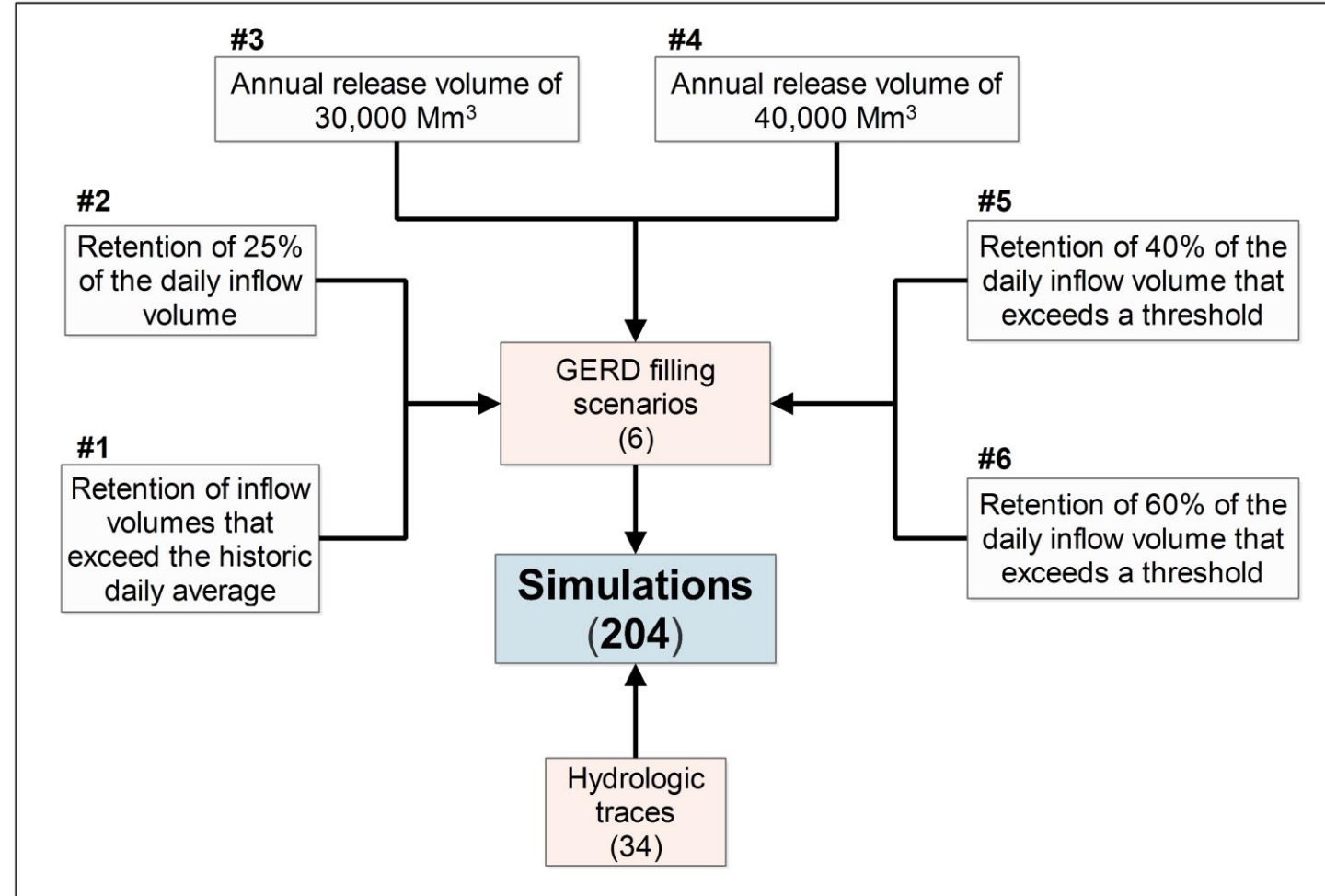
Legend

- GERD Reservoir at 625 m asl
- GERD Structural Units

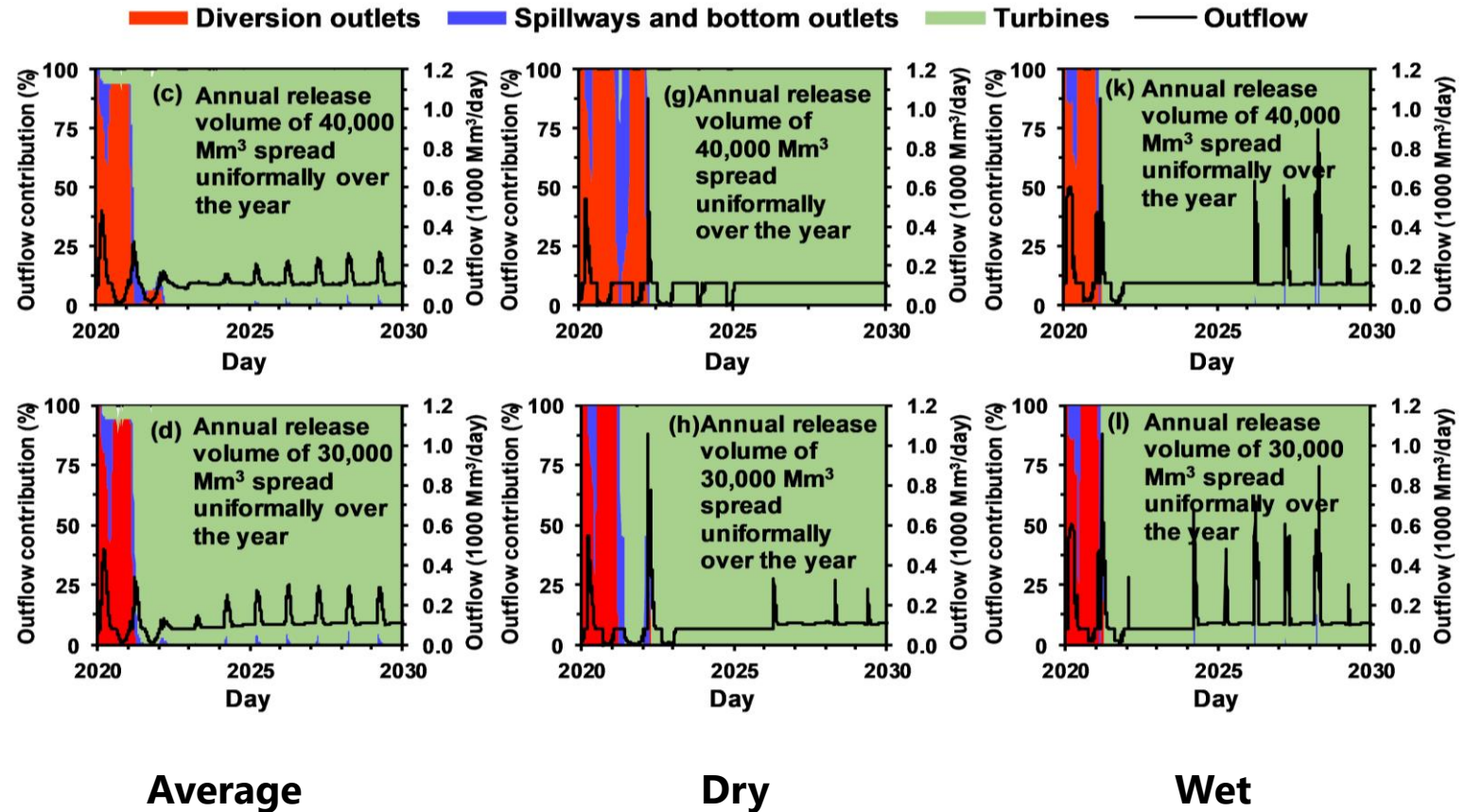
- ❑ The release capacity of the dam outlets increases with the water level.
- ❑ Only the river diversion outlets are available for use with a reservoir level of below 560 m asl



