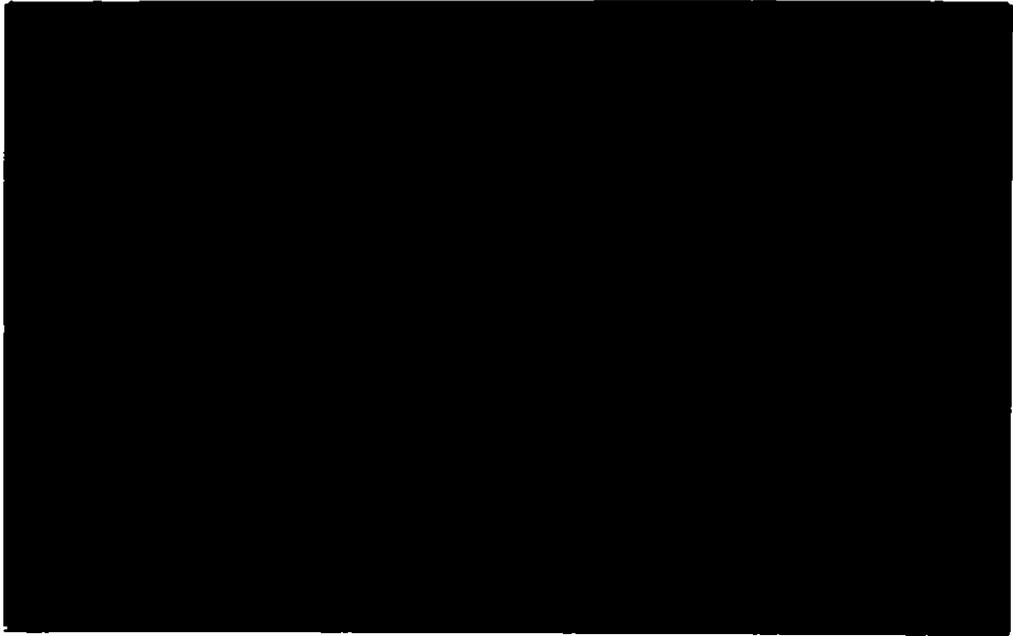




Institute of  
Hydrology

1996/006





## **NILE 2002 CONFERENCE**

**Comprehensive Water Resources Development  
of the Nile Basin: Action Plan**  
*Held in Kampala, Uganda, 26-29 February 1996*

Plus

**The Fourth Meeting of Ministers of Water Affairs  
in the Nile Basin Countries on TECCONILE  
(Technical Cooperation Committee for the Promotion of  
the Development and Environmental Protection of the Nile Basin)**  
*Held in Kampala, Uganda, 23-24 February 1996*

Report by Frank Farquharson

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March 1996



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# **NILE 2002 CONFERENCE**

## **Comprehensive Water Resources Development of the Nile Basin: Action Plan**

**Held in Kampala, Uganda, 26-28 February 1996**

### **Introduction**

The conference is the fourth in a series of ten, which will end in 2002. The aim of the conference is to provide an annual forum for discussions on all issues relating to the Nile River basin, but particularly on the matter of how the limited water resources of the basin can be shared equitably by the ten riparian countries: Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire. This topic is the most controversial one, and there were a number of papers addressing this subject with much of the public, and private discussion being directed towards this issue. The major problem is the 1959 Nile Waters Agreement between Egypt and Sudan, where these two countries essentially allocated themselves all of the flow in the Nile measured at the High Aswan dam on their common border. Thus Egypt gets 55 milliard m<sup>3</sup> (a milliard is the same as an American billion, i.e. 10<sup>9</sup>) of the normal annual flow of about 84 milliard m<sup>3</sup>, and Sudan gets the remainder. There was no provision for upstream riparian states within the agreement. Now that the populations in these upstream countries are increasing, and that they are beginning to develop greater agricultural and industrial demands for water, this historical agreement is a major stumbling block to their ability to develop the water resources within their countries. The World Bank for example, can only lend to any country within an international river basin, such as the Nile, where there is no "appreciable harm" to the interests of other countries sharing the basin. In practice Egypt and Sudan claim that any major water resources development upstream will affect their existing investments, and hence have always vetoed other country's development proposals.

The papers given by the majority of speakers, and subsequent questions from the floor, all tended to address the issue of "equitable water sharing", which was the underpinning theme of the conference. Thus whilst the conference theme is the "Comprehensive Water Resources Development of the Nile Basin", this might be re-phrased as "How do we (the riparian states) establish a legal and political framework by which some form of negotiated water sharing mechanism can be established", with a sub-theme being "And how will external support agencies and donors help us achieve this?".

The conference programme is attached in Appendix I, although some of the listed papers were not in fact presented, and one or two papers were moved to other sessions. There were 35 presented papers over the three days of the conference and nine poster papers. I have a full set of the papers, and the organisers promised to send a full, published set for ODA including reports on the verbal discussions "within a few months". However, this may be fanciful, as the papers from the 1995 conference in Arusha have still not been published !

There were 210 delegates attending the conference from 19 countries, with all of the riparian Nile countries apart from Eritrea being represented. A full list of those attending the conference is attached in Appendix II. The conference was supported by a number of external agencies, of whom CIDA were the prime-movers and co-organisers. Other support came from: DANIDA, ODA, DGIS, SIDA, FAO, WMO, UNDP, World Bank and GEF - plus: IWRA, ICID, WWC (World Water Council). In addition, TECCONILE provided technical support, (and some financial support ?).

The Conference followed a two day meeting of the Ministers of the riparian countries and a TECCONILE Technical Committee meeting, part of which representatives of donors were allowed to attend, and I joined in as an ODA 'observer'. A separate brief report on this preceding meeting is attached as Appendix III.

## **Summary of Nile 2002 Conference**

This very brief summary will attempt to describe two and a half days of papers, discussions and plenary sessions. It must of necessity be somewhat cursory. After this summary, I have tried to present my personal views distilled from attending the Ministers' Meetings and the subsequent Conference, and also from various informal discussions with delegates during coffee and lunch breaks. This series of conclusions and recommendations is based on my findings, and is intended to describe what I felt were they key issues arising.

### **Session 1 - Opening**

This was just a series of welcoming remarks, and very little of importance emerged apart from the following points which various speakers made:

- i. There was a need for transparency and frankness between the riparian countries when discussing the issue of sharing the Nile waters equitably.
- ii. There is a need to broaden the participation in future, and to get greater involvement by NGOs etc in order to get a balanced agenda and programme.
- iii. There is a need to encourage greater involvement by women in the future.
- iv. There is a need to encourage greater involvement by younger participants.
- v. The conference must be brave enough to tackle controversial topics.
- vi. The conference must continue to work towards encouraging free exchange of technology and knowledge between countries.

### **Session 2 - Review of the Nile 2002 Series**

Nothing of real importance emerged from this session.

### **Sessions 3 - Socio-economic considerations and 4 - Institutional and legal instruments**

- vii. There is a need to introduce water pricing.
- viii. There is a very unequal distribution of water availability throughout the basin, and there may be merit in those countries benefiting from the water paying some sort of levy to

providing countries.

- ix. Any pricing structure should be "fair and equitable".
- x. There was considerable discussion as to what was meant by "fair and equitable". Some people suggested that there needed to be debate to establish a suitable definition.
- xi. There was considerable discussion on the legal validity of agreements which were signed by former colonial powers (yet the existing, contentious 1959 agreement was signed by Egypt and Sudan after their independence).
- xii. The applicability of the World Bank principle of "no appreciable harm" associated with upstream developments was discussed.
- xiii. The benefits of having a neutral third party to arbitrate on disagreements was recognised, and the WB suggested as a suitable "honest broker" (however, in informal discussions some delegates were unhappy with this suggestion as the WB has too many regional vice-presidents involved).
- xiv. All disputes must be settled by mutual agreement (even though the difficulties of achieving this were recognised).
- xv. There was a growing awareness that environmental issues were important - it was no longer just a case of deciding how to share out the water resource.

#### Session 4 - Nile Basin Country Papers

- xvi. Seven country papers were presented (there were none from Eritrea, Kenya or Rwanda).

#### Sessions 6 and 7 - Water resources management strategies and NBAP

- xvii. There is a need to manage both water quantity and also water quality(WQ).
- xviii. It is vitally important that adequate monitoring networks be maintained.
- xix. There need to be linkages between those managing the resource and those formulating policies.
- xx. There must be very good assessments of the available hydrological and WQ data.
- xxi. The Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project is a good example of what can be achieved through collaboration.

#### Session 8 - Environmental issues

- xxii. The issue of equitable use was raised again and the impact of environmental degradation by upstream states was recognised.
- xxiii. It was important that an integrated water resource development and management plan be established.
- xxiv. There is a growing need to monitor WQ and environmental parameters throughout the basin.
- xxv. Water hyacinth was a growing problem, and regional collaboration was called for.
- xxvi. The issue of the Jonglei Canal was raised.

#### Session 9 - Follow up

- xxvii. A theme was sought for the next conference. The most likely was to retain the main

conference theme: "Comprehensive Water Resources Development of the Nile Basin" and add a sub-title such as: "Cooperative Framework". However, there was considerable discussion on this point, and I am not sure that a true consensus was reached.

- xxviii. A series of sub-programme themes suggested by Dr Abu-Zeid were more or less adopted for session themes (however, there were about 15 topics suggested in his paper).
- xxix. Suggested venues for the next two conferences were: Ethiopia (Addis Ababa) in 1997, and Kenya (Nairobi) in 1998. However, neither country was actually able (or willing ?) To confirm that they would / could host the next conference.
- xxx. Finally all donors were asked to make a closing statement as to their interest / commitment to future Nile 2002 conferences. I was asked to speak on behalf of ODA and said that whilst I could not commit ODA to anything, I was sure that some sort of support would be forthcoming in future years in view of Britain's long involvement with many of the countries of the Nile basin.
- xxxi. The CIDA representative, Aly Shady, then urged all donors to support the remaining Nile 2002 Conferences (this point was repeated to me later during the final conference dinner by John Sinclair, the regional representative for CIDA , based in Cairo).

## **Conclusions and recommendations**

These comments and recommendations are my personal views of the key issues that came out of the Meeting of Ministers and TECCONILE T.C. meeting, and also the Nile 2002 Conference. The views are based upon analysis of both the formal presentation and upon numerous informal discussions with various local and international delegates.

- i. There is a very real need for coordinated action by donors over provision of support to the ten riparian countries of the Nile basin. At present many donors and international funding agencies are interested and involved, and there is some evidence of overlap, and indeed almost outright 'competition' in some cases. I was approached on separate occasions by two CIDA representatives, by the World Bank (WB), UNEP/GEF, WMO and FAO urging some degree of involvement by ODA in the Nile basin "because of Britain's historical/colonial interest/involvement in the region".
- ii. The WB is offering itself as an "honest broker" to help all countries negotiate a water sharing agreement, and it has also offered financial help (although of course through loans, not grants) - see attached letter, Appendix V. However, the WB will inevitably have difficulties in this respect. Before it can agree a loan with either an individual country, or with the umbrella organisation, TECCONILE, it must get agreement from all other riparians that "no appreciable harm" will result from any water resources development. In the past Egypt, and (to a lesser extent) Sudan, have always vetoed plans by upstream states. In addition, the Nile basin falls within the sphere of influence of two separate WB Vice Presidents - the one for Africa, and the one for Arab and Middle East States (Egypt). This can lead to delays and confusion.
- iii. CIDA asked me to urge ODA to play a more active role in funding TECCONILE and future NILE 2002 Conferences - even if only at a slightly more generous level than this year's £5,000. They also asked for an earlier commitment of funds to next year's conference.

- iv. I hope that the TECCONILE idea can work by focussing the efforts of the various countries towards solution of specific technical issues. However, there is a danger that TECCONILE will become just another "talking shop", or that it will be used by Egypt to keep an eye on proposed development by upstream countries, and then to block such plans.
- v. The Nile Basin Action Plan (NBAP) produced by TECCONILE in 1995 (copy provided for ODA) lists 22 preferred projects which are seeking funding. Only Project D3 - Nile Basin Co-operative Framework - has been agreed to by Ethiopia. The proposed funding for this is US\$ 2.5 mill (over three years ?).
- vi. The GEF representative tabled a draft proposal for a project which would initiate Project D3, but would not I think actually implement it. This draft is attached as Appendix VI, and is a modification of the rather basic ToR for D3 given in the NBAP.
- vii. FAO is funding a major project (approx US\$ 2.5 mill over five years, funded by JICA) called *Information systems for water resources monitoring and planning in the Nile region*. This project was originally intended to cover just Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania, but I understand that the intention is that other countries such as Ethiopia will also be involved. This project may well provide a good opportunity for ODA to extend previous involvement in the region by building upon earlier investments. Thus the studies of the Water Balance of Lake Victoria are of considerable interest, as are provision of computer hardware, HYDATA software, and training to several Nile basin countries. Similarly, work by the TAMSAT group at Reading University on use of cold-cloud duration (CCD) data to estimate rainfall is of direct relevance to the FAO project. The FAO project leader, Mr S. Brachieri-Colombi, was certainly very interested in having some ODA co-funding for his project, particularly through collaboration on hydrological data basing (incorporating existing HYDATA data into their study), GIS activities, CCD extension, and integrated river basin management studies. I am send him brief details of countries where HYDATA is already used, details of our Lake Victoria Water Balance studies, and also of the ongoing TDR Projects on Global Water Scarcity and the development of an Integrated Water Resource Simulation Model. It might be possible for ODA to build upon these earlier studies through some degree of support to this new FAO project, hence enhancing the value of previous support to the countries and the region.
- viii. There will be meeting in Dar-es-Salam during the week starting on 11th March where the possibility of extending the FRIEND project up into either the IGADD countries, or possibly to the whole Nile basin. This could again be an opportunity for ODA to extend its interests in southern Africa up into eastern Africa, and as far as Egypt if desired. There is no doubt that an initiative such as FRIEND could help the riparian countries to collaborate in a very real way in data collection, validation, and analysis. Although not directly part of the NBAP, it fits within their Projects B3, B4, and B6, and arguably Projects B1, B7, C1, D1 and certainly D3.



