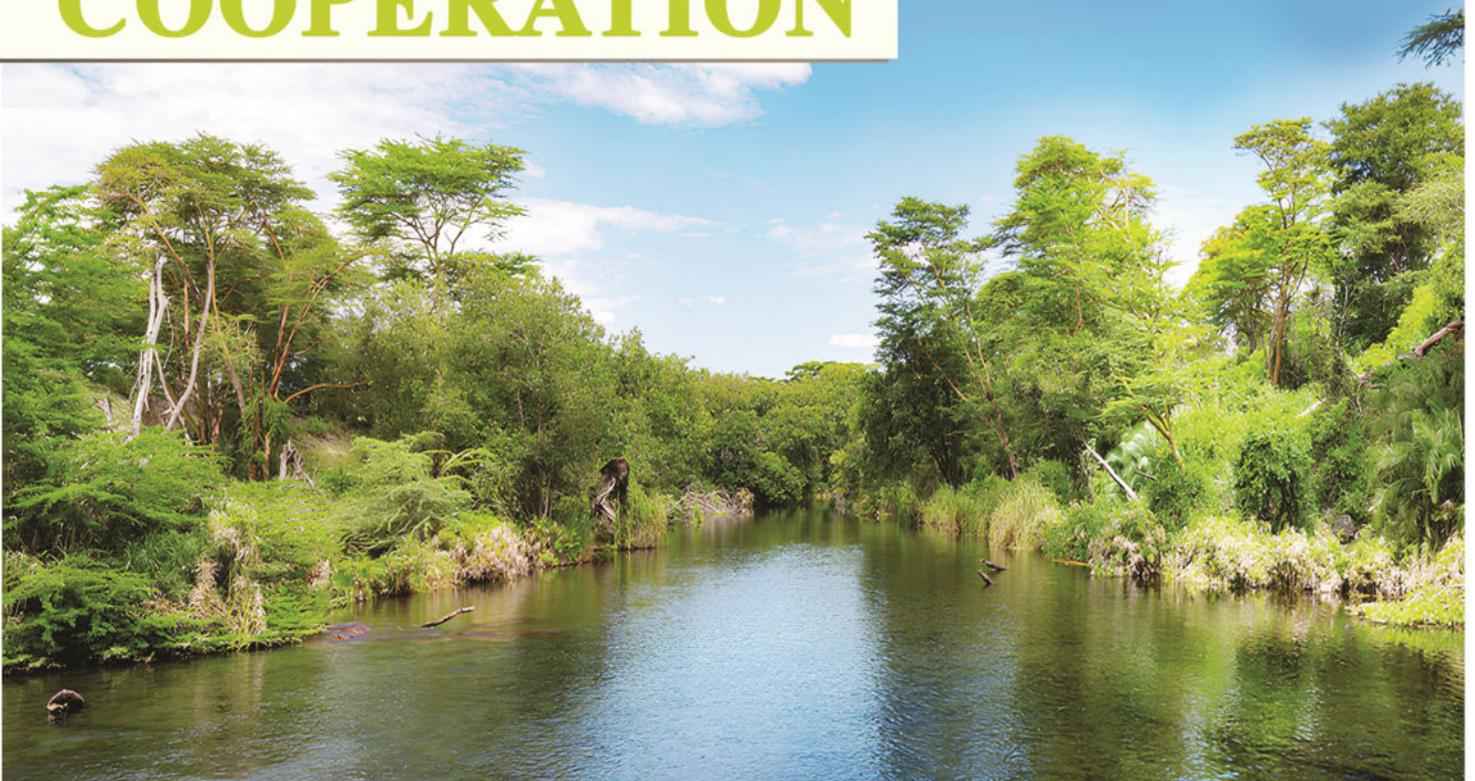




ENTRO
NILE BASIN INITIATIVE
INITIATIVE DU BASSIN DU NIL

EASTERN NILE BENEFITS OF COOPERATION





ENTRO

NILE BASIN INITIATIVE

INITIATIVE DU BASSIN DU NIL

VISION

“A credible, adaptive regional institution fostering sustainable transboundary cooperation”.

MISSION

“We Work to realize shared benefits of cooperative Water Resources Development and Management in the Eastern Nile”.

ONE RIVER ONE PEOPLE ONE VISION





NILE BASIN INITIATIVE

INITIATIVE DU BASSIN DU NIL

The NBI/ ENTRO Logo can be interpreted as the spirit of unity in the Nile Basin, showing the Nile winding between a field of Green on the left, symbolizing the lush vegetation of the upstream countries, with a field of light green on the right, symbolizing the more arid land of the downstream countries. On the right-hand side is the Nile Basin Initiative's name in both English and French the two dominant languages of the region.

Disclaimer

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Acknowledgement

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ABOUT ENTRO



Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO) Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

ENTRO was established in 1999 and comprises Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan (South Sudan joined in 2012). ENTRO supports the countries in preparing cooperative water resources investment programs and projects, capacitating and strengthening institutions and providing secretariat support to its governance. The goal of ENTRO is sustainable socio-economic development through the equitable utilization of, and benefit from, the common Eastern Nile Water resources. Since its establishment, ENTRO has played significant role in advancing and enhancing cooperation among the Eastern Nile Countries on water resource development and management.

