



The Nile Environment

A QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER OF NTEAP



Volume III, issue 3

July –Sept 2006

Editorial

This issue of the Nile Environment covers various activities of the third quarter, including micro-grants, the impacts of macro and sectoral policies on the environment in the Nile basin and environment education and public awareness.

NTEAP is very proud to share with our readers the news of the visit made by H.E the President of the Republic of Burundi to one of the microgrants projects in Burundi, supported by the microgrants component of NTEAP.

The micro-grants program enjoyed a very high level political boost this quarter when the president of the republic of Burundi H.E Mr. Pierre NKURUNZIZA visited one of the women groups benefiting from the NTEAP microgrants support, in Burundi. For the president to spend one whole hour, working with the communities, is a manifestation of the high level political support enjoyed by NBI and a commitment by the leaders of the NBI countries to poverty eradication. We feel greatly humbled and challenged by the action of H.E the President of Burundi.

The NTEAP through its Micro-grants component offers financial support to address some of the environmental problems in the basin through community level land, forests and water conservation, including mitigation of soil erosion, desertification, non point pollution and invasive water weeds. To date 118 projects, spread over the 9 participating countries, have been approved by NTEAP for funding amounting to \$2,614,809.

An equally high level support to NBI at large was received at the NBI countries parliamentary orientation workshop which was held during July 17 to 19 2006 in Entebbe, attended by four members of parliament from each of the NBI countries, including parliamentarians from the lake Victoria basin countries. The parliamentarians issued a declaration in full support of the NBI.

The high level political support is an opportunity for NBI/NTEAP to promote green development policies.

Gedion Asfaw, RPM

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The President of the Republic of Burundi Applauds NTEAP Micro-grants Activities



H.E Mr. Pierre NKURUNZIZA, (center with a hat) at Micro-grants Project Site with Proponents

H.E Mr. Pierre NKURUNZIZA, the president of the Republic of Burundi has applauded the support given to communities by the Nile Environmental Action Project (NTEAP) of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) for conserving the environment. The president made a visit to "DUKINGIRE IKIBIRA", an association of 700 Burundian women, on August 21, 2006. The group is a beneficiary of the NTEAP Micro-grants program and they recently received financial support amounting to US\$ 25,000 (Twenty Five Thousand US Dollars) from the Nile Basin Initiative NTEAP Programme to fund the project "Conservation of the forests, water and soils in the MUBARAZI river catchments.

The president spent more than one hour working with the group on the preparation of seedbeds for forestry and agro-forestry activities. He made an offer of approximately US\$ 5,000 (five million Burundi Francs) to the group for poverty reduction activities (growing of potatoes, corn, vegetables and mushrooms) and encouraged them to sustain the environmental conservation activities.

He pledged continued support, and regular visits to the women to monitor progress. "DUKINGIRE IKIBIRA" is supervised by the Association of Women for the Environment in Burundi (AFEB). AFEB sensitizes the riparian population of the KIBIRA National Park on forest protection and other initiatives for the conservation of forests, water and soil, so as to prevent over exploitation of the KIBIRA National Park natural resources .

Salvator Ruzima- NPC Burundi

Impacts of Macro and Sectoral Policies on the Environment in the Nile Basin Require More Studies



Workshop Participants Outside Protea Hotel Courtyard

The Nile basin countries have expressed the need to carry out more studies on the impacts of macro and sectoral policies on the environment in the Nile Basin. The pronouncement was made at the Regional Macro-policies planning workshop organised by the Nile Transboundary Environment Action Project (NTEAP), of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI), during 28-29th August 2006, in Protea Hotel Courtyard, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

The workshop was attended by the NTEAP Project Management Unit, National Project Coordinators, representatives of the environmental agencies of the basin countries, UNDP, representatives of institutions responsible for policy research in the respective countries and relevant government institutions in Tanzania. The workshop was officially opened and closed by the NTEAP Project Steering Committee Member of Tanzania, Mr. Eric Mugurusi. The Regional Project Manager Mr. Gerdion Asfaw chaired the two day sessions.

The primary goal of the workshop was to seek consensus on the macro and sectoral policy studies proposed in the Project Implementation Plan (PIP) and produce a synthesis suitable for dissemination in all of the

Nile riparian countries.

Macro and sectoral policies greatly influence the use of resources and ecological services. Fiscal, monetary, trade, investment, pricing and institutional policy shifts all affect the scale and rate of environmental degradation.