## **APPENDIX - I**

**Nile 2002 Conference - Programme**



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Legal and Policy Consideration for regional cooperation on Lake Victoria and Nile River	
Socio - economic developments models for the Nile Basin	
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Burundi, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire	
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# CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

## SUNDAY, 25 FEBRUARY, 1996

- 8:00-22:00 Arrivals in Kampala
- 14:00-18:00 Registration of participants at Nile Hotel International (NHI)
- 18:00-20:00 Light reception at Nile Hotel International

## MONDAY, 26 FEBRUARY

- 8:00-9:00 Registration of participants (cont.) at International Conference Centre

9:00-10:00

### SESSION 1:

#### OPENING

**Chairperson:** Hon. Minister of Natural Resources (Uganda)

**Reporters:** Mr. E.M. Dribidu/Aly Shady

- o Welcome remarks by Chairman, National Organizing Committee (NOC)
- o Address by CIDA representative
- o Hon. Minister of Natural Resources invites the Guest of Honour
- o Opening address by the Guest of Honour

10:00-10:30

Tea/Coffee Break



- 17:30-18:00 Discussion
- 18:00-18:30 Tea/Coffee Break
- 18:30-18:45 Integrated approach to water resource development, by Eng. Nasser Ezzat and Mr. N.A. Mohammadein (Egypt)
- 18:45-19:00 The climate of the Blue Nile catchment over Ethiopia, Mr. Lemma Gonfa (Ethiopia)
- 19:00-19:15 HYDROMET data Mr. Y. Hayder Bakhiet (Sudan/Tecconile)
- 19:15-19:30 The need for groundwater monitoring within the Nile basin of Uganda, Mr. Tindimugaya (Uganda) and Mr. R. Taylor (Canada)
- 19:30-19:45 Sustainability of water resources monitoring and assessment as a basis for comprehensive water resources development in the Nile basin, Dr. Harry Hill, Brad Fairley (PFRA) and Jim Yarotski (PFRA)
- 19:45-20:00 The role of local hydrological studies in the water resources management of the Nile basin, Dr. J.V. Sutcliffe
- 20:00-21:00 Panel Discussion (Regional cooperation in the Nile Basin)
- Panelist:
- Eng. N.M. Ezzat (Egypt-Chairman)
- Prof. Sempembwa (Uganda)
- Prof. C.O. Okidi (Kenya)
- Mr. J. Mtambirweki (Uganda)
- Mr. El-Ashry (GEF)
- Dr. Chitale (ICID)

**WEDNESDAY, 28 FEBRUARY 1996**

8:00-10:30

**SESSION 8:**

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE NILE BASIN**

Chairperson: Kenya

Reporter: Mr. S.E. Hatanga (NOC)

Keynote address by Dr. Alfred M. Duda (GEF) and UNEP

Clarification

Planning for sustainable use and conservation of the biodiversity of the Zaire Lakes of the Nile basin, Dr. E. Trinto Mugangu (Zaire)

Lake Kyoga the Nile Green Lake that is dying unnoticed! Mr. H.K. Ntale (Uganda)

Environmental issues related to the Nile water quality, Dr. M. El Mottassem (Egypt), El Sheribini (Egypt) and Ezo M.(Egypt).

Environmental impacts of the conservation projects, H.E. Abd El Ghany (Egypt)

Conservation and management of the Lake Victoria Ecosystem: an illusion?, Dr. R.C.M. Crul

Discussions

10:30-11:00

Tea/Coffee Break

11:00-13:00

**SESSION 9:**

**FOLLOW UP**

**Chairperson:** Zaire

**Reporter:** E.M. Dribidu (NOC)/Aly Shady (CIDA)

Discussion

Themes and topics for future Nile 2002 conferences

Proposed venues for future Nile 2002 conferences beyond 1998

Role of NGO's regional and international organizations

Outstanding issues

13:00-14:00

Lunch Speaker (Environmental considerations)

14:00-15:30

Report preparation

15:30-16:00

**SESSION 10:**

**ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE IV NILE 2002 CONFERENCE**

**Chairperson:** Uganda

**Reporter:** E.M. Dribidu (NOC)/Aly Shady (CIDA)

16:00-16:30

Tea/Coffee Break

16:30-17:30

**SESSION 11:**

**CLOSING**

19:00-22:00

Fairwell Dinner at Kampala Sheraton Hotel

**THURSDAY, 29 FEBRUARY, 1996**

**STUDY TOUR**

## POSTER PAPERS

The following poster papers will be presented in parallel sessions with the plenary

1. The application of the multiple input simple linear model and the multiple input linear perturbation model to flow forecasting on the River Nile, Elmahi A.H. and O'Connor K.M
2. Data requirements and analysis options for low flow, Okonga J.R
3. Maximising water use efficiency through reuse of agricultural drainage water, Sawat Abdel-Dayem
4. Reliability of rainfall for crop production in the Sudan, Dafalla Mohammed Yousif
5. Regional climate of the Upper Nile basin and its impact on available water resources, Dr. C.P.K. Basalirwa
6. Groundwater water resources of Sudan Development Potential, M.E. Ibrahim and M.K. Salih
7. Stochastic Models for Simulation of Annual Flows of the Intermittent Streams of the Sudan, Ibrahim Salih Adam
8. Maximising water use efficiency through reuse of agricultural drainage water, Safwat Abdel Dayem

## INFORMATION PAPER

1. The correlation between the River Nile monitoring and development, Prof. Dr. M. El-Motassem
2. Some aspects of legal-Institutional Regime for Co-management of the Nile Water Resources, Ongodia A. Ekomolot



## **APPENDIX - II**

### **List of Delegates to Nile 2002 Conference**



IV NILE 2002 CONFERENCE  
PARTICIPANTS LIST

Last Name	First Name	Country	Organization	Participation Level	Registration Number	Hotel	Room Number
1 Kasaya Baya	Avite	Burundi	Ministry of Land Management & Environ.	Participant			
2 Ndirimana	Longin	Burundi	IGEBU	Plenary Paper	NOC/009	Nile Int.	
3 Ruzima	Salvator	Burundi	Ministry of Land Management & Environ.	Participant	NOC/107	Nile Int.	
4 Doucette	Mark E	Canada	SPIDER International	Participant	NOC/024	Sheraton	
5 Fayad	Grace R.	Canada	Hydrosuit Inc.	Participant		Nile Int.	
6 Gillis	Gregory F.	Canada	SPIDER International	Participant	NOC/025	Sheraton	
7 Hill	Harry M	Canada	Consultant	Participant	NOC/069	Nile Int.	
8 Houliston	Peter R	Canada	CIDA	Plenary Paper	NOC/147	Nile Int.	
9 Karam	Georges E.	Canada	Hydrosuit Inc.	Participant	NOC/071	Nile Int.	
10 Khoury	Habib	Canada	Hydrosuit Inc.	Participant	NOC/085	Nile Int.	
11 Lum	Ken	Canada	World Water Council/IUCN	Participant	NOC/028	Equatoria	
12 Shady	Aly M	Canada	CIDA	Plenary Session	NOC/	Nile Int.	
13 Sinclair	John L	Canada	CIDA	Participant	NOC/070	Nile Int.	
14 Toope	Stephen	Canada	McGill University / Faculty of Law	Participant			
15 Bregbaek	Mogens	Denmark	DANIDA	Participant		Sheraton	
16 Jonch-Clausen	Torkil	Denmark	VKI Water Quality Institute	Participant		Sheraton	
17 Krogsund	Widar W. K.	Denmark	Flavone	Participant	NOC/064	Nile Int.	
18 Lillelund	Hans	Denmark	Royal Danish Embassy/Kampala	Participant	DANIDA		
19 Plaschke	Kim K. P.	Denmark	Flavone	Participant	NOC/063	Nile Int.	
20 Abdel-Dayem	Sawat M.	Egypt	Drainage Research Institute	Poster Paper		Nile Int.	
21 Abdel-Ghany	Hesham	Egypt	PJTC	Keynote Paper	NOC/094	Nile Int.	
22 Abdel-Rahman	Salah	Egypt	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Participant	NOC/041		
23 Abo El hoda	Abdel Badei	Egypt	PJTC	Keynote Speaker	NOC/102	Nile Int.	
24 Abu-Zeid	Khaled M	Egypt	CEDARE	Participant	NOC/083	Nile Int.	
25 Abu-Zeid	Mahmoud	Egypt	NWRC	Keynote Speaker	NOC/	Nile Int.	
26 Ali	Hesham M.	Egypt	MPWWR	Participant	NOC/082	Nile Int.	
27 Amer	Salah El-Din	Egypt	Cairo University	Plenary Paper	NOC/034		
28 Ames	Mohamed Hussam	Egypt	National Water Research Centre	Participant	NOC/031	Nile Int.	
29 El Qoib	Eimotases M.	Egypt	NWRC -MPWWR	Plenary Paper	NOC/010	Nile Int.	
30 El-Gamal	Fathy	Egypt	TECCONILE	Plenary Paper	NOC/052	Nile Int.	
31 Elwan	Mohamad Y. Hamdi	Egypt	Nile Water Sector	Keynote Paper	NOC/093	Fairway	
32 Ezzal	Nasser	Egypt	MPWWR	Plenary Paper	NOC/001	Nile Int.	
33 Fahmi	Nile Int	Egypt	Ministry of Public Works & Water Res.	Participant		Nile Int.	
34 Hassan	Mohamad F.	Egypt	MPWWR	Participant	NOC/053	Nile Int.	
35 Ibrahim AbdelMunla	Sayed	Egypt	Ministry of Public Works & Water Res.	Participant	NOC/057		
36 Khafaga	Adel Anwer	Egypt	Nile Water Sector	Participant	NOC/103	Nile Int.	
37 Kobasy	Galal Abd El All	Egypt	Ministry of Public Works & Water Res.	Participant	NOC/098		
38 Mohamadon	Mohamed	Egypt	Ministry of Public Works & Water Res.	Participant	NOC/101	Nile Int.	
39 Shaleby	Abdel-Rahman M.	Egypt	MPWWR	Keynote Speaker	NOC/118	Nile Int.	