Eastern Nile though linked to and from one hydrologic unit of the entire Nile Basin, bears unique features, making a compelling case for the four countries to form ENSAP.

These features include:

Hydrology: This sub-basin supplies over 86% of the Nile flow over a 3–4-month period, characterized by seasonal and inter-annual variability.

Topography: The cool, high, and rugged Ethiopian highlands offer huge hydropower generation and water saving potential

Environment: Land degradation and environmental problems has resulted in huge sediment load in the Nile.

Culture: The four countries share common religions and intricate historical and cultural linkages.

Demography: The four countries make nearly two-thirds of the entire Nile Basin population.

Geography: The four countries are geographically interlinked making infrastructure interconnection power, road, rail possible.

Economy: Owing to scale, the four countries could make foundation for a viable regional integration possibility.





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NILE BASIN INITIATIVE
INITIATIVE DU BASSIN DU NIL



**The Egypt Investment Benefit
from The Nile Basin Cooperation**

ABOUT EGYPT

Egypt has been part of the Nile cooperation since the Hydromet 1967-1992, UNDUGU (1983-1992), followed by TECCONILE (1993-1999) before joining NBI in 1999.

Egypt is the most populous country in the Arab world and the third-most-populous country in Africa, behind Nigeria and Ethiopia. Most of the country is desert, so about 95% of the population is concentrated in a narrow strip of fertile land along the Nile River, which represents only about 5% of Egypt's land area.



FACTS

- **Official Name:** Arab Republic of Egypt.
- **Form Of Government:** Republic
- **Capital:** Cairo
- **Official Language:** Arabic.
- **Area:** 386,662 square miles (1,001,449 square kilometers)
- **Population:** 107.7 million
- **Language:** Arabic
- **Life expectancy:** 69 years (men) 74 years (women)

Hydrology: Egypt's dependency on the Nile is 97% of its total renewable water resources, making it vulnerable to flow variation due to climate change or upstream human activities. Its water share currently stands at 560 m³ annually per capita, which is far below the water poverty line (1000 m³ annually per capital)



Topography: - Southern Egypt's landscape contains low mountains and desert. Northern Egypt has wide valleys near the Nile and desert to the east and west. North of Cairo, the capital, is the sprawling, triangular Nile River Delta. This fertile land is completely covered with farms.

Environment: - Egypt's climate is dry, hot, and dominated by desert. It has a mild winter season with rain falling along coastal areas, and a hot and dry summer season (May to September).

Culture: - Modern Egyptian culture is a blend of ancient traditions and contemporary influences. It's characterized by a mix of Islamic, Arabic, and Western elements. Urban areas are more cosmopolitan, while rural areas maintain more traditional practices.

Population: Egypt Population currently are 116,905,779

Geography: Southern Egypt's landscape contains low mountains and desert. Northern Egypt has wide valleys near the Nile and desert to the east and west. North of Cairo, the capital, is the sprawling, triangular Nile River Delta. This fertile land is completely covered with farms. Physiographically, Egypt is usually divided into four major regions the Nile valley and delta, the Eastern Desert, the Western Desert, and the Sinai Peninsula.



INTRODUCTION TO NBI INVESTMENTS IN EGYPT

ACCESS TO RELIABLE AND AFFORDABLE ELECTRICITY

ETHIOPIA-SUDAN (RABAK) – EGYPT (NAGE HAMADI) REGIONAL TRANSMISSION

The Eastern Nile Power Trade Studies proposed the Eastern Nile Regional Transmission Line, connecting the grids across Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt and has the potential to enable the country to generate up to USD 600 million per year from electricity exports. Under this study the Rabak-Nage Hamadi Transmission Line was identified.

After the identification, the Feasibility study for the Ethiopia-Sudan (Rabak) – Egypt (Nage Hamadi) power interconnection has been completed. The study covered Ethiop-Sudan 1,200 MW or 9,200 MWh/yr and Ethiopia- Egypt 2,000 MW or 7,700 MWh/yr interconnections that will facilitate import and export of power between the three countries.

EASTERN NILE WATERSHED MANAGERMENTS



Objective: To establish a sustainable framework for the management of selected watersheds in the sub-basin to improve the living conditions of the people, enhance agricultural productivity, protect the environment, and reduce sediment transport and siltation.

Project Goal: Provide enhanced support (to facilitate investment) for the sustainable management of the Eastern Nile sub basin.

Beneficiaries: - the following watershed management projects has been implemented in the three countries: Upper Rib, Upper Gumera, and Jemma (Ethiopia); Dinder, Ingasena, Lower At- bara, Lau (Sudan) and Lake Nasser-Nubia (Egypt).

Project Description: -The ENWSM Project has built a significant degree of experience in the analysis, identification, and preparation of watershed interventions from a transboundary, basin-wide, hydrologic-unit perspective. A regional knowledge base in the form of the CRA has been established. Fast track projects worth about USD 80 million, which have piloted important regional approaches to watershed management, are implemented. The area of cultivated land whose use is unsustainable is estimated at 4.7 million ha. ENTRO initiated and implemented WSM as a fast truck project from 2004 - 2015 at various levels.