According to the presentations during the workshop, the precise impact of macro and sectoral policies on the environment is difficult to determine because of the vague environmental indicators. "Macro-economic policies, whether or not successful in generating economic growth, indirectly im-



Mr. Eric Mugurusi- Guest of Honour (left); Mr. Gerdion Asfaw-Regional Project Manager

impact the environment due to change in income, public revenues, and innovative capacity", Mr Kaggwa, from Uganda said.

Disaggregated, obsolete data, and new challenges in environmental management such as post conflict environment management and developments in Information Communication

Technology (ICT) were some of the reasons advanced for more studies in this area.

The relationship between macro and sectoral policies and the environment at country level were examined in papers presented by the participants. The outcome of the two day workshop observed the need for new studies on impacts of macro and sectoral policies on the environment. Macro policies have both positive and negative effects on the environment but the patterns and magnitude are complex and dynamic, therefore necessitating further research. This was the stance at the planning workshop.

The studies are expected to build on two key macro and sectoral policy issues identified in the Transboundary Environmental Analysis (TEA), namely; the policy issues and potential interventions, focusing on the relationship between site-specific deforestation for fuel wood and the dynamics of the energy markets being supplied, and the policy issues and potential interventions related to the links between agricultural productivity, pesticide subsidies and non point-source pollution of water supplies.

However the workshop deliberated first on the need to conduct such studies and secondly discussed on possible topics of studies beyond what was suggested in Project Implementation Plan. The workshop also recommended an action plan which indicated the follow up activities to be carried out until February 2007, at which time the PMU shall present a study plan and budget to the Project Steering Committee for approval and launch of the studies. The PMU is mandated to draft the TOR of the studies and communicate with the participants of the planning workshop for the refinement of the TOR.

Joel Arumadri- KMS

CBSI & NTEAP Organize Parliamentarian Orientation Workshop



Participants at the Parliamentarians Orientation Workshop, Entebbe

The CBSI and NTEAP jointly organized a parliamentarian workshop which took place during July 17- 19 2006, in Entebbe, Uganda. The workshop was attended by all NBI countries and four parliamentarians from each country participated. The opening ceremony was attended by Hon Edward Ssekandi, Speaker of Ugandan Parliament, Hon Maria Mutagamba Minister for Water and Environment in Uganda, Hon. Odette Kayitesi, Chairperson

NBI countries including Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and the Lake Victoria basin Parliamentarians attended the workshop.

The workshop was aimed at:

- deepening the understanding of Nile Basin Parliamentarians on the objectives of the NBI, its Shared Vision, Strategic Action Program and the subcomponents
- Acquaint parliamentarians with knowledge on the need for and bene-

Nile Council of Ministers and Minister for Water and Environment in Burundi, Mr Ashok Subramanian Manager, Nile Team at the World Bank, and Mr. Ndayizeye Audace, the new NBI Executive Director.

Over 100 participants from the

fits from cooperation over the joint management and utilization of the common Nile Basin water resources.

- Generate political will amongst Parliamentarians and build their capacity to actively participate in NBI programs
- Canvas Parliamentarians, support for NBI/CBSI efforts to avail the necessary space for public consultations on NBI issues and operations.

The parliamentarians pledged to support integration of NBI programs in national work plans and use their legislative mandate to promote any issue that can help the Nile Basin cooperation progress.

Gedion Asfaw, RPM

NTEAP Collaboration with SAPs Heightens

The Nile Transboundary Environment Action Project (NTEAP) has conducted hands-on awareness material development training for twenty one Subsidiary Action Program (SAP) project staff during July 16-21 2006. Sio-Malaba-Malakisi, Kagera River TIWRM, Mara TIWRM and LEAF Pilot project and Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Project (NELSAP), Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO) and NTEAP Rwanda participated.

Outputs included, posters, brochures, fact-sheets, pamphlets and a newsletter of NEL SAP. In addition, TORs for a documentary video for the Kagera project were also developed. NTEAP project is facilitating the printing of these materials.

The SAP is currently implementing a series of investment projects. The intended beneficiaries of these projects are the Nile basin communities. Whereas efforts are being made in informing the communities on the intended benefits, the outreach is still limited due to a number of factors, including a wide variety of stakeholders, diversity of projects, literacy levels and language barrier.

Participants recommended a centralised outreach material development centre. They also emphasised the need for translating the materials into different languages. A similar training will be organised for ENTRO in November 2006.