40	Asali	Ethiopia	Ministry of Water Resources	Nile Int.	NOC/013
41	Mehari	Ethiopia	Ministry of the Water Resources	Fairway	NOC/081
42	Tamat	Ethiopia	Ministry of Water Resources	Nile Int.	NOC/012
43	Tefera	Ethiopia	Ministry of Water Resources	Fairway	NOC/088
44	Dubois	France	B.R.L. Company	Nile Int.	NOC/
45	Chitale	India	ICID Central Office	Nile Int.	NOC/026
46	Avery	Kenya	Gibb Eastern Africa	Speke	
47	Drammeh	Kenya	UNEP	Nile Int.	
48	Jensinius	Kenya	Flavone		
49	Kangela	Kenya	Ministry of Land Reclamation & Water Dev.	Nile Int.	
50	Machooka	Kenya	Lake Basin Development Authority	Grand IH	
51	Matigaro	Kenya	Ministry of Land Reclamation & Water Dev.	Grand IH	
52	Migwi	Kenya	Ministry of Land Reclamation & Water Dev.	Nile Int.	
53	Nyaga	Kenya	Ministry of Land Reclamation & Water Dev.	Nile Int.	
54	Waithu	Kenya	Ministry of Land Reclamation & Water Dev.	Fairway	
55	Winberg	Kenya	SIDA Embassy of Sweden	Nile Int.	
56	Shairzaila	Malaysia	ICID	Nile Int.	
57	Amri	Rwanda	Ministry of Transport and Communications	Nile Int.	FAO
58	Musoni	Rwanda	Ministry of Transport & Communication	Nile Int.	NOC/074
59	Mutebwa	Rwanda	Ministre de l'Agriculture	Nile Int.	
60	Nsanzumuganwa	Rwanda	Ministere des Travaux Publics et Energie	Nile Int.	NOC/054
61	Nzirakwanaho	Rwanda	Ministere de l'Agriculture	Nile Int.	NOC/008
62	Zabanyinshi	Rwanda	Service Meteo Rwanda	Nile Int.	NOC/077
63	Zimmermann	South Africa	Plant Protection Research Institute	Grand IH	
64	Abdalla	Sudan	Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources	Fairway	
65	Adam	Sudan	Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources	Nile Int.	NOC/092
66	Adam	Sudan	Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources	Nile Int.	NOC/004
67	Eimahi	Sudan	Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources	Fairway	NOC/023
68	Hamad	Sudan	Ministry of Land Reclamation & Water Dev.	Nile Int.	NOC/091
69	Hamad	Sudan	Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources	Fairway	NOC/89
70	Mohamad	Sudan	Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources	Fairway	NOC/002
71	Yousif	Sudan	Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources	Nile Int.	NOC/068
72	Pleyns	Switzerland	WMO	Nile Int.	NOC/027
73	Kazinja	Tanzania	Ministry of Water	Nile Int.	NOC/150
74	Kobalyenda	Tanzania	Ministry of Water	Nile Int.	NOC/112
75	Mambali	Tanzania	Hydro Works Technic Company Ltd.	Nile Int.	NOC/111
76	Mihayo	Tanzania	Ministry of Water	Fairway	NOC/073
77	Mutaya	Tanzania	Ministry of Water	Nile Int.	NOC/003
78	Mutayoba	Tanzania	Ministry of Water	Nile Int.	NOC/109
79	Mwamba	Tanzania	Ministry of Water	Fairway	NOC/075
80	Njau	Tanzania	Ministry of Water	Nile Int.	NOC/146
81	Njau	Tanzania	Ministry of Water	Nile Int.	NOC/113
82	Rutashobya	Tanzania	Ministry of Water	Nile Int.	NOC/110
83	Lodder	The Netherlands	DHV Consultants	Sheraton	NOC/105
84	Verwey	The Netherlands	IHE	Nile Int.	NOC/114
85	Andjelic	Uganda	FAO/UN		
86	Apuuli	Uganda	Dept. of Meteorology		
87	Arabahona	Uganda	DWD		
88	Bakheit	Uganda	TECCONILE		NOC/018
	Menbere Mariam	Ethiopia	Ministry of Water Resources	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Imeru	Ethiopia	Ministry of Water Resources	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Wubeshet D	Ethiopia	Ministry of Water Resources	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Jean-Pierre	France	B.R.L. Company	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Madhav	India	ICID Central Office	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Shawn	Kenya	Gibb Eastern Africa	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Halifa Omar	Kenya	UNEP	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Niller J	Kenya	Flavone	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Boniface B. C.	Kenya	Ministry of Land Reclamation & Water Dev.	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Stephen M.	Kenya	Lake Basin Development Authority	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Wilfred O	Kenya	Ministry of Land Reclamation & Water Dev.	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Moses K	Kenya	Ministry of Land Reclamation & Water Dev.	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Njeru E	Kenya	Ministry of Land Reclamation & Water Dev.	Plenary Paper Participant	
	James K	Kenya	Ministry of Land Reclamation & Water Dev.	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Rolf	Kenya	SIDA Embassy of Sweden	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Abdulla	Malaysia	ICID	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Denis	Rwanda	Ministry of Transport and Communications	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Didace	Rwanda	Ministry of Transport & Communication	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Alfred Bill	Rwanda	Ministre de l'Agriculture	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Emmanuel	Rwanda	Ministere des Travaux Publics et Energie	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Anastase	Rwanda	Ministere de l'Agriculture	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Alfred	Rwanda	Service Meteo Rwanda	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Helmuith Gunther	South Africa	Plant Protection Research Institute	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Mohamad B. El Dien	Sudan	Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Ahmad	Sudan	Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Ibrahim S.	Sudan	Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Abdalla H.A	Sudan	Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources	Plenary Paper Participant	
	El Rayah M.	Sudan	Ministry of Land Reclamation & Water Dev.	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Osman E.	Sudan	Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Kamal	Sudan	Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Dafalla Mohamed	Sudan	Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Serge A.	Switzerland	WMO	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Victoria Augustin	Tanzania	Ministry of Water	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Jeremias M.	Tanzania	Ministry of Water	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Simon S.	Tanzania	Hydro Works Technic Company Ltd.	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Julius M.	Tanzania	Ministry of Water	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Meraji, O.Y.	Tanzania	Ministry of Water	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Washington N.	Tanzania	Ministry of Water	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Bonaventure E.	Tanzania	Ministry of Water	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Baltazar E.N.	Tanzania	Ministry of Water	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Frederick	Tanzania	Ministry of Water	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Datus G	Tanzania	Ministry of Water	Plenary Paper Participant	
	JAHC	The Netherlands	DHV Consultants	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Adrianns	The Netherlands	IHE	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Mihailo M.	Uganda	FAO/UN	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Bwango	Uganda	Dept. of Meteorology	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Ian	Uganda	DWD	Plenary Paper Participant	
	Haydar Y	Uganda	TECCONILE	Plenary Paper Participant	

89	Bakawa	Samuel	Uganda	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Participant		
90	Banainwita	Sain	Uganda	DWD	Participant		
91	Basalinwa	Charles P K	Uganda	Dept of Geography Makerere University	Poster P	NOC/016	
92	Bomukama	Sofie L M	Uganda	Directorate of Water Development	Participant	NOC/006	Nile Int.
93	Bugenyi	Frederick W B	Uganda	Fisheries Research Institute	Participant	NOC/431	
94	Charles	Mugoya C.F	Uganda	National Council for Science & Technology	Poster Paper		
95	Douthwaite	Robert J	Uganda	Dept. of Environmental Protection	Participant		
96	Emaru	Mackay	Uganda	Ministry of Natural Resources	Participant	NOC/015	
97	Gisagara	Alex	Uganda	National Water & Sewerage Corp	Participant		
98	Halanga	S E	Uganda	Ministry of Natural Resources	Participant	NOC/100	Nile Int.
99	Idraja	Lilliau	Uganda	DWD/ Water Resources Management	Participant		
100	Jacobi	Suen	Uganda	DWD	Participant		
101	Kabeteiraine	Pantale K	Uganda	DWD	Participant		
102	Kabita	Sam S	Uganda	Ministry of Agriculture	Participant		
103	Kagimu	Gava Moses	Uganda	DWD	Participant		
104	Kajumba	Juliet B	Uganda	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Participant	NOC/045	
105	Kalamba	Julius Singoma	Uganda	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Participant	NOC/104	
106	Kalule-Sewali	John B	Uganda	Ministry of Agriculture	Participant	NOC/081	
107	Karekaho	Alexandra	Uganda	UNDP	Participant		
108	Karuhanga	Kenneth	Uganda	Makerere University, IENR	Participant		
109	Kasita	John Chris	Uganda	DWD	Participant		
110	Kasimbazi	Emmanuel	Uganda	Makerere University, Institute of Environ.	Plenary Paper		
111	Katamba	Namakula J	Uganda	Bukedde / New Vision	Participant		
112	Katureebe	Tayebwa	Uganda	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Participant		
113	Kawsiime	Enid	Uganda	DWD	Participant		
114	Kibuuka-Kyobe	Daniel Edwin M.	Uganda	NWSC	Participant	NOC/050	
115	Kisembo	Lydia	Uganda	DWD	Participant		
116	Kisembo	Eunice S	Uganda	Makerere University, Faculty of Law	Participant		
117	Kyosingira	Wilson F.	Uganda	Directorate of Water Development	Participant	NOC/068	Nile Int.
118	Luziraa	Anne F.	Uganda	Ministry of Natural Resources	Participant		
119	Lwanga	Margaret	Uganda	Dept. of Environment -Wetlands Program	Poster P	NOC/072	
120	Lwanga	E. N	Uganda	DWD/ Water Action Plan	Participant	NOC/118	
121	Madaya	Patrick W.	Uganda	Makerere University	Participant	NOC/038	
122	Magazi	Stephen A K	Uganda	Dept. of Meteorology	Participant	NOC/007	Nile Int.
123	Magazi- Akiki	James B.	Uganda	Dept. of Meteorology	Participant		
124	Majugn	Abushen W	Uganda	Dept. of Meteorology	Participant		
125	Makooma	Dandi B	Uganda	Carl Bro Ltd.	Participant		
126	Masongole	Jetty	Uganda	TECCONILE	Participant	NOC/078	Fairway
127	Matwire	Geoffrey B.	Uganda	Ministry of International Affairs	Participant		
128	Matwire	Geoffrey B.	Uganda	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Participant		
129	Mohamed El Amin	Mahgoub	Uganda	TECCONILE	Participant	NOC/005	Nile Int.
130	Mubiru	Paul	Uganda	Uganda Institute of Professional Engineers	Participant		
131	Mugambe	Ronald	Uganda	DWD	Participant		
132	Mugidde	Rose	Uganda	NARO	Participant		
133	Mugoya	Alex	Uganda	U.E.B	Participant		
134	Mukasa	Peter Shally	Uganda	Water Hyachth Management Assoc.	Participant	NOC/048	
135	Mukeswe Were	Andrew	Uganda	Ministry of Natural Resources	Participant		
136	Muramuzi	Charles	Uganda	Makerere University, Geography Dept.	Participant	NOC/005	
137	Mwaka	Victoria Miriam	Uganda	Makerere University, Geography Dept.	Participant		

138	Myryia	Uganda	U.E. B.	Participant	NOC/030	
139	Nagulu	Uganda	National Water & Sewerage Corporation	Participant	NOC/202	
140	Nalubega	Uganda	Makerere University	Participant		
141	Nattabi	Uganda	Carl Bro Uganda Ltd.	Participant		
142	Ndyabahika	Uganda	Makerere University, Geography Dept.	Participant	NOC/014	
143	Ngabitano-Sempira	Uganda	RUWASA	Participant		
144	Nkalubo	Uganda	Dept. of Meteorology	Participant	NOC/099	
145	Ntale	Uganda	Makerere University, Dept. of Civil Eng.	Plenary Paper	NOC/108	
146	Nlamburweki	Uganda	Makerere University	Plenary Session	NOC/	
147	Nzabanita	Uganda	U.E.B.	Participant	NOC/065	Nile Int.
148	Obitre-Gama	Uganda	Makerere University, Faculty of Law	Participant	NOC/042	
149	Ocen	Uganda	Ministry of Natural Resources	Participant	NOC/049	
150	Odolon	Uganda	IETO-RUWASA	Participant		
151	Odongo	Uganda	Victoria Pumps Ltd.	Participant		
152	Okedi	Uganda	NEMA	Plenary Paper	NOC/	
153	Okonga	Uganda	Directorate of Water Development	Poster P	NOC/084	
154	Okot -Okumu	Uganda	Makerere University, IENR	Participant		
155	Omulen	Uganda	Norplan U Ltd.	Participant	NOC/119	
156	Onek	Uganda	National Water & Sewerage Corporation	Participant		
157	Oneudia	Uganda	Uganda Management Institute	Participant		
158	Orach-Muez	Uganda	Ministry of Agriculture	Keynote Speaker		
159	Rockhold	Uganda	Carl Bro Group	Participant		
160	Rukanyangiria	Uganda	Dept. of Meteorology	Participant		
161	Rwendeire	Uganda	Uganda Polytechnic Kyambogo	Participant		
162	Sepuya Buisi	Uganda	TECCONILE	Participant	NOC/014	Nile Int.
163	Ssekamatte	Uganda	U.E. B.	Participant		
164	Tindimugaya	Uganda	DWD	Participant	NOC/019	
165	Turyahikayo	Uganda	Ministry of Natural Resources	Participant	NOC/040	
166	Twesigomuhangi	Uganda	Makerere University, Geography Dept.	Participant	NOC	
167	Waako	Uganda	DWD	Participant	NOC/021	
168	Wabbi	Uganda	Makerere University, Dept. of Civil Eng.	Participant		
169	Wabunoma	Uganda	Ministry of Justice/NEMA	Keynote Speaker	NOC mem	
170	Wairima	Uganda	TECCONILE	Participant		
171	Wakabi	Uganda	Makerere University/Dept. of Civil Eng.	Participant		
172	Waligo	Uganda	Consulting Engineer	Keynote Speaker		
173	Walimbwa	Uganda	Directorate of Water Development	Participant	DOW	
174	Wana-Etyem	Uganda	National Water & Sewerage Corporation	Participant		
175	Brichien-Colombi	UK	FAO	Plenary Paper	NOC/106	Nile Int.
176	Farquharson	UK	Institute of Hydrology/Weillingford	Participant	NOC/148	Grand IH
177	Sutcliffe	UK	Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners	Plenary Session	NOC/	Spoke Hotel
178	Wickett	UK	SYN AQUA NON	Poster P	NOC/108	
179	Anderson	USA	GEF, Arab States/ UNDP	Participant	NOC/149	Nile Int.
180	Ayer's	USA	Aquatics Unlimited	Participant	NOC/020	Nile Int.
181	Baldwin	USA	United Nations	Participant	NOC/119	Nile Int.
182	Duda	USA	Global Environmental Facility	Keynote Paper	NOC/051	Sheraton
183	Elahi	USA	World Bank	Participant	NOC/030	Nile Int.
184	Le Moigne	USA	World Bank	Plenary Session	NOC/029	Sheraton
185	McNabb	USA	Aquatics Unlimited	Participant	NOC/022	Nile Int.
186	Waterbury	USA	Princeton University	Keynote Speaker	NOC/033	

187	Agaba	Patrick	USA/Uganda	Aquatics Unlimited	Participant	Noc 1021	
188	Mphsi Diambwani	Angele	Zaire	IHP/ Ministry of the Environment	Participant	NOC/078	Fairway
189	Mugangu	Trinto E	Zaire	Ministry of Environment/ ADEDE	Plenary Paper	NOC/055	Nile Int.
190	Ntongo Nantole	Leon	Zaire	Ministry of Environment	Plenary Paper	NOC/011	Grand IH
191	Upumbu Okitawoma	Michel	Zaire	Ministry of Environment	Participant	FAO	Nile Int.



## **APPENDIX - III**

**Report on TECCONILE Technical Committee Meeting  
and Meeting of Ministers, 23 and 24 February 1996**



**Report on TECCONILE Technical Committee Meeting  
and Meeting of Ministers on 23 and 24 February, Kampala, Uganda**

**Introduction**

Donor representatives and observers, such as myself, were able to attend the opening ceremony of the 4th Meeting of the Council of Ministers for TECCONILE on the morning of 23 February. This was primarily a formal meeting, concerned mainly with appointing a chairman for the following year. Minutes of the two day meeting were promised to donors by the end of the conference, but were not actually available. A set of minutes is hopefully being faxed to me.