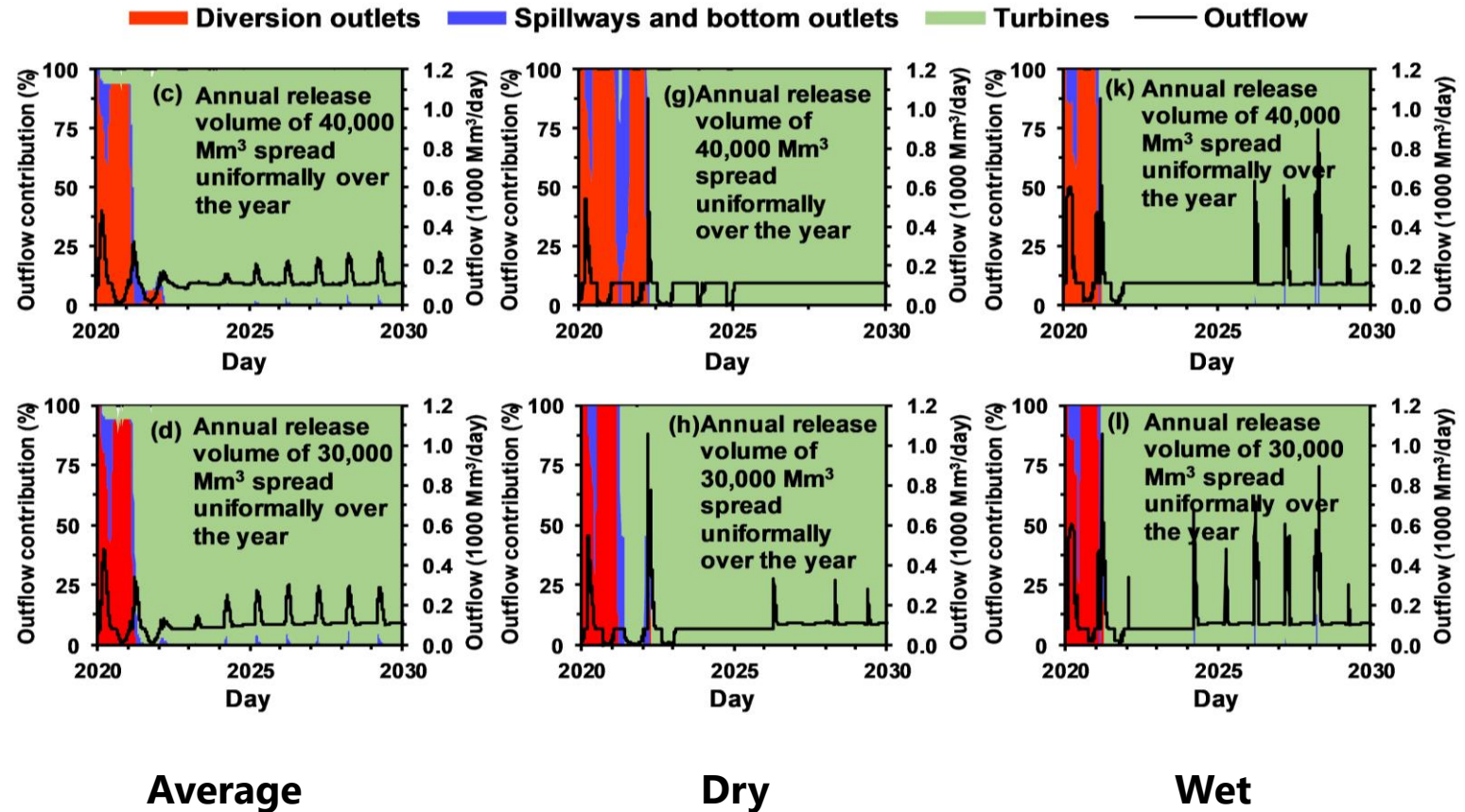
- ❑ We developed a daily water balance model for the GERD.
- ❑ Downstream releases from the GERD are constrained by outlet capacities.
- ❑ 34 hydrological sequences were generated based on the 1984-2017 flow record using the index-sequential method.
- ❑ Six initial filling scenarios are examined.
- ❑ It is assumed that the GERD would target 1400 MW after the filling is completed.