The NELSAP mission is to contribute to the eradication of poverty to promote economic growth, and reverse environmental degradation in the Nile Equatorial Lakes region.

The Eastern Nile Subsidiary Action Program (ENSAP) is an investment program by the Governments of Egypt, Ethiopia and the Sudan under the umbrella of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI). The objective of ENSAP is to achieve joint action on the ground to promote poverty alleviation, economic growth and reversal of environmental degradation.

Maushe Kidundo- EE & A LS

Environment and Sustainable Development to be Mainstreamed Within Nile Basin Universities



Nile Basin EE Lecturers Network Members with International Trainers, Nairobi, Kenya

In May 10-13, Nile Basin EE Lecturers network members joined other thirty African universities lecturers in Nairobi, Kenya, as part of the first group to be trained in 'Educate the Educator on Environment and Sustainable Development (ESD) Innovations'. The first Educate the Educators ESD Innovation Course is part of a wider initiative to support the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD). Makelle University in Ethiopia has started to imple-

ment its national plan by training the members of University Environment Club in ESD and organising tree planting within the University. An attempt has also been made to mainstream teaching of ESD by introducing the concept through the departmental council.

In Africa, this initiative is being supported by the United Nations Environ-

ment Programme, the SADC Regional Environmental Education Programme, the Association of African Universities, the Global Virtual University, the Global Higher Education for Sustainability Programme and the Nile Basin Initiative through NTEAP, amongst others.

The main objective of the workshop was to build the capacity of the Lecturers and develop action plans for devolving the skills at national level.

The workshop also assisted EE lecturers to establish contacts with peers outside the basin and be part of the 8 years UNEP MESA programme. The NTEAP and UNEP will try and support some of the action plans, especially those on training, both at the national and university level as a means of advancing ESD mainstreaming within the Nile basin universities .

M. Kidundo- EE & A Lead Specialist

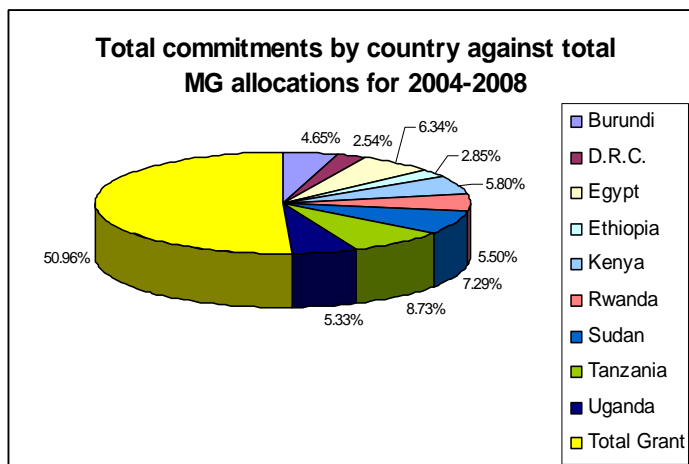
The Nile Transboundary Environment Action Project works with eighteen universities (two from each Nile basin country) within the Nile basin to pilot mainstream environmental education within the universities and to build capacity of both lectures and students through training, exchange visits and support to students in research projects.

NTEAP Microgrants Project Approvals Hit 118, Amounting to US \$2,614,809

The Nile Transboundary Environment Action Project (NTEAP)

2005-2006. The first two quarters of 2006 witnessed a surge in approvals

of new Micro-grants projects, with the second quarter witnessing the highest in terms of numbers and resources committed. The NTEAP budget reflects an allocation of \$2.4 million dollars for Micro-grants Projects in 2006. This figure includes projects approved in 2005



has to date approved a total of 118 projects for funding, amounting to US \$2,614,809 during the period

but funding deferred to 2006.

The number of new projects approved in 2006 (as of end of June

2006) stand at 85 in all the nine riparian countries. The total amount of resources committed for the new projects totals \$1,953,787 dollars. The Microgrants component of NTEAP gives financial support for local level approaches to land and water conservation, including mitigation actions for soil erosion, desertification, non-point source pollution and invasive water weeds. It also provides support to government and NGO staff in training and information sharing on lessons learned and water conservation.

All the participating Nile basin countries have benefited from the fund as shown in the graphics.