**Report by current chairman: Dr P.Y.Wandu, Minister of Water Resources Tanzania**

Briefly described what TECCONILE was about. Explained that only six out of ten countries (Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Zaire, Sudan and Egypt) have formally endorsed the TECCONILE objectives, although Kenya, Burundi, Ethiopia and Eritrea have observer status. (It later emerged that Ethiopia at least is considering becoming a full member). The TECCONILE headquarters are in Entebbe, Uganda, will be housed in a set of new and refurbished offices at the site of the old HYDROMET offices, next to the existing offices of the Water Resources Development Department and those of the new Lake Victoria Environmental Management Plan (LVEMP).

A Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Canada (through CIDA) and the TECCONILE countries has been signed by Uganda, who have been mandated to deal with all donors on behalf of the other TECCONILE countries. CIDA were thanked for their continuing support to TECCONILE and to the Nile 2002 Conferences. Appendix IV presents a copy of this MoU and also the TECCONILE 1995 Annual Report and Work Plan and Proposed Budget for 1996.

**Minister of Natural Resources for Uganda, Hon. Henry Kajura**

Introduced the Guest of Honour and gave a brief speech welcoming the Ministers and donors to Uganda.

**Speech by Guest of Honour - Prime Minister of Uganda**

He said that there had now been over 30 years of cooperation on Nile waters issues by riparian countries, and welcomed the TECCONILE agreement as a forum for continued collaboration. He then pointed out how Uganda at least, and he presumed other upstream riparian countries, would need to develop their share of the Nile waters over the coming years. By 2025 he stated that Uganda's population would have risen from about 18 to 48 million people, by which time they would have only about 1000 m<sup>3</sup>/annum/head of water, which was thought to be the minimum necessary to sustain low-technology agriculture. He recognised that many other countries would be in a worse position and emphasised that dialogue between users of Nile waters was vital. He stated that even though some countries were at present not convinced of the need for cooperation, given that the resource was finite and demand growing, there had to be

collaboration between all interested parties. Such dialogues must be based on trust and transparency, hence the need to have common, open databases of reliable, verified data on water availability, demands and water use. This was the role of TECCONILE. Before there could be agreement on water sharing at the political and legal level, there must be an agreed technical level database on which negotiations could be based. He again welcomed the support of CIDA and other donors, but urged that as far as possible indigenous staff should be involved in technical studies so that the countries could develop sustainable institutional capabilities to plan and manage the sharing of the resource.

### **Election of Officers**

The new Chairman was the Minister for Natural Resources of Uganda, the Hon Dr Henry Kajura. Two Reporters were elected: in this case countries, rather than individuals - Sudan and Zaire.

### **Donors meeting (Saturday 24th February)**

This was a very brief meeting which lasted only about 45 minutes. There was concern that representatives of many of the key donors such as the World Bank (WB), FAO, UNEP, and WMO, were not present. The hope was that these agencies would be arriving in Kampala on either Sunday or Monday to attend the conference, and that their views could be sought during the following week. Those donors present were then asked to make a short statement of their interests on matters relating to the Nile. These statements were in general very vague and non-committal, but a brief summary of key points are listed below:

#### *CIDA - (Peter Houlston)*

Were committing \$1.8 mill to TECCONILE, mainly to refurbish and extend the old HYDROMET offices in Entebbe to act as a headquarters for staff of TECCONILE. The speaker from CIDA expressed Canada's pride in getting the Nile countries to talk to one another through the Ministers' Meetings and through formation of TECCONILE.

CIDA are very keen to work with other donors, and believe that a dialogue between donors is necessary. They urged other donors to join them in getting things moving.

#### *DANIDA - (Hans Lillelund)*

First time DANIDA has been present at a TECCONILE meeting, and this is a sign of commitment. Cannot yet make any pledge. They have studied the Nile Basin Action Plan (NBAP) but need more "knowledge - they need to know each other better" before committing funds. They wanted to see what the conference came up with.

#### *ODA - (Frank Farquharson)*

I made a very bland, non-committal statement on behalf of ODA, suggesting that like DANIDA, ODA were "keen to participate and to support TECCONILE", but without saying very much. I expressed the view that since ODA had decided to fund my attendance, this was a sign of commitment.

#### *DGIS - (Unsure of name)*

Very interested in finding out what's happening, and want to see how they can help. No past involvement, and whilst Holland very interested, no commitment at this stage.

(At this point the UNEP representative arrived)

UNEP - GEF (Inger Anderson)

UNEP keen to participate through GEF, and they have drafted an expanded project document for NBAP Project D3, the Regional Cooperation Programme. This draft is attached as Appendix V. To be successful, this project needs support and co-financing from other donors, and GEF urged other donors to participate in the project. As this is the only project from the NBAP upon which all countries agree to participate, perhaps ODA may wish to play a part (my views, not those expressed directly by the GEF representative).

**TECCONILE Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony**

On Saturday afternoon, the entire assemblage were taken down to the site of the new TECCONILE building at Entebbe for a ceremony to mark the laying of a foundation stone for the new / upgraded office buildings being funded by CIDA. Nothing of significance occurred during this ceremony.



## **APPENDIX - IV**

**Minutes of the Fourth Meeting of Ministers and  
Memorandum of Understanding between Government of Canada  
(CIDA), and Government of Uganda concerning the NBAP**



**THE FOURTH MEETING OF MINISTERS OF  
WATER AFFAIRS IN THE NILE BASIN  
COUNTRIES ON TECCONILE**



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The 4th Meeting of Ministers of Water Affairs in the Nile Basin on TECCONILE  
Kampala, Uganda, 23 - 25 February 1996

**WORK PROGRAMME**

<b>February 22</b> Arrival of Delegations	
<p><b>February 23</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i><u>Morning Session</u></i></p> <p>9:00 - 10:00 Opening Session 10:00 - 10:30 Coffee Break 10:30 - 13:00 1st Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Election of Officers</li> <li>● Adoption of the Agenda</li> <li>● Statements by Ministers</li> <li>● 1995 T.C. Report and 1996 Work Plan</li> </ul> <p>13:00 - 14:30 Lunch Break</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i><u>Afternoon Session</u></i></p> <p>14:30 - 15:30 2nd Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Discussion of the 1995 T.C. Report &amp; 1996 Work Plan</li> </ul> <p>15:30 - 16:00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Appointment of the Director</li> </ul> <p>16:00 - 16:30 Coffee Break 16:30 - 18:30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Preparation of Minutes</li> </ul>
<p><b>February 24</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i><u>Morning Session</u></i></p> <p>9:00 - 10:30 3rd Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Meeting with donors on the implementation of NRBAP &amp; donors support</li> </ul> <p>10:30 - 11:00 Coffee Break 11:00 - 12:30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consideration of Draft Minutes</li> </ul> <p>12:30 - 14:30 Lunch Break</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i><u>Afternoon Session</u></i></p> <p>14:30 - 16:00 4th Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Adoption of the Minutes and closing</li> </ul>
<b>February 25</b> Field trip - Optional	



**The 4th Meeting of Ministers of Water Affairs in the Nile Basin on TECCONILE**

**23 - 25 February 1996**

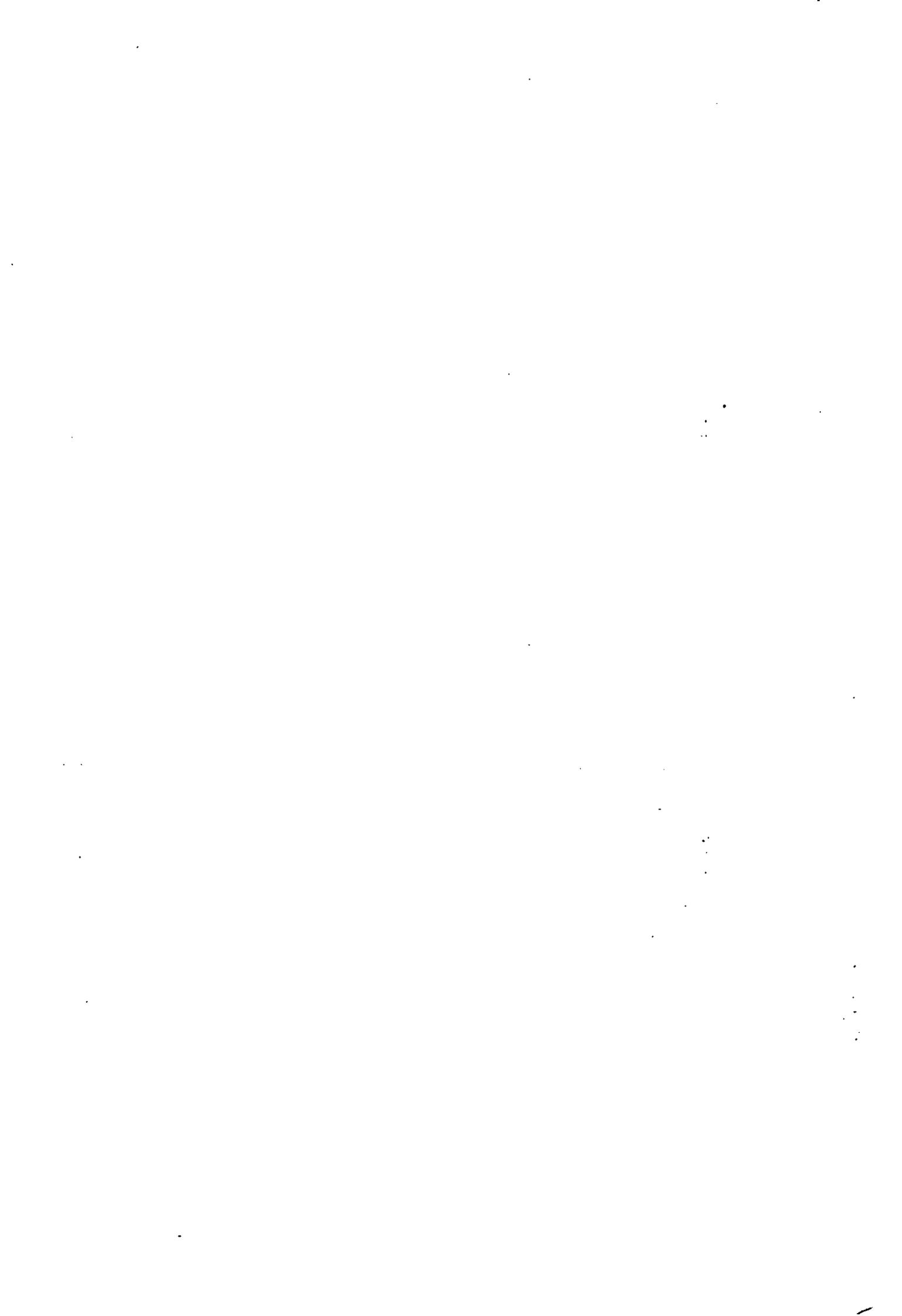
**PROVISIONAL AGENDA**

- 1. Opening Session.**
- 2. Election of Officers.**
- 3. Statements by Ministers.**
- 4. The Technical Committee 1995 Annual Report and 1996 Work Plan.**
- 5. Meeting with donors on the implementation of NRBAP and donors support.**
- 6. Place and Date of the next Meeting.**
- 7. Adoption of the Agreed Minutes.**



## **LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>CIDA</b>	<b>Canadian International Development Agency</b>
<b>COM</b>	<b>Council of Ministers</b>
<b>DANIDA</b>	<b>Danish International Development Agency</b>
<b>FAO</b>	<b>United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization</b>
<b>GEF</b>	<b>Global Environmental Facility</b>
<b>MFS</b>	<b>Monitoring and Forecasting System</b>
<b>NRBAP</b>	<b>Nile River Basin Action Plan</b>
<b>SIDA</b>	<b>Swedish International Development Agency</b>
<b>TC</b>	<b>Technical Committee</b>
<b>TECCONILE</b>	<b>Technical Cooperation Committee for the Promotion of the Development and Environmental Protection</b>
<b>TOR</b>	<b>Terms of Reference</b>
<b>UNEP</b>	<b>United Nations Environment Programme</b>



**THE T.C. 1995 ANNUAL REPORT**



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 The Council of Ministers (COM) responsible for water affairs in the Nile Basin held their third meeting in Arusha, Tanzania in February 1995. The Ministerial meeting endorsed and adopted the NRBAP and the T.C. recommendations for its implementation. The COM reiterated the strengthening of cooperation between the Nile Basin states and the donor community.

## **2.0 ADMINISTRATION**

- 2.1 The Technical Committee (T.C.) requested Tanzania to submit nominations for the post of new TECCONILE Director.
- 2.2 Mr. Denis Amri was confirmed T.C. member for Rwanda.
- 2.3 The T.C. approved the TECCONILE Secretariat organization chart, duties, responsibilities and reporting of senior staff.
- 2.4 The T.C. started the implementation of the new Terms and Conditions of Service for TECCONILE staff which were approved by the 2nd COM meeting in Cairo in January 1994.
- 2.5 The T.C. agreed to retain the rest house for facilitation of project activities.
- 2.6 The T.C. postponed the appointment of System Analyst, Meteorologist and Hydrologist due to limited project funding and activities.
- 2.7 The following officers took their leave for 1995: -
- The Director went on leave for three weeks from 1st May, 1995.
  - Dr. Fathy El Gamal went on leave from 20 August to 22 Sept. 1995.
  - Mr. Hayder Yousif went on leave from 11.3.95 to 22.5.95.
- 2.8 TECCONILE with the assistance of Uganda Government is trying to secure a land title for the Guest House.
- 2.9 The T.C. decided to sell the old vehicles and buy new ones to reduce operational and maintenance costs.