- ❑ The turbine outlets have enough capacity to provide downstream releases in the long-term.
- ❑ The river diversion outlets are essential during the early filling stages.
- ❑ The river diversion outlets are key to turbine phasing-in.
- ❑ **Caution: low-level outlets have hydraulic constraints**

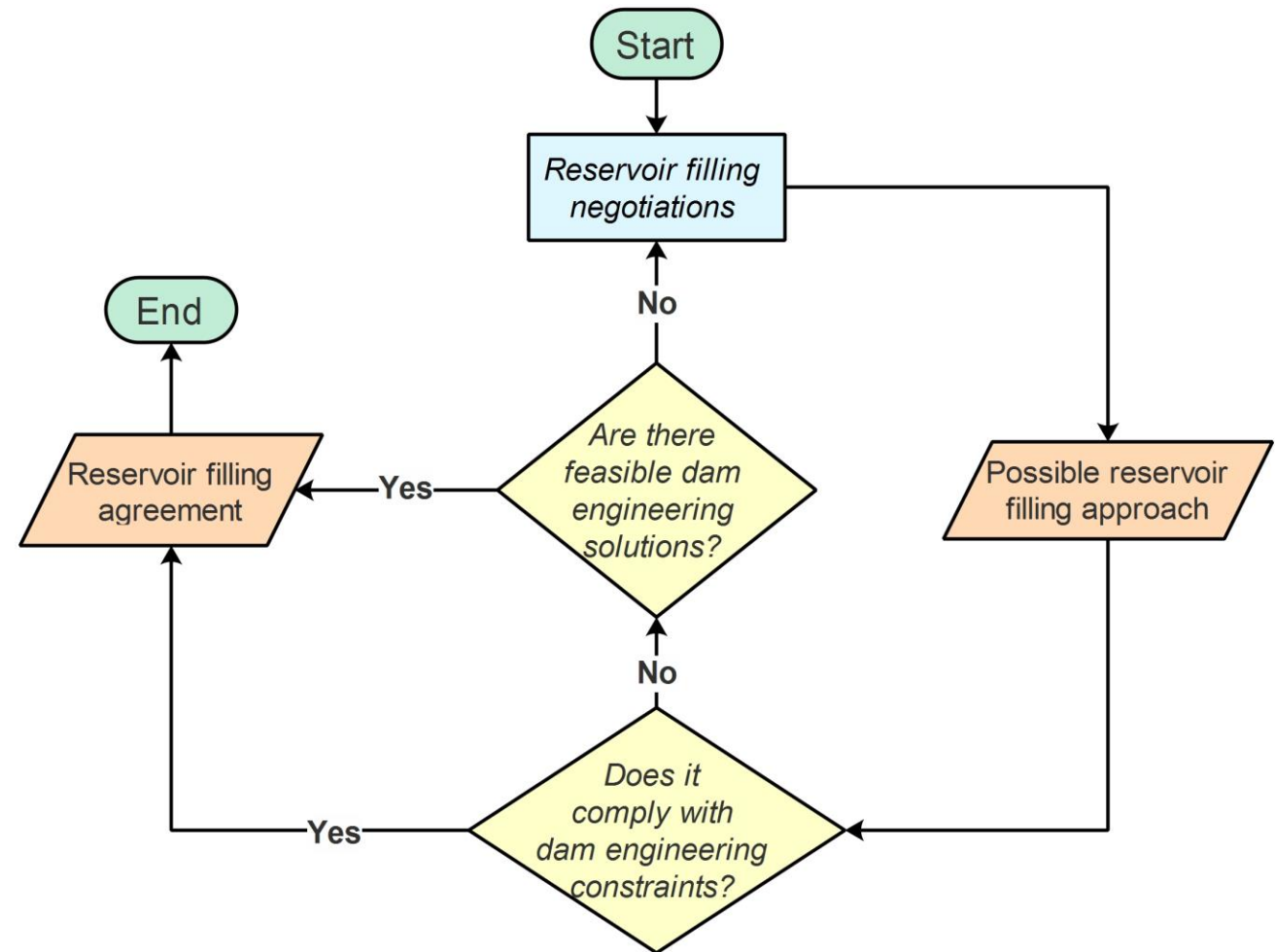


- Low-level outlets cannot make releases with high heads and flow speeds.
- This is to avoid excessive vibration and structural damage.