Amir Baker, MG Lead Specialist

14 Million tons of Soil Lost to Soil Erosion in Rwanda Annually

A soil erosion study in Rwanda has estimated the soil loss to erosion in Rwanda at a worrying figure of 14m tons per year, which is able to feed 40,000 people annually. This was disclosed at a stakeholders workshop organized by the Nile Transboundary Environmental Action Project (NTEAP) Microgrants component on 27th April, 2006, at the Bethanie centre, to present the result of the soil erosion study conducted by a national consultant, Mr Vincent Ngarambe. The consultant attributed the serious soil erosion and land degradation in Rwanda to the topography and the relief features. The erosion in Rwanda he said is exacerbated by the high demographic pressure resulting into a rapid regression of landholdings (average of 0.6 ha per agricultural household); discontinuation of fallowing practices in agricultural production; over exploitation of lands mostly without organic-mineral restitution and cultivation of steep slopes without erosion control measures.

Rwanda has an area of 26,338 km² with a cultivable land of 825,000 hectares, which is 60% of the total arable land and 31% of the total country surface area. Apparently only 23.4% of the country's land is less prone to erosion, whereas 37.5% of the land requires protection before attempting any agricultural production and 39.1% of the country is highly prone to erosion.

The study categorized slopes ranging from 2 to 5% as most suitable for agricultural production and recommended areas with slope up to 25%, for erosion control measures (hedges, trenches). For slopes above 25%, terracing is recommended. Conservation of cultivated lands becomes more difficult on slopes above 35%, and beyond 65%, crop cultivation should be avoided and the area protected in various ways.

The consultant recommended that the NTEAP through its Microgrants component supports mitigating of soil

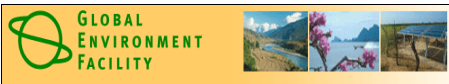
erosion in Rwanda and restore soil fertility by embarking on the following actions:

Construction of erosion control structures adapted to the soil type and slope for water flow control; deep tillage of soil in order to improve soil porosity and its structural stability; addition of farm yard manure or compost; Liming (5t/ha) in order to increase the pH up to more than 5; organo-mineral application to control deficiencies through direct application on the plant, use of mixed cropping with complementary plants instead of antagonistic crops; crop rotation and isolation, sometimes using green manure; Planting of green manure and cultivation of leguminous crops to fix atmospheric nitrogen, among other measures.

Given the importance of organic matter in soil fertility protection, the participants recommended agro-forestry techniques to improve soil and water conservation.

Joseph Bizima-LMGC Rwanda

NTEAP Participates in GEF Third Global Assembly in Cape town, South Africa



The Global Assembly which is an event organized by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) every 3-4 years was an opportunity for countries to discuss the global environmental trends and actions, review funding issues and discuss operational matters. The Assembly was a strategic opportunity for GEF stakeholders to take stock and collectively strengthen strategies and actions for protecting the global environment and achieving sustainable development. The opening session was addressed by the Vice-President of South Africa, the Minister of Environment of South Africa as well as the GEF Chief Executive Officer. The opening session which was ceremonial in nature also set the pace for the discussions of the next two days and addressed some immediate general matters such as electing the

Chairperson for the Assembly and the two vice chairs.

A side event entitled “*Delivering global environmental benefits in Sub Saharan Africa through partnerships: community based investments and regional integration. How is the Bank working with the GEF?*” was organized on 29 August. The side event was moderated by the World Bank. Mr. Amir Baker, the Micro-Grants Lead Specialist made a presentation on the NBI and NTEAP and their respective roles in promoting and enhancing regional cooperation in Africa. The presentation touched on the vision of the NBI, the objectives of NTEAP, the activities of NTEAP and how they relate to the different challenges facing the riparian countries.

The discussions of the event focused on the GEF funded interventions through the NBI and in Botswana, Burundi, Zambia and Tanzania. The

discussions that followed the presentations emphasized on the importance of creating synergies with other ongoing programs in those countries to increase the impact and realize the vast development potentials. Moreover, participants expressed interest in sharing the experiences emanating from those interventions with broader audiences in other countries and creating linkages with other programs as well as encouraging governments to adopt the successful models in their development plans.

NTEAP publications (the Transboundary Environmental Analysis Document, posters, newsletters and NRAK CDs) were displayed at the IW: Learn Exhibition Booth.