### **3.0 MANAGEMENT MEETINGS**

#### **3.1 The Council of Ministers Meetings**

The third meeting of the Council of Ministers took place in Arusha in February 1995 and minutes were circulated to member states.

The following main issues were identified, discussed and decided upon during the meeting: -

- 1- The 1994 Annual Report and 1995 work plan and budget were approved.
- 2- The Nile River Basin Action Plan was adopted.
3. The T.C. recommendation for the implementation of the Action Plan was adopted.
4. Formation of a panel of experts from the Nile Basin countries to review and recommend an appropriate permanent basin wide cooperative framework (Project D3). The panel of experts to report directly to the Ministers.

#### **3.2 The Technical Committee Meetings**

The Technical Committee of TECCONILE met in Arusha in February 1995, in Entebbe in June 1995 and in Cairo in November 1995.

The major decisions and recommendations made by the T.C. during the year 1995 were: -

- 3.2.1 To write-off the contributions of Kenya, Ethiopia and Burundi for 1992/1993 as they opted to be observers.
- 3.2.2 To transfer the historical data to P.C. diskettes. Action was taken and it was distributed to member states.
- 3.2.3 Identified the following priority activities to be undertaken by the Secretariat/Governments: -

##### **The Secretariat**

- (a) The close follow-up of the implementation of the NRBAP with donors.
- (b) The Secretariat should develop documents out of the project profiles to seek funds targeted at specific donor areas of interest.



- (c) Implementation of some tangible activities with the resources available in areas relevant to the Nile Basin countries such as data analysis, publication and other technical aspects.
- (d) Formulation of procedures and improvement of management at the H.Q.

#### **T.C. members/Governments**

1. Timely payment of government contribution.
2. Uganda to accord the legal status of TECCONILE as requested by the meeting of the Council of Ministers.
3. The host country (Uganda) to enter into agreement with CIDA regarding its financial support to TECCONILE.
4. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers to ensure the formation of the Panel of Experts to implement Project D3 as agreed in the Arusha meeting.

## **4.0 MAJOR ACTIVITIES**

### **4.1 Nile 2002 Conferences**

The third Nile 2002 conference was convened in Arusha - Tanzania from 13 - 17 February 1995 under the theme **Comprehensive Water Resources Development of the Nile Basin "Taking-off."**

Preparations have been made for the fourth Nile 2002 conference which will be in Kampala, Uganda from 26-29 February 1996 with the theme **"Comprehensive Water Resources Development of the Nile Basin: Action Plan."**

The T.C. members are key organizers and effective participants to those conferences.

### **4.2 Implementation of the Nile River Basin Action Plan**

#### **a. Project E3 - Diagnostic study of the Nile Basin**

A meeting was held at UNEP offices in Nairobi on 22 - 23 June 1995 between the UNEP Chief, Freshwater Unit and the T.C. members and the issue of the diagnostic study was discussed. The meeting was informed by UNEP that the option of contracting an international consulting firm had been abandoned. It was agreed that the work of the diagnostic study would be conducted jointly between national institutions and a UNEP team. It was noted that participation of all riparian countries was deemed



essential to ensure timely completion of a comprehensive diagnostic study. A time frame was adopted to complete the study by end of January 1997.

**b. Project B1 - Institutional Strengthening and Technical Support to TECCONILE and Nile Basin riparian countries**

- A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 23 June, 1995 between Canada and Uganda concerning B1 project. A copy of the Memorandum is attached.
- SPIDER international and Hydrosult consultants were retained by CIDA.
- An inception report mission of Mr. Gills (SPIDER) and Mr. Najjar (Hydrosult) arrived on 26 and 27 September 1995 to the project headquarters.
- The inception report was discussed with CIDA representative Mr. Aly Shady and agreed as follows: -

To set up a Management Committee composed of the following: -

- i) The T.C. Member for Uganda - Chairman
- ii) Director of TECCONILE - Member
- iii) A representative of CIDA - Member
- iv) Two representatives of the two consultants appointed by CIDA

The Terms of Reference of the Management Committee shall be: -

- i) Review and approve the work plan.
- ii) Review the progress of work.
- iii) Perform day to day handling of the project issues.
- iv) Report to the T.C. regular meetings and receive guidance from the T.C.

**c) FAO support to NRBAP**

- The T.C. members and technical officials from the Nile Basin countries participated in an FAO workshop on the Monitoring Forecasting System (MFS) for the Nile in Rome in October 1995.
- A meeting of technical officials was held in Rome in December 1995 to discuss the implementation of project GCP/RAF/286/ITA, Water Resources Management Information System in the Nile Basin.



d) **Other high priority projects**

The Secretariat prepared the following project documents as directed by the T.C.

- A1 Assessment and analysis of water resources availability and demand.
- A2 National water development and management plans.  
DANIDA was approached to support project A2 and SIDA to support project A1 through their offices in Kampala.

**4.3 Nile Basin Atlas Project**

On going activity which was already funded for completion before 31 December 1995.

- Answers to Atlas Questionnaire were received from Egypt, Sudan, Uganda and Zaïre and reminders were sent to other members and observers.

This activity will be completed after receiving answers for the questionnaire from the other countries.

- The second phase is underway and the necessary facilities have been identified in the inception report of strengthening of TECCONILE.

**4.4 Historical Data**

The historical data was transferred to P.C. version as directed by the T.C. and was handed over to member states of the former Hydromet Project Nile Basin countries in P.C. diskettes.

**4.5 Publications**

During 1995, TECCONILE published Statistical Analysis of Meteorological data. The book was handed over to Nile Basin countries.

**4.6 Cooperation with University of Dar es Salaam**

Mr. Kimaite Fred from University of Dar es Salaam was trained on the operation of the mathematical model and data in TECCONILE headquarters and was provided with the basin meteorological and hydrological data.



#### **4.7 Implementation of Project D3**

With respect to implementation of a cooperative framework project, the Chairman of COM forwarded to all Ministers of Water Affairs of the Nile Basin to nominate three experts to implement project D3, as agreed by the COM in Arusha.

#### **4.8 Soliciting Donor Support**

- 4.8.1 The T.C. held three meetings with the donors. The first one was in Arusha, Tanzania in February 1995 just after the Ministerial meeting. The second one was in Entebbe, Uganda on 28 June 1995 during the 6th T.C. meeting. The third one was in Cairo, Egypt on 28 November 1995 during the 7th T.C. meeting.

The reactions and outcome of the meeting with donors were as follows: -

##### **A. CIDA**

CIDA has already started providing support to the implementation of the NRBAP in the following areas:

1. CIDA has allocated 1.8 million Canadian Dollars for the institutional strengthening of TECCONILE through the rehabilitation of the headquarters in Uganda, upgrading of the computer data system, the installation of a basin wide data communications network, the preparation of the Nile Basin Atlas, the upgrading and updating of the existing hydrological model of the Upper Nile Basin, establishment of a library and documentation centre.
2. The Nile 2002 conferences. CIDA allocated 100,000 Canadian dollars for this activity.
3. Financing the INBA (International Nile Basin Association).

##### **B. UNEP**

UNEP is supporting the NRBAP project of "Diagnostic study of the Nile Basin." The cost estimate for the preparation of the diagnostic study will be about US \$ 300,000. UNEP indicated that based on the diagnostic study of the Nile Basin which will be finalized during 1996 an environmental Action Plan for the Nile Basin will be formulated hopefully with the support from GEF.

The diagnostic study will be conducted jointly by UNEP and consultants of the Nile Basin countries, in accordance with the TOR agreed by both UNEP and Nile Basin countries, during the meeting held in Nairobi from 23 to 24 June 1995.



**C. FAO**

1. The representative of FAO informed the T.C. that with funds from the Italian Government, FAO will be ready to support the project on the development of the Nile Basin cooperative framework for which the COM of TECCONILE agreed in Arusha to form a panel of experts for this purpose.
2. He also indicated that FAO is ready to support in cooperation with other agencies some of the NRBAP projects such as: environmental information management systems, networking and communication among the Nile Basin countries, water balance of the Nile Basin and climate change, river basin management studies, training and capacity building.
3. The T.C. recommended that with respect to Project D3 concerning the development of a basin wide cooperative framework, the COM held in Arusha in February 1995 decided to form a panel of experts independent of TECCONILE and thus the issue of discussing support to that cooperative framework is to be postponed until the panel of experts is formed and start functioning.
4. The implementation of GCP/RAF/286/ITA started after the meeting of technical officials with FAO in Rome in December 1995.

**D. The World Bank**

The representative of the World Bank expressed his support to the NRBAP aiming at tangible sustainable development of the Nile waters. He expressed his support to the principles of sharing water resources among the Nile Basin countries, namely the principle of equitable and reasonable use without causing appreciable harm to one another. He indicated that this could be achieved through appropriate legal institutional framework and mechanism. He stressed the importance of establishing sound information data base using remote sensing and other technological tools. He emphasized the importance of the exchange of information among the riparian countries. He appreciated the initial support by donors particularly CIDA, UNEP and indicated the Bank is considering support for the NRBAP.

The Chairman of COM requested the World Bank to play the leading role in coordinating and mobilizing the inputs from the ESAs for the NRBAP.

In response the World Bank circulated a letter to the Nile Basin countries seeking their opinions on the assistance required to implement project D3.

The T.C. agreed that in their replies to the Bank, the countries while accepting the World Bank offer to finance D3, should request the World Bank to constitute a donor consultative group meeting as earlier requested for the whole NRBAP since it was prepared and agreed upon by the technical representatives of the 10



riparian countries in Cairo in November 1994 and approved by COM in Arusha February 1995. The T.C. recommended that the above consultative meeting be held during April/May 1996 on the Paris Club Model.

#### **E. UNDP**

UNDP emphasized their commitment to cooperate with TECCONILE in the implementation of the NRBAP. Funds in the 1996 cycle may be available. UNDP promised to study the projects proposed in the NRBAP to identify which projects UNDP can support. GEF fund could also be available to support some other projects.

4.8.2 The Chairman of COM sent an official request to all donors to support the NRBAP. A copy of the NRBAP was sent to each of them. FAO and the African Development Bank responded and indicated they are studying the NRBAP and will communicate their observations in due course. GEF forwarded the Minister's request to UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank who have held discussions within their agencies and they will apprise GEF of possible NRBAP project to be supported by GEF.

4.8.3 The Chairman of COM sent an official letter to Hon. Henry M. Kajura, Minister for Natural Resources, Uganda asking him to act on behalf of the Ministers of the Nile Basin countries and sign the agreements with the donors on behalf of TECCONILE.

#### **4.9 Facilities of Headquarters**

The headquarters were equipped with a second personal computer 486 purchased from the UNEP funds for total value of US \$ 7,325. UNEP contribution was US \$ 5,077.65 from the budget of the GEMS/Water Quality training course and the balance from TECCONILE budget.



## 5.0 FINANCE

The financial position of TECCONILE and contributions by member states since 1993 are as follows: -

Country	1993 Budgetary Contribution \$	Amount paid \$	Balance \$
1. Egypt	64,000	31,606	32,394
2. Tanzania	48,000	39,120	8,880
3. Uganda	48,000	Nil	48,000
4. Sudan	64,000	31,606	32,394
5. Rwanda	16,000	Nil	16,000
6. Zaïre	16,000	Nil	16,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>256,000</b>	<b>102,332</b>	<b>153,668</b>

Contribution was 40%.

Country	1994 Budgetary Contribution \$	Received \$	Balance \$
1. Egypt	64,000	61,562	2,438
2. Tanzania	48,000	18,751	29,248
3. Uganda	48,000	48,000	Nil
4. Sudan	64,000	61,562	2,438
5. Rwanda	16,000	Nil	16,000
6. Zaïre	16,000	Nil	16,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>256,000</b>	<b>189,876</b>	<b>66,124</b>

Contribution was 74%

Country	1995 Budgetary Contribution \$	Received \$	Balance \$
1. Egypt	74,000	68,750	5,250
2. Tanzania	55,000	Nil	55,000
3. Uganda	55,000	55,100	Nil
4. Sudan	74,000	68,750	5,250
5. Rwanda	18,000	Nil	18,000
6. Zaïre	18,000	Nil	18,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>294,000</b>	<b>192,600</b>	<b>101,500</b>

Contribution was 66%



## **6.0 CONSTRAINTS**

- 6.1 Inadequate payment of contribution by member states (in 1995 only 66% was paid).
- 6.2 There is no legal status for TECCONILE in the host country (Uganda).
- 6.3 Not all Nile Basin states are full-fledged members of TECCONILE.

## **7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 1- All member states should endeavour to contribute and mobilize available resources to TECCONILE to ensure the implementation of the Action Plan.
- 2- The funds required for the implementation of NRBAP is beyond the financial capability of the participating countries. Therefore, the Ministers are urged to exert more efforts with donors to solicit the required funds.
- 3- All countries of the Nile Basin are urged to participate in the implementation of the NRBAP and be members of the TECCONILE to ensure effective implementation of the NRBAP and promotion of enhanced cooperation in the Nile Basin.
- 4- The request to the World Bank should be followed up to mobilize funds for the NRBAP and the convening of the donors' consultative meeting preferably during April/May 1996.
- 5- The Uganda Government to expedite the according of an appropriate legal status to TECCONILE.



**WORK PLAN  
AND  
PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1996**



## **8.0 WORK PLAN AND PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1996**

The proposed budget for 1996 has been based on the priority tasks that will be undertaken within the context of the NRBAP. The counterpart experts will continue to perform their technical responsibilities which comprise computerized processing, analysis and publication of hydrological and hydrometeorological technical reports and water balance studies. They will also, work either independently or with the donors consultants in the formulation and execution of the priority projects of the NRBAP, such as capacity building, renovation and extension works of the headquarters. If need arises, more counterpart experts will be seconded to TECCONILE.