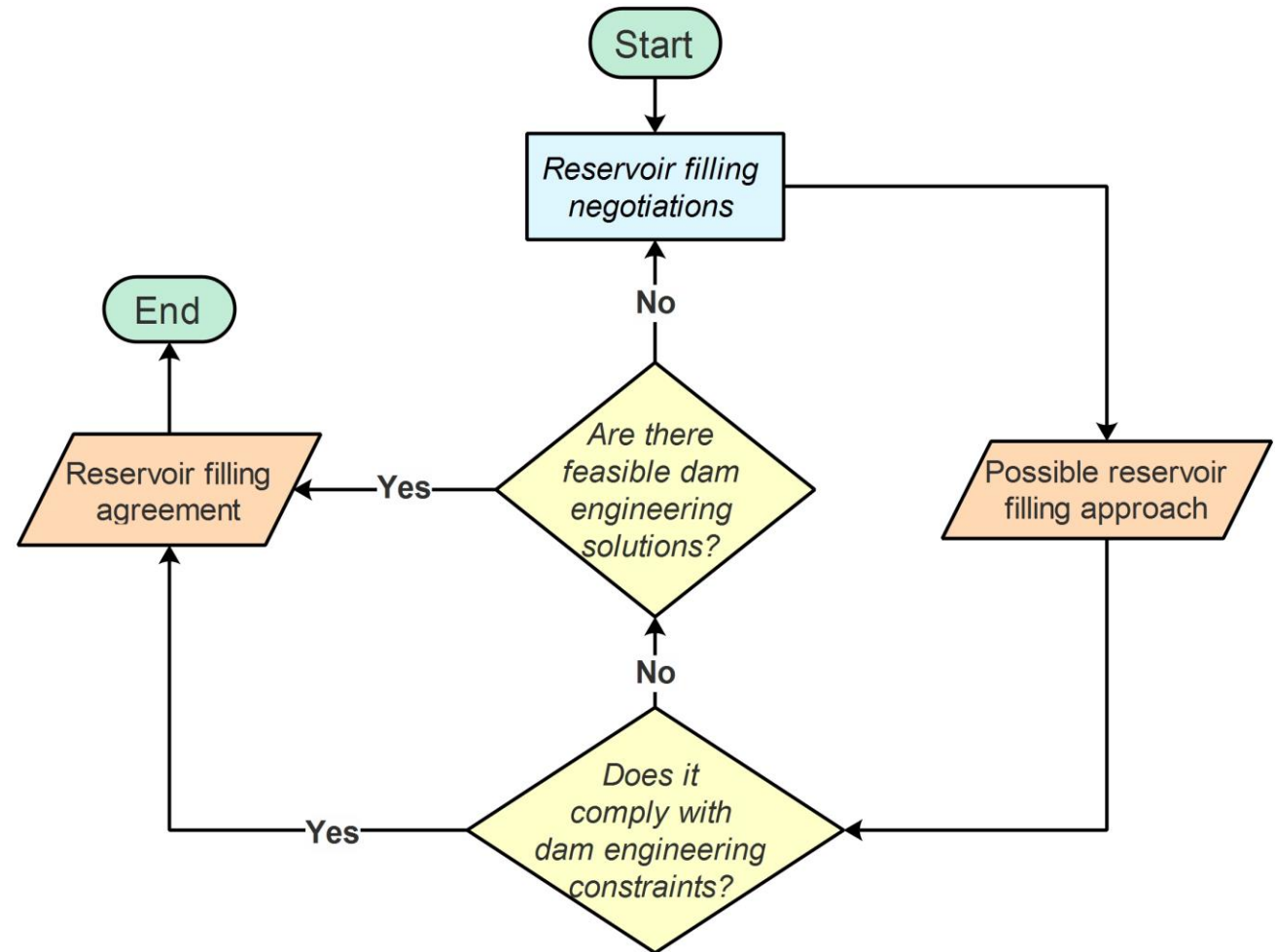


5- Implications for the initial filling

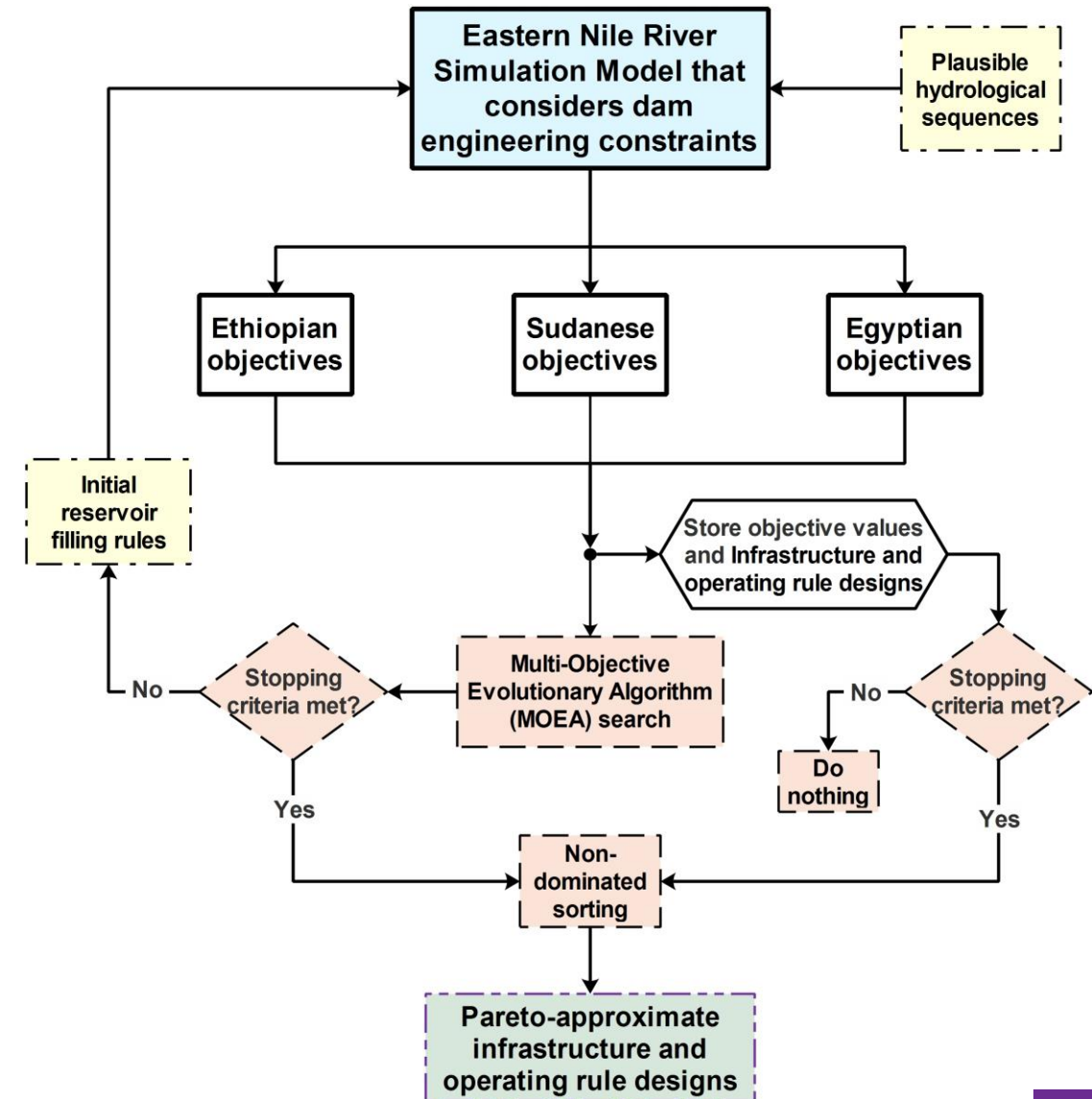
- ❑ The process of negotiation on reservoir filling should consider the dam engineering constraints.
- ❑ The process starts with negotiating a possible filling approach that maximizes the benefits and minimizes the costs to the relevant stakeholders.
- ❑ The resulting filling approach should be tested against dam engineering constraints.
- ❑ Compliance with dam engineering constraints results in a filling agreement



- ❑ In case the negotiated approach violates dam engineering constraints, engineering solutions could be explored for feasibility.
- ❑ This process would help avoiding last-minute changes to any possible agreement.



- ❑ Optimizing the initial filling and long-term operation should consider engineering constraints.
- ❑ A well designed simulation model could be coupled with a multi-objective search algorithm to optimize filling and long-term operation.



Thanks!