Amir Baker– Micro-grants LS

River Nile Registers Highest Levels Over 10 Years Period



Blue Nile in Khartoum (23/8/06):High water level

Khartoum: 250 m MODIS image, August 23, 2006(Source: CSA)

Blue Nile in Khartoum (23/8/06):Plants

It has been observed that the Blue Nile has registered the highest levels over a long period of time. According to Mr. John Omwenga, the Nile Transboundary Environmental Action Project (NTEAP) Water Quality Monitoring Lead Specialist, this is the highest level registered since 1988.

In northern Sudan, the River Nile usually begins to rise in May, reaching its maximum flow in August. The timing and the volume of flood vary from year to year and this year has registered the highest level over a period of over 10 years. The flood results from high seasonal discharge in the Blue Nile, the Atbara, and Sobat Rivers. The equatorial Lakes Plateau, with more consistent rainfall all the year round, contributes a smaller but relatively constant flow throughout the year.

The heavy rainfall and subsequent increase in flow cause flooding in the low lying plains surrounding Khar-

toum, where the White and Blue Nile meet. The White Nile is subsequently held back by the Blue Nile and a large lake is formed. South of Khartoum, the Jabal al-Awliya Dam increases the pooling effect. The flood waters are essential for the agricultural activities of the Gizera plain, south of Khartoum.

Seasonal flooding is a normal phenomenon of rivers; however adverse floods cause disasters ranging from displacement of people, destruction of property to loss of lives. Understanding the dynamics of the hydrological regime is of significant importance for planning. Space borne satellite technology is a powerful tool in achieving the understanding. The 250m Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) image of 23/8/06 over Khartoum (above) shows the Blue and White Nile. MODIS continuously revolves around the the

Earth and can be used for monitoring large areas of the Nile Basin. The other sensor card that can be used for flood monitoring is RADARSAT with its capability of acquiring pictures even through cloud cover.

In response to a request by NTEAP, through Hatfield Consultants Ltd, the Canadian Space Agency (CSA) has agreed to acquire Radarsat images over the White and Blue Nile in response to the rapidly rising water levels. A plan of acquisition for two images, September 7, 2006, and September 21, 2006 has already been submitted. Hatfield Consultants Ltd, CSA and NTEAP are partners in the development of the Nile River Awareness Kit (NRAK), a multi media, environmental education and awareness tool.

Joel Arumadri– KMS

NTEAP RPM Undertakes Microgrants Monitoring Visit in Uganda (report on NTEAP website)

The NTEAP Regional Project Manager, Mr. Gedion Asfaw undertook a monitoring visit of Microgrants Projects in Uganda on the 15th of July 2006, and visited the Waste Management Project in Busia Town Council and the Integrated Management of Watershed of River Malaba at the Kenya-Uganda boarder. See pictures on your right and page 7.



Waste Management Project in Busia Town. NBI Logo competing



RPM with Project Proponents, LMG

World Bank Warns of Looming Environmental Danger – *Daily Monitor (Ugandan daily-9/9/06)*

THE World Bank has warned of grave risks to poor countries' long-term economic growth and poverty reduction efforts if environmental concerns are not taken care of—**Reports ELIAS BIRYABAREMA**

A new report titled: "Managing Climate Risk-Integrating Adaptation into World Bank Group Operations," released on August 29, paints a dark picture of the future of poor countries that degrade their environment, apparently in pursuit of economic prosperity.

The report calls on governments to balance the imperatives of economic prosperity with preservation of critical ecological systems if both development and environmental sustainability are to be achieved.

"Adaptation to climate change should be addressed through a climate risk management approach - that is, an ongoing process that starts with coping strategies for current climate variability, tries to anticipate changes in climate change, and seeks to evolve new coping strategies as necessary," the report reads in part.

According to the World Bank, neglect and damage of vital systems of the environment may in the end destroy the very costly economic investments that a country might want to peg its hopes on.

A more perceptible and familiar

example that was cited in the report is that of investments in irrigation schemes but which might turn out useless and wasteful when rainfall declines and water reservoirs dry up due to climatic changes induced by reckless environmental activities.

Other than helping the condensation process, forests are vast absorbers of the toxic carbon dioxide emitted by factories, which helps reduce its concentration in the atmosphere and allowing the heat radiated from the earth to escape into far space.

When forests are cut, all the carbon dioxide that is spewed into the atmosphere settles there, creating a heat trapping ceiling and subsequently warming the earth-the phenomenon called global warming. "Climate variability is no longer an issue for the distant future," the WB said in a statement commenting on the report.