The TECCONILE headquarters are now equipped with the minimum number of administration, finance and other supporting personnel.

With respect to the technical activities, it is also planned to go ahead with the atlas of the Nile Basin and to organize some training workshops pertinent to the NRBAP.

Some equipment as well as software for the computer centre will be procured from the TECCONILE budget as well as from donors contributions.

It is hoped to obtain about two million US dollars partly donated by CIDA during 1996 which will give a good start to the implementation of the NRBAP and the TECCONILE budget will provide the local support for the external support.



<b>WORK PLAN AND PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1996</b>		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>TECCONILE</b>	<b>Donors Support</b>
1. Production of year books	60,000	
2. Strengthening of TECCONILE:		
i) Rehabilitation of Headquarters	15,000	
ii) Maintenance and upkeep of Headquarters	15,000	
iii) Training of staff	10,000	
iv) Upgrade and development uniform water resources and environmental data base	40,000	
v) Capacity building and training for participating countries	15,000	
vi) Procurement of equipments	15,000	
3. T.C. and Ministerial meetings	60,000	
4. Coordination with member states	10,000	
5. Supporting activities for the Atlas project	16,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 256,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,000,000 for implementation of the NRBAP</b>
Contribution in kind by participating countries		
1. Seconded officer's salaries'	90,000	
2. Air tickets for T.C. Members	<u>30,000</u>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 120,000</b>	



**BREAKDOWN OF DIRECT COST  
HEAD I: SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES**

**Head I: Item (1)**

**Senior Staff**

Grade	Post	Man/Year	Salary \$	Allowances \$	Total \$
I	1. Director	1	Nil	15,000	15,000
	2. National Experts	5	Nil	33,000	33,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>48,000</b>

**Technicians and Administrative**

Grade	Post	Man/Year	Salary \$	Allowances \$	Total \$
II	1. Accountant and Administrator	1	-	2,760	2,760
	2. Hydro Technician	1	-	2,760	2,760
	3. Met. Assistant	1	-	2,760	2,760
	4. Personal Secretary	1	1,200	1,560	2,760
	5. Typists	1	1,200	1,560	2,760
	6. Computing Assistant	1	1,200	1,560	2,760
	7. Storekeeper	1	1,200	1,560	2,760
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>14,520</b>	<b>19,320</b>

**Supporting Staff**

Grade	Post	Man/Year	Salary \$	Grade	Total \$
III	1. Clerk	1	600	840	1,440
	2. Met. Observer	1	600	840	1,440
	3. Drivers	1	600	840	1,440
	4. Messengers	2	1,200	1,680	2,880
	5. Watchmen	5	3,000	4,200	7,200
	6. Gardeners/porters	4	2,400	3,360	5,760
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>11,760</b>	<b>20,160</b>



**Summary of Head of I Item 1**

Grade	Man/Year	Salary \$	Allowances \$	Total \$
I	6	-	48,000	48,000
II	7	4,800	14,520	19,320
III	14	4,400	11,760	20,160
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>74,280</b>	<b>87,480</b>

**Head I: Item (2) Fringe Benefits**

(a) Medical Services \$ 12,000

**Summary of Head I:**

Item I: \$ 87,480  
 Item II: \$ 12,000  
**Total \$ 99,480**

**Head II: Services**

Item	Description	Amount \$
1	Maintenance and upkeep of headquarter	15,000
2	Technical Committee Meetings	50,000
3	Office operations, stores, electricity, water and etc.	15,000
4	Vehicle operation: Fuel, servicing and maintenance	10,000
5	Posts and telecommunications	10,000
6	Transport of staff: Travel expenses	16,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>116,000</b>



### Head III: Technical Services

Item	Description	Amount \$
1	Training	10,000
2	Procurement of equipment	15,000
3	Studies and reports	10,000
4	Documentation and library	5,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40,000</b>

### Summary of 1996 Proposed Budget

Head I:	\$ 100,000
Head II:	\$ 116,000
Head III:	<u>\$ 40,000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 256,000</b>

### Government Contributions

Egypt	\$ 64,000
Tanzania	\$ 48,000
Uganda	\$ 48,000
Sudan	\$ 64,000
Rwanda	\$ 16,000
Zaire	<u>\$ 16,000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 256,000</b>



**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**



**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

**BETWEEN**

**THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA**

**AND**

**THE GOVERNEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

**CONCERNING**

**THE NILE RIVER BASIN ACTION PLAN  
TECCONILE INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING**



**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

**BETWEEN**

**THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA**

**AND**

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

The Government of Canada (hereinafter called "CANADA") and the Government of the Republic of Uganda (hereinafter called "UGANDA"), desiring to record an understanding concerning a Canadian development assistance project to promote comprehensive water resources management in the Nile Basin and to strengthen institutional capability of TECCONILE to plan and manage the implementation of the Nile River Basin Action Plan (hereinafter called "the Project") have agreed as follows:

**ARTICLE I**

**NATURE OF THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

**SECTION 1.01**

This Memorandum of Understanding does not constitute an international treaty. It is a subsidiary arrangement made pursuant to the General Agreement on Development Cooperation (hereinafter called the "GADC") between CANADA and UGANDA dated the 7th day of February 1983 and is intended to set out the responsibilities of the two Governments in relation to the Project. The provisions of the GADC shall apply, unless specifically excluded under the terms of this Memorandum of Understanding.



## **ARTICLE II**

### **RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES**

#### **SECTION 2.01**

CANADA designates the Canadian International Development Agency (hereinafter called "CIDA") as the agency responsible for the implementation of its obligations under this Memorandum of Understanding. CIDA will contract Canadian Executing Agencies (hereinafter called "CEA's") to carry out the activities under this Memorandum of Understanding.

#### **SECTION 2.02**

UGANDA designates the Ministry of Natural Resources (hereinafter called "MNR") as the Agency responsible for the implementation of its obligations under this Memorandum of Understanding.

## **ARTICLE III**

### **THE PROJECT**

#### **SECTION 3.01**

CANADA and UGANDA will participate to promote comprehensive water resources development of the Nile River Basin and to strengthen the institutional capability of TECCONILE to plan and manage the implementation of the Project, in accordance with the Management Plan which is to form an integral part of this Memorandum of Understanding once completed.



## ARTICLE IV

### MANAGEMENT PLAN

#### SECTION 4.01

CANADA and UGANDA will prepare and sign a detailed Management Plan within 90 days of the signing of this Memorandum of Understanding which will constitute the operational document for iterative implementation of the Project. The Management Plan will contain, inter alia:

- a) a description of the Project, including goal, objectives, expected outputs and results, scope of work and description of activities;
- b) the management strategy for the Project;
- c) an implementation schedule for Project activities;
- d) the Project budget;
- e) Project reporting requirements;
- f) provisions for monitoring and evaluation of Project progress and achievements and
- g) role and responsibilities of Project participants.

The Management Plan may be amended from time to time by representatives of CANADA and UGANDA.

## ARTICLE V

### CONTRIBUTION OF CANADA

#### SECTION 5.01

CANADA will provide up to CAD\$1.78 million in support of the Project as set forth in the Management Plan.

#### SECTION 5.02

CANADA's contribution to the Project shall be subject to allocation of necessary development assistance funds by the Canadian Parliament.



**ARTICLE VI**  
**CONTRIBUTION OF UGANDA**

**SECTION 6.01**

UGANDA shall provide facilities and other resources for Project implementation, and apply the provisions of the GADC.

**SECTION 6.02**

UGANDA shall not use the proceeds of CANADA's contribution to pay taxes, fees, customs duties or any other levies or charges imposed directly or indirectly by UGANDA on any goods, materials, equipment, vehicles or services purchased or acquired for, or related to, the execution of the Project.

**ARTICLE VII**  
**INFORMATION**

**SECTION 7.01**

UGANDA and CANADA shall ensure that this Memorandum of Understanding is carried out with due diligence and efficiency and each shall furnish to the other all such information relating to the Project as shall reasonably be requested.

**ARTICLE VIII**  
**COMMUNICATIONS**

**SECTION 8.01**

Any communications or documents given, made or sent by either UGANDA or CANADA pursuant to this Memorandum of Understanding, shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given, made or sent to the Party to which it is addressed at the time of its delivery by hand, mail, telegram, fax, cable or radiogram at its respective address, namely:

For UGANDA: Ministry of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 20026  
Kampala, Uganda

Telex: \_\_\_\_\_

Fax: 256-41-221678



For CANADA:                   The President  
Canadian International Development Agency  
200 Place du Portage  
Hull, Quebec  
K1A 0G4

Telex:                            CIDA HULL 053-4140

Fax:                              (819) 953-5469

### **SECTION 8.02**

Any one of the Parties hereto may, by written notice to the other Party hereto, change the address to which any notice or request intended for the Party so giving such notice shall be addressed.

### **SECTION 8.03**

All communications and documents submitted to CANADA shall be in either the English or the French language, and those submitted to UGANDA shall be in English language.

## **ARTICLE IX**

### **INTERPRETATION**

### **SECTION 9.01**

Differences which may arise in the application of the provisions of this Memorandum of Understanding shall be settled by means of negotiations between CANADA and UGANDA or by any other manner mutually agreed upon by their respective Governments.

## **ARTICLE X**

### **ENTIRE UNDERSTANDING**

### **SECTION 10.01**

This Memorandum of Understanding together with the Management Plan, which forms an integral part hereof, constitutes the entire understanding between the Parties with respect to the Project.



**ARTICLE XI**  
**CONSULTATION**

**SECTION 11.01**

CANADA and UGANDA will endeavour to consult each other in respect of any matter that may from time to time arise in connection with this Memorandum of Understanding.

**ARTICLE XII**  
**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**SECTION 12.01**

This Memorandum of Understanding shall come into force and effect on the date of signature and shall expire on the 31st day of December 1998. This Memorandum of Understanding may be amended from time to time, as deemed necessary, by mutual agreement by an exchange of letters.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have signed this Memorandum of Understanding in duplicate in \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_.

**ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

**ON BEHALF OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## **APPENDIX - V**

**Letter from the World Bank to Ministers of all Nile Basin  
Countries offering support by WB**



October 10, 1995

**The Ministers of Water Affairs: Nile Basin Countries:**

H.E. Dr. Mohamed A. Rady  
Minister for Public Works and Water  
Resources  
Cairo, Egypt

H.E. Dr. Yakoob Abu Shora Musa  
Minister of Irrigation and Water  
Resources  
Khartoum, Sudan

H.E. Mr. Jackson Makwetta (MP)  
Minister of Water, Energy and Minerals  
Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

H.E. Mr. Henry Kajura  
Minister of Natural Resources  
Parliament Avenue  
Kampala, Uganda

H.E. Mr. Ntakirutinka Charles  
Minister of Public Works  
Water and Energy  
Kigali, Rwanda

H.E. Mr. Kisimba Ngoy  
Ministere de l'Environnement  
Conservation de la Nature Et Tourisme  
Kinshasa, Zaire

H.E. Mr. Shiferaw Jarso  
Minister of Water Resources  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

H.E. Hussein Maalim Mohammed  
Minister of Land, Reclamation  
Regional and Water Development  
Nairobi, Kenya

I.E. M. Ignace Bankamwabo  
Minister of Land Use Planning and of  
Environment  
Bujumbura, Burundi

H.E. Dr. Tesfaye Gebreselassie  
Minister of Energy  
Mining and Water Resources  
Asmara, Eritrea



October 10, 1995

Excellency:

*Nile Basin Initiative*

Following the meeting of the Council of Ministers (COM) of the Nile Basin Countries and TECCONILE Conference (Arusha: February 1995), we received a letter from H.E. Mr. Jackson Makwetta (MP), Minister, Water, Energy and Minerals, Tanzania which indicated that the World Bank was well-placed in playing a lead role of coordinating the inputs of external agencies to finance and implement the projects identified in the Nile River Basin Action Plan (NRBAP). The Minister has requested the Bank to assist in arranging and helping the COM to launch a consultative group of external agencies and involved parties to mobilize and coordinate international financing for the endeavor.

We further note from the minutes of the meeting of the COM, made available to the representatives of the World Bank and other external agencies at the Arusha Conference, that out of the 22 Projects/Programs in the NRBAP, the proposed Nile Basin Cooperative Framework Project (Project D3) was the only project fully endorsed with agreed objectives and outputs by all the nine countries (Eritrea was not represented), and to be pursued outside the TECCONILE.

As stated in the minutes referred to above, the objective of the Nile Basin Cooperative Framework Project (Project D3) is to propose a framework for basin-wide cooperation with clear objectives, activities and institutional framework that would lead to equitable allocation of the Nile Waters. To that end, the multi-disciplinary Panel of Experts to be established for the purpose will, *inter alia*, "identify and recommend [the] process, methodology and activities which will lead to the determination of equitable and legitimate rights of water use in each riparian country". The project is estimated to cost US\$2.5 million and expected to be carried out over 36 months with a total input of 188 person-months, including 36 person-months of local expert input in the form of a Panel of Experts. We understand that the COM agreed that within a stipulated time-frame, each of the Nile Basin countries would nominate/assign three local personnel to serve on the said Panel of Experts independent of TECCONILE. We would appreciate knowing the steps that have been taken in establishing the Panel of Experts.

To enable the World Bank to consider promoting the work towards the Nile Basin Cooperative Framework Project (Project D3) and defining the Bank's involvement in possible coordination with external agencies, we would appreciate knowing the role you envisage the Bank to play in facilitating the process and the technical assistance required of us.