"During the past century, the global climate warmed by about 0.7°C because of human activities, with accompanying changes in rainfall patterns, extreme weather events, and sea levels, and another 1.4°C-5.8°C temperature rise is projected in the next hundred years."

The impacts of higher temperatures, wildly fluctuating precipitation, weather extremities, and sea level rise are already being felt and are expected to continue to intensify.

The report said aggressive mitigation

measures of greenhouse gas emissions are crucial if long-term environmental and climatic changes are to be averted.

It said however that most of the changes projected for the coming decades can no longer be avoided.

The Transboundary Environmental Analysis (TEA) identifies six of the ten Nile countries among the world's poorest, with millions of people displaced by numerous natural disasters, some of which are a consequence of environmental degradation. The grinding poverty coupled with the rapid population growth has put enormous pressure on the natural resources and ecological systems on which economic development is based. The basin countries are therefore highly vulnerable to the looming environmental danger envisaged by the World Bank.

This calls for a careful review of the macro and sectoral policies with a view to greening those likely to endanger the environment.

The Nile Transboundary Environment Action Project (NTEAP) recently held a workshop to discuss the impacts of macro and sectoral policies in the basin countries, and the need for further studies on the impacts of development policies on the environment in the Nile basin was echoed very strongly.

Extra reporting by Joel Arumadri-KMS

Uganda Microgrants Monitoring Visit Pictures cont 'd from Page 6



Office of the Youth Environment Service



Some sites are inaccessible



Spring Protection Project

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The First Sudan National Conference for Environmental Management, 17- 19 July 2006



Herbert World Bank; Sekou Tore-UNEP, Andrew Morton-UNEP

The Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) in collaboration with the federal line ministries have held a national conference aimed at preparing a National Plan for Environmental Management (NPEM). The ultimate goal is to leverage synergistic action from institutions concerned with the environment and natural resources from both Government of National Unity (GoNU) and the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) for environmental and natural resources management in the Sudan.

The conference, with a theme “*Environment for Peace and Development*” took place at the Friendship Hall Khartoum, Sudan. It was attended by over 120 participants from Southern Sudan, Red Sea, Northern State, Gedarif, Sinnar, North and South Kordofan, North and West Darfur, Blue Nile State and representa-



HE Dr. Ann Itto- State Minister, for Agric

tives of civil society organizations. The State Minister of Environment and Physical Development H.E Theresa Siricio, as well as the State Minister of Agriculture and Forestry H.E Dr. Ann Itto opened the conference.

The conference was addressed by representatives of the European Commission (EC), World Bank, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), Government of the Southern Sudan (GoSS), the Nile Transboundary Environmental Action Project (NTEAP) and the Secretary General of the HCENR.

A key output of the conference was a first draft of the environmental management plan. Information gaps identified at the conference are expected to be filled in a second workshop, planned to be convened in October 2006, in Southern Sudan.

The draft plan is to be subjected to a thorough consultation and review, before presentation to a final workshop for endorsement towards the end of this year.



Dr. Saadeldin

The project for preparing a National Plan for Environmental Management (NPEM) for post conflict Sudan is financed by Nile Transboundary Environment Action Project (NTEAP), United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the European Commission, as well as the GoNU.

By :Susan A J – Coordinator

Izzat Mirghani- Coordinator

Upcoming events

2-5th Oct, 2006, Nairobi, Kenya, EE & A Practitioners Workshop

Mid October– Mid Term Review Launch

26-28th October 2006, Ougadugou, Burkinafaso, IW Learn valuation of ecosystems.

26-28th October 2006, Nairobi, Kenya, IW Learn Information Technology Regional Workshop.

Oct 30– Nov 2, 2006, Nairobi, Kenya, IW

Learn Strengthening Transboundary Water Resources management in Africa.

Oct, 2006, National Teachers Training

Nov, 2006, UN ESD Workshop

6-11th Nov, Nairobi, Kenya, Regional WQ Workshop.

Nov, 2006, National Community Training

Oct-Nov, 2006, International wetlands

Course.

23-29 November, Addis Abeba, SVP Coordination Work planning Meeting.

Nov 30– Dec 2, 2006, Addis Abeba, Nile Development Forum.

2-5 Dec, 2006, Cairo, Egypt, Use of Brackish Ground Water in Agriculture.

3-14 Dec, 2006, Partners Review MTR

18-21 Dec, 2006, Entebbe, Uganda, NTEAP Staff Retreat and Work Plan Finalization