Your confirmation that you would like the Bank to be involved in the initiative on the Nile Basin Cooperative Framework (Project D3) for coordination and collaboration with other external agencies would certainly help us in defining our possible role/position in working with your Government and those of other riparians.

With regards,

Sincerely,



**Edward V.K. Jaycox**  
Vice President  
Africa Region



**Caio K. Koch-Weser**  
Vice President  
Middle East and North Africa  
Region



Copies to:

Son Excellence Monsieur Toyi Salvator  
Ministre des Finances  
B.P. 1830  
Bujumbura, Burundi

H.E. Dr. Kamal Ahmed El Ganzoury  
Deputy Prime Minister and  
Minister of Planning  
Ministry of Planning  
Saleh Salem Sreet  
Nasser City  
Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt

H.E. Dr. Youssef Boutros Ghali  
Minister of State for International  
Cooperation  
Ministry of International Cooperation  
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Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt

H.E. Haile Woldense  
Minister of Finance and Development  
Ministry of Finance and Development  
P.O. Box 895  
Asmara, Eritrea

H.E. Ato Sufian Ahmed  
Minister of Finance  
Ministry of Finance  
P.O. Box 1905  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The Honourable W. Musalia Mudavadi  
Minister of Finance  
Ministry of Finance  
P.O. Box 30007  
Treasury Building, Harambee Avenue  
Nairobi, Kenya

Son Excellence Monsieur Marc Rugenera  
Ministre des Finances  
B.P. 158  
Kigali, Rwanda



H.E. Abd Alla Hassan Ahmed  
Minister of Finance  
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## **APPENDIX - IV**

**Draft Project Document prepared by GEF for NBAP Project D3 -  
International cooperation for the Nile River Basin Action Programme**



## GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

### PROPOSAL FOR BLOCK B & C GRANTS

*Second version w. informal comments incorporated in Kampala*

*27 February 1996*

**Country:** Regional (Burundi, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire)

**Focal Area:** International Waters

**Project Title:** International Cooperation for the Nile River Basin Management Programme

**PDF Funding Requested:** \$350,000

**Cofunding:** *To be confirmed/secured: \$100,000 - \$200,000*

**Requesting Agency:** Joint by UNDP and UNEP *precise role of WB to be determined*

**Block B:** Requested

**Block A grant awarded:** Yes: \_\_\_ No: x

#### I. Summary Project Objectives and Description

1. This project builds upon the expressed wished of the Nile Riparian Countries through the Council of Ministers' decision in Arusha, February 1995 when the Council endorsed the Nile River Basin Action Plan and further decided to establish a Panel of Experts to further facilitate progress towards studying options regarding the establishment of a new cooperative framework for Nile Basin cooperation.

2. The project is thus developed in direct response to the decision of the Council of Ministers and to the Nile River Basin Action Plan, bearing in mind the funding and eligibility criteria of the GEF under the International Waters Operational Strategy.

3. It is the aim that the project will become one of the key contributions for the Nile Countries further management of the Nile River Basin by supporting the Council of Ministers in their building of a Basin-wide Cooperative Framework within an approach initiated by the riparian states of the Nile to enable true regional cooperation among the riparian states in basin management and water allocation. This process was recognized as one of the top priorities in the Nile River Basin Action Plan (TECCONILE, 1995).

4. At the Council of Ministers' meeting held in Arusha in February 1995, it was decided to establish a Panel of Experts, selected by the riparians, to further study the options for a comprehensive framework for cooperation among the riparian states.



*Second draft based on informal comments received,  
Kampala, 27 February 1996*

5. At the Council of Ministers held in Kampala in February 1996, the Ministers reported that four countries either had completed or were about to complete the selection of their Panel of Experts members and the Council further decided that the remaining countries would nominate their members by the end of March 1996.

6. With funding from the present proposal as well as with funding from cofinanciers, the work of this Panel will be supported thereby enabling the Panel to conduct its work, setting its priorities and laying out options for presentation to the Council of Ministers.

7. A consolidated regional diagnostic study will be prepared, based on already ongoing UNEP investments in the 10 Nile countries. This will be completed largely through the reliance on the national reports commissioned under the UNEP project, through existing literature and programmes and consultations with riparian states to identify the information gaps and issues that may need to be strengthened in the Nile River Basin Action Plan, with respect to the eligibility within the guidelines on Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) in the GEF Operational Strategy for International Waters. Findings from the initial diagnostic studies will contribute to the work of the Panel of Experts and will help strengthen the documentation basis on which actions and projects can be prioritized and agreed upon by the riparian states.

8. Finally, building on the above, and building on the work of the Panel of Experts, as well as on the Nile River Basin Action Plan, a strategic planning exercise project will be prepared through which a project for GEF Strategic Action Programme process will be elaborated for subsequent submission for funding to the GEFOP and GEF Executive Council.

9. The development of the SAP will contribute towards a more holistic and integrated management of the environmental aspects of the basin, by enhancing dialogues and collaboration among the riparian states to enable a clear understanding of the complex issues of the Nile River Basin, and determine and implement the priority projects needed to address the root causes of environmental and water resource degradation in the Nile River Basin. The SAP will further facilitate work on incremental costing and assessments for subsequent GEF investments.

10. Through a milestone agreement made in Arusha in February 1995, the riparian countries have agreed that the Government of Uganda is able to enter into project agreements on behalf of all riparians. The present project will therefore be implemented under a host agreement of the Government of Uganda (on behalf of all the riparians).

11. The GEF Implementing Agencies, will collaborate in the implementation of this PDF project to effectively utilize the expertise of and complementarities among the Implementing Agencies (IAs). In addition, through active involvement in the Nile Donor and Agency Working Group, collaboration will be ensured, co- and parallel financing will be encouraged and duplication will be avoided.



*Second draft based on informal comments received,  
Kampala, 27 February 1996*

Informal donors networking has already been initiated in the context of the Nile 2002 series of conferences by CIDA, and this mechanism will be further formalized as an important part of the implementation of the present PDF project (at no cost to the PDF).

**Objectives**

12. The PDF project is designed to prepare the project for the development of a GEF Strategic Action Programme. The PDF project will be implemented with the following objectives:

1. **Initiate a process of support to the Panel of Experts leading to a Basin-wide Cooperative Framework which defines the role and legal relationships among the riparian states, and enables true cooperation in water allocation and basin management.**
2. **Support the regional synthesis report of the UNEP supported diagnostic studies on the environmental and water resource issues of the Nile River Basin, based on existing literature, programmes and consultations with the national technical and political experts of the countries, and with special reference to the Nile River Basin Action Plan (TECCONILE, 1995).**
3. **Identify information gaps and issues that need to be strengthened in the Nile River Basin Action Plan, with respect to ensuring eligibility within the GEF guidelines on Strategic Action Programmes in the GEF Operational Strategy for International Waters.**
4. **Based on emerging outcomes from the present effort and on the Nile River Basin Action Plan, determine priority projects agreed by all riparian states for development in the SAP.**
5. **Promote networking with international organizations and potential donor agencies to gain their inputs and support for the development of the Nile River Basin Action Plan and the SAP.**
6. **Prepare a GEF project brief for the development of the SAP with clearly identified objectives, activities, outputs, agency responsibilities, budgets and cofinancing arrangements.**

13. The preliminary objectives of the subsequent full project for the development of the SAP are as follows:

1. **Strengthen the regional and national institutional capacities of the Nile riparian states.**
2. **Promote networking with international organization and potential donor agencies to gain**



technical and financial support for the development and implementation of the SAP and the Nile River Basin Action Plan.

3. Based on the Nile River Basin Action Plan and the SAP, develop a programme consisting of priority projects which will contribute to the integrated sustainable management of the Nile River Basin.
4. Develop and implement the priority projects within the SAP, targeting land degradation, catchment management, pollution and water allocation, by means of legal, technical, economic and social processes.
5. Support the continuation of the development of the basin-wide cooperative framework, assess and evaluate its progress periodically.

### **Background**

14. Water resource management in the Nile River Basin has been a paramount issue among the riparian states for centuries. The ten riparian countries; Burundi, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire, along the 3 million sq. km. river basin, represent some of the poorer countries in the world. The escalating demand for water by nations with a total population of over 260 million which is migrating and rapidly growing at rates in some places above 3.5%, coupled with the widespread degradation of the environment and water quality by deforestation, erosion, development and pollution, have made modern day water resource management a challenge. The political will to undertake a strategic approach which fosters regional cooperation and addresses the needs and problems of each of the riparian states has now been demonstrated through the above mentioned decisions of the Council of Ministers in Arusha (Feb. 95) and Kampala (Feb. 96)

15. The Nile River and its tributaries measure to 37,500 km and traverse from 10°S to 32°N. Two-third of its length runs through arid and desert lands. The main lake areas, most of which in the equatorial region around Lake Victoria, total to some 81,500 sq. km., and the swamp areas amount to over 69,700 sq. km. Rainfall along the river basin varies widely. The general patterns are sharp biannual rainy seasons near the equator and extended droughts that can last from two to four seasons elsewhere. Relatively heavier rains are observed in the east, on the highlands in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania. In fact 85% of the flow of the Nile at Aswan is originated from the Ethiopian plateau and 60-70% is from the Blue Nile, as a result of the 50% loss of the water from the Equatorial lakes in the Sudd region in southern Sudan.

16. The disparate needs and interest of the Nile riparian states, especially those between upstream and downstream nations, make true regional cooperation extremely difficult. While water scarcity is the



*Kampala, 27 February 1996*

decisive factor of the water management strategies in the two downstream nations, Egypt and Sudan (especially the arid and semi-arid north), Ethiopia on the other hand, has long been suffering from erratic episodes of drought, flood and famine caused largely by desertification (especially in the lowlands where rainfall is unreliable). The Egyptian Nile is also facing tremendous pressures from domestic, industrial and agricultural pollution, while the High Aswan Dam has provided control against floods and droughts. Upstream at Lake Victoria and its catchment areas, riparian countries, especially Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, are battling with pollution, erosion and exotic water hyacinth (*Eichornia/Eichornia crassipes*) problems. Like the Ethiopian highlands, the mountains of Burundi and Rwanda are threatened seriously by deforestation and soil loss.

17. One of the most significant agreements regarding management and allocation of water resources along the Nile was the 1959 Agreement signed between Egypt and Sudan. The Agreement permitted the construction of the High Aswan Dam to control water discharge and storage at Aswan and with increased water allocation to Sudan. A Permanent Joint Technical Commission was established between the two countries to launch studies to raise the water supply for the two countries. The Agreement brought about opposition from Ethiopia which stated its rights to the waters generated on its plateau. Talks between the Technical Commission and the East African countries resulted in water balance studies in the catchments of the Equatorial lake areas.

18. UN involvement in the Nile River Basin began in 1967 with the initiation of the HydroMet Survey Project (participating countries: Egypt, Rwanda, Sudan Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire) which was ongoing until 1992 and involved a series of hydrometeorological surveys and studies of the upper catchments of the Basin and the establishment of basin-wide hydrometeorological networks of experts.

19. In December 1992, the Ministers responsible for water affairs in the Nile Basin countries met in Kampala, Uganda, and agreed that future cooperation on water resource affairs should be pursued under the name of "Technical Cooperation for the Promotion of the Development and Environmental Protection of the Nile Basin" (TECCONILE) for at least three years. The Ministers from Egypt, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire signed an agreement to this effect. Two years later, TECCONILE completed the Nile River Basin Action Plan with inputs from both member and observer countries, and support from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) which has in parallel also sponsored the series of international conferences, the Nile 2002 conferences. These conferences have served as an important mechanism for dialogue and have truly contributed to the break-through seen in Arusha in 1995.

20. The Nile River Basin Action Plan was approved by the Council of Ministers for Water Affairs of the Nile Basin countries in Arusha, Tanzania in February 1995. Twenty two project concepts were presented under five components; (i) integrated water resources planning and management, (ii) capacity building, (iii) training, (iv) regional cooperation, and (v) environmental protection and enhancement.



*Second draft based on informal comments received,  
Kampala, 27 February 1996*

21. Ethiopia, as one of the four observer states, registered its reservation on the Action Plan and would only participate in the preparation of the Nile Basin Cooperative Framework (Project D3 in Action Plan) if it was undertaken by a multi-disciplinary panel of experts independent of TECCONILE. Ethiopia stated in the reservation, "While such activities in the Action Plan as training and capacity building could be considered by Ethiopia since they help promote regional cooperation, the other activities of the Action Plan do not fully reflect the interest of Ethiopia and can only be realistically implemented subsequent to the institutionalization of all agreed upon comprehensive framework for cooperation on the equitable entitlement of the Nile that leads to a sustainable and environmentally sound utilization of its waters." (Reservations/Ethiopia, issued in Arusha Feb. 1995)

22. While extending the transition period of TECCONILE to December 1998, the Council of Ministers made a decision to form a Panel of Experts representing all the Nile Basin countries to review and recommend an appropriate permanent basin-wide cooperative framework according to an agreed Terms of Reference. At the time of writing, four countries have either completed or are about to complete the selection of the Panel members, while the Council of Ministers in February 1996 took at decision urging that the remaining countries should ensure to nominate their Panel members by end March 1996.

23. The present PDF project will support and complement portions of the regionally endorsed project for the preparation of the Nile Basin Cooperative Framework (Project D3 in Action Plan) which is recognized as a pre-requisite to basin-wide cooperation in the management of the Nile River Basin. Taking one step forward, the PDF project will develop a full GEF project whereby a Strategic Action Programme will be developed, incorporating the priorities laid out in the Action Plan and criteria of the GEF Operational Strategy for International Waters.

24. In addition, the project will, through facilitation funding, enable the riparian countries, the Panel of Experts and the Council of Ministers to determine a number of factors which are presently unknown. These include: the Terms of Reference of the Panel, selection of the national institutions/actors to be involved in the process; the decision making processes to be established; the time schedule for the elaboration of the SAP; the full determination of the incremental costs involved in the implementation of subsequent GEF projects; the number of committees, their composition etc. which will guide the subsequent SAP process.

## **II. Description of the PDF Activities by Component**

25. The PDF project is designed to formulate a GEF project brief in accordance with the guidance of the GEF Operational Strategy, which will provide the resources to develop a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) building on the existing Action Plan approved by the Council of Ministers in Arusha, February 1995.



26. In addition, and most significantly, the present PDF project will be implemented as part of a larger initiative which is being undertaken by the international donor community in support of the Nile countries. Significant co and parallel co-financing for the preparatory activities are therefore an integral part of the present proposal.

27. The PDF is composed of the following components:

Component I: Support to the Riparians' building of a Basin-wide Cooperative Framework

**Activity 1. Support the Council of Ministers and the Panel of Experts in the further discussions and definitions of the nature of the regional framework which the riparians may find appropriate to their specific needs and requirements.**

Through the support to the workings and meetings of the Panel of Experts, the project will assist the riparians in facilitating the required dialogue on aspects related to the Cooperative Framework of the Nile River Basin. Without prejudging the independent work of the Panel of Experts, this work will probably include the consideration of questions such as criteria for the framework/institution, and further, begin to work towards the definition of the criteria for such an institution.

**Activity 2. Review the Legal and Institutional Arrangements concerning Basin Management at National and Regional Levels**

AG/A7

Conduct surveys and studies to review and assess the legal and institutional arrangements, in and among the riparian states, especially on issues related to legitimate water rights and allocation, pollution control in shared water bodies, management of watersheds and prevention of land degradation in the basin.

**Activity 3. Propose a Basin-wide Cooperative Framework**

Based on the work of the riparians' Panel of Experts, the panel will make proposals to the Council of Ministers on a basin-wide Cooperative Framework the main aim of which will be to promote complementarity and reconcile differences among the countries, thus maximizing benefits which can be gained through basin-wide cooperation.

Component II. Consolidation of Diagnostic Studies of the Nile River Basin

**Activity 4. Review of Existing Information & Identification of Gaps**

Based on existing data (and basing itself of the UNEP sponsored national diagnostic



studies) the Panel of Experts will consolidate and analyse information on environmental issues, as well as the recent and ongoing environmental activities (both national and regional) in the Nile Basin. Gaps of information and needs of environmental activities will be identified.

**Activity 4. Consolidate the Strategic Action Programme**

Synthesize the findings of activities 2-4 and following the guidelines on Strategic Action Programmes in the GEF Operational Strategy for International Waters, review the priorities set aside in the Nile River Basin Action Plan, and further develop the high priority projects which are in line with GEF eligibility criteria. Priority actions and project concepts not identified in the Action Plan but are GEF eligible may be identified and proposed. The above process essentially draws upon elements from within the Nile River Basin Action Plan to formulate the GEF required Strategic Action Programme proposal.

**Component III: Networking**

**Activity 5. Networking with Key Actors and Donor Agencies**

A2

Through the informal Donor and Agency Working Group, periodic meetings will be organized (at no cost to the present project) (i) among the donors/agencies to ensure continued donor coordination and non-duplication; and (ii) with the Panel of Experts and other key riparian actors in order to ensure a continued donor-riparian channel of communication and further to ensure that donors are aware of funding opportunities while the riparians are aware of donor operational realities and potentials.

By involving the key actors and donor agencies at the PDF stage, the potential of gaining support and contribution for the implementation of the SAP and the Nile River Basin Action Plan will be increased.

**Activity 6. Networking with other International Waters Programmes**

A2

The present GEF PDF project will offer the Panel exposure to experiences and lessons learnt from other GEF and non-GEF international waters programmes (e.g. the Danube, Caspian Sea, Aral Sea, Red Sea, Black Sea and Mekong). It is the aim that such exposure will help facilitate the Panel's deliberations and work re. the proposal for a Basin-wide Cooperative Framework which will be acceptable to all riparian states. Such networking is an effective means of transferring expertise and lessons



learnt from other international waters programmes to the Nile riparians.

#### **Component IV: Formulation of GEF Project Proposal**

##### **Activity 7. Preparation of GEF Project Proposal**

Based on the findings in the diagnostic studies and the Nile River Basin Action Plan, prepare a GEF Project Brief for the development of the Nile River Basin SAP. The Project Brief will have clearly identified objectives, activities, outputs, agency responsibilities, budget and co-financing arrangements.

#### **III. Outputs of PDF Activities**

1. The existing legal and institutional arrangements, policies and plans analysed for the development of a Basin-wide Cooperative Framework.
2. Identification of the basis for development of the Basin-wide Cooperative Framework to enable cooperative integrated management of the Nile River Basin.
3. Drawing from the Nile River Basin Action Plan to define elements for the GEF Strategic Action Programme proposal.
4. Strengthened relationships among the riparian states, and with international and donor agencies. Augmented potential for regional cooperation and donor support in the implementation of the Nile River Basin Action Plan and the SAP.
5. Transfer of expertise and experience from other major international waters programme to the Nile, enhancing the success of the Panel process and the SAP.
6. Facilitation of relations for donors/agency coordination to ensure greater donor involvement and support of the Nile riparians' priorities as reflected in the Nile River Basin Action Plan and the SAP.
7. A full GEF project proposal for the development of the SAP, with clearly identified objectives, activities, outputs, agencies responsibilities, budgets and co-financing arrangements.



#### **IV. Eligibility<sup>1</sup>**

28. The Strategic Action Programme approach has been made a pre-requisite in the new Operational Strategy for all international waters programmes where transboundary concerns, additional needed actions, and incremental costs are not adequately defined. The technical complexity and political sensitivity of the water issues in the Nile River Basin have long been the key constraints to information exchange and truly cooperative actions. The disagreement over riparian water rights between upstream and downstream countries needs to be resolved on a basin-wide level. The consolidation of the existing Nile River Basin Action Plan into a SAP, following the guidelines in the GEF Operational Strategy, is an essential process to determine GEF eligible activities that reflect country and regional priorities. The SAP process will also provide the basis for the development of the Nile River Basin Management Programme which will then be able to tackle the root causes of environmental and water resource problems in the Nile, and promote sustainable development of the river basin and its water resources in a strategic, cooperative and integrated manner.

29. The Nile River Basin Management Programme, when developed, will fit well in the Integrated Land and Water Multiple Focal Area Operational Programme of the GEF, cross-cutting between International Waters and Land Degradation. It will involve the "integration of land and water resource management as the primary component of addressing the degradation of international waters", as specified in the Operational Strategy. The incremental cost needed to achieve regional cooperation for protecting and managing this international water body is requested through this PDF and the subsequent project. The global benefits to be captured will be of great significance due to the extensiveness of the river, the diversity of ecosystems and environment, and the large number of nations and populations affected.

#### **V. National level support**

30. The present proposal builds on the regional priorities recognized in the Nile River Basin Action Plan as well as the decisions made by the Council of Ministers at its meeting in Arusha, 1995. The development of the Basin-Wide Cooperative Framework (Project D3) was recognized by the Council of Ministers as the top priority among the 22 projects listed in the Action Plan, and the establishment of the Panel of Expert has been agreed by the Council of Ministers in Arusha in February 1996 for the development of the Cooperative Framework. As also mentioned above, at the Council of Ministers' meeting in Kampala February 1996, the Council further decided that all Panel members should be nominated by end March 1996.

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<sup>1</sup> The explanation should cover (a) recipient country national strategy and plans, (b) 1995 programming guidance, (c) relevance to appropriate Convention or Council adopted strategy and the relationship to the GEF implementing Agency (i.e. World Bank, UNDP or UNEP) country assistance strategy.



## **VI. Justification<sup>2</sup>**

### **International Waters**

31. The present project is formulated in response to the International Waters component of the GEF Operational Strategy, operational programme 2 "Integrated land and water multiple focal area program". The project further cross-cuts between International Waters and Land Degradation. It will involve the "integration of land and water resource management as the primary component of addressing the degradation of international waters",

32. The project will prepare for the full elaboration of the areas outlined in the Operational Strategy with respect to the development of Strategic Action Programme (SAP). As such the project will facilitate (1) transboundary water related environmental analysis, (2) will further analyse the relationship to national environmental planning and economic development, (3) will help establish clear priorities, (4) will establish a realistic baseline and will (5) determine the incremental costs of the subsequent interventions, thus covering all five main points which are required of the SAP exercise (see also GEF Operational Strategy page 67).

### **Land degradation**

33. Moreover, land degradation is a critical problem in all the participating countries to this project. These problems are threatening the survival and integrity of the ten riparian nations of the Nile (Burundi, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire), many of which are already suffering from extreme poverty. The majority of the population in the Nile Basin are dependent on rainfed agriculture which has been severely hampered by soil erosion and loss of nutrient. The impacts of land degradation caused by deforestation, soil and vegetation loss, overpumping of ground water, are wide ranging. Sediment pollution and salt intrusion are common and could have disastrous effects on the ecology and productivity of dryland rivers, lakes and aquifers.

34. Protection of the Nile River Basin from land degradation is of paramount importance to the Nile countries which depend on the river for their subsistence living and economy, especially when the demand for drinking and irrigation water is escalating and pollution from agriculture, sewage and industry is becoming severe. The severity of the problems justifies support from the GEF which "focuses mainly on seriously threatened waterbodies and the most imminent transboundary threats to their ecosystems" as emphasized in the Operational Strategy.

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<sup>2</sup> For Block C projects not approved by the Council, an explanation should be provided.



*Second draft based on informal comments received,  
Kampala, 27 February 1996*

**VII. Items to be financed**

35. The bulk of the budget will contribute to regional meetings, consultancy by both national and international consultants and support for the Panel of Experts. The total GEF-PDF requested is \$350,000. CIDA has financed the annual Nile 2002 Conference series since 1993 and is expected to contribute partly to the regional meetings in the project. In addition, it is envisaged that a total of \$100,000 will be raised in co- and parallel financing from bilaterals and other donors. <...to be further detailed with specific donors mentioned once such information obtained from these.>

Activities	Specific Items	GEF-PDF \$	GEF IA	Co-finance	Govt' in kind
1	- Facilitation of Panel of Experts' work	100,000	UNDP	TBD	
2	- Legal and Institutional Expertise	30,000	UNEP	TBD	
3	- Meetings for Basin-wide Cooperative Framework	50,000	UNDP	TBD	
4	- Consolidation: Diagnostic Studies	20,000	UNEP	TBD	
5	- Consolidation/Review Action Plan Priorities	CPC		TBD	
	- SAP Formulation	10,000	UNDP		
6	Networking w. other intl. initiatives (Support for Panel of Experts)	20,000	UNEP	TBD	
7	- Project Formulation	10,000	UNDP		
	- Chief Project Coordinator (CPC) (12 months)	96,000	UNDP		
	Miscellaneous	14,000	UNDP		
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>350,000</b>		<b>TBD</b>	

**Summary Budget                      UNDP \$280,000**



*Second draft based on informal comments received,  
Kampala, 27 February 1996*

UNEP \$ 70,000

**Total GEF Contribution: \$350,000**

Co/parallel financing \$100,000 - \$200,000 (to be confirmed by potential donors)

### **VIII. Special Features**

36. A most significant special feature is clearly the Council of Ministers mechanism which the Nile riparian countries have established for coordination and policy making with respect to Nile river Basin riparian issues. The project is thus formulated as a support mechanism to the initiatives of the Council in general and more specifically to the Panel of Experts.

37. The scale and complexity of the environmental and political issues, as well as the physical dimension of this transboundary river, render true regional cooperation and substantial technical and financial inputs from various international and regional institutions and agencies a must. The project will follow the collaborative arrangement implemented in similar GEF projects. With the Council of Ministers will be the main steering institution of the project, the IAs and key cofinanciers (CIDA, etc. [REDACTED]) will provide the necessary backstopping, networking and leveraging capabilities to the Council, directly and through the Panel of Experts. The project will also build on the experiences extracted from other GEF experiences in the international waters programmes, especially in terms of institutional arrangements, capacity building and networking mechanisms.

#### **Implementing Agency Representative:**

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**Date:** 12 February 1996



*Second draft based on informal comments received,  
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**Abbreviations:**

<b>GEF</b>	<b>Global Environment Facility</b>
<b>GEFOP</b>	<b>GEF Operations Committee (the GEF screening committee in the GEF competitive project approvals procedure)</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>UNEP</b>	<b>United Nations Environment Programme</b>
<b>CIDA</b>	<b>Canadian International Development Agency</b>
<b>IAs</b>	<b>Implementing Agencies (in the GEF context: UNDP, UNEP, World Bank)</b>
<b>PDF</b>	<b>Project Development Facility (a GEF allocation to develop subsequent full projects)</b>
<b>SAP</b>	<b>Strategic Action Programme (a GEF pre-requisite in the GEF Operational Strategy for all international waters programmes where transboundary concerns, additional needed actions, and incremental costs are not adequately defined)</b>

\*nile.pdf\* 27 February 1996





**Centre for Ecology and Hydrology**

**Component Institutes**

Institute of Freshwater Ecology

Institute of Hydrology

Institute of Terrestrial Ecology

Institute of Virology & Environmental Microbiology

**Natural Environment Research Council**