Towards meeting its objective, the Watershed project undertook two sets of activities in parallel between 2004 -2008:

- I) Regional Cooperative Assessment (CRA) study for watershed Management and
- II) Preparation of investment ready projects for national implementation (fast track projects).

Status: - Both sets of activities were successfully completed.

Eastern Nile WSM CRA Study: - The CRA study is geared at enhancing the understanding of benefits and costs accruing to WSM projects across the sub-basin’s countries and assessed transboundary Analysis of WSM interventions.

Investment projects preparation: - Investment projects prepared for Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan.

EASTERN NILE IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE PROJECT (ENIDP)



Projects Identification, Feasibility study, detail design and construction has been implemented in Egypt and Ethiopia. Status of implementation varies in each country. Megech Saraba Pump and Ribb Irrigation Projects implemented in Ethiopia with the support of 160 million USD.

Project goal: - contribute to attaining the agriculture sector goals of Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan including food security, to improve rural employment opportunities, livelihoods and income, reduction of rural poverty.

Beneficiaries: - Development of preliminary option for irrigation improvements; Good irrigation water management practices identified; database of EN irrigation (existing and planned) developed Agreement mediated between countries to advance new irrigation development. Ethiopia: 20,000 ha Irrigation under development 12,600 Framing Household (56,700 people) Directly benefited from the project.

Egypt: 25,200 -27,800 ha Irrigation under development

Generated Employment: 107,200 Directly and 214,400 indirectly

Projects under preparations/ to be implemented: A potential of more than 1,500,000ha Irrigation projects Regionally Identified to be implemented in the EN.



Eastern Nile Joint Multi-Purpose(JMP) Study

Ethiopia participated in the landmark Eastern Nile Joint Multi-Purpose (JMP) Study. The JMP identified the Abbay/Blue Nile sub-basin as most suitable for cooperation among Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan on joint large-scale transformational multipurpose sub-basin cooperation in infrastructure development from which each country could derive benefits. Even though the JMP did not result in implementable projects as initially envisaged, the study nevertheless yielded two useful working papers:



Paper 1: Environmental and Social Perspectives on Blue Nile Multipurpose Development and
Paper 2: Strategic Options Assessment for Blue Nile Multipurpose Development.

Building on these studies, ENTRO has been advancing preparation for Eastern Nile Basin cooperation from which Ethiopia is benefitting.

Project goal: - is to contribute to transformational and sustainable socio-economic development, economic integration, and stability in the EN region. A more immediate development objective of the JMP is to undertake cooperative and sustainable development and management of the shared Blue/Main Nile water resources.

Project Description: - Move from single sector/or unilateral to multipurpose program.

Project Objectives: - undertaken cooperative and sustainable development and management of the common Blue/Main Nile water resources through the JMP-1 project, putting in place the requisite transboundary institutions: linking the three countries thru multipurpose storage and power system infrastructure: improving watershed and flood plain management: modernizing irrigation system, promoting related investment (eg. in transport, private sector, rural electrification, etc) and to define JMP more closely and to enable identification of the first set of investments within a broader joint multipurpose program.

Beneficiaries: - Scoping study completed. 2 working papers; Working paper 1; Environmental and social perspectives on Blue Nile Multipurpose project development. Working paper 2; strategic options assessment for Blue Nile Multi-Purpose development

The JMP included:

- “One System Inventory”, which established a ‘no-borders’ database of natural resources and information across the Eastern Nile sub-basin.
- An independent Scoping Study that examined water resources matters to broadly assess development options in the basin, which would fulfill JMP criteria.

The preparation of Thematic Papers on “Financing and Implementation Arrangements” and on “Institutional and Broad Legal Considerations”.



PLATFORM FOR COOPERATION



CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

SKILLS-CAPACITY BUILDING

Capacity building of nationals in areas, including: scholarships; internships; media training; negotiations training; project planning and management; Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM); Decision Support Systems (DSS); expert working group consultations on ongoing studies (SOB, Wetlands studies; cascade coordination, watershed management; SSEA/ environmental and social safeguards, policies, upstream investment studies such as MSIOAs); knowledge-exchange study visits to RBOs, etc.

HYDRO-DIPLOMACY:

1. Objective of hydro-diplomacy

- Training National Negotiation Teams; Study Visits; provision of platforms for targeted stakeholders with potential to contribute to the peaceful resolution were undertaken by ENTRO.
- EN Hydro-diplomacy Dialogue Forum, EN Water Law Forum and EN Security Forum – Tana were among hydro-diplomacy work conducted by ENTRO.

Countries Benefited: Ethiopia, Egypt, South Sudan and Sudan

MEDIA CAPACITY BUILDING:



Media Training Juba, Sudan.

Engaging the media, keeping them informed through robust communication and participation has been given due emphasis as one of the building blocks of Eastern Nile Basin. Thus, ENTRO partners with the media in the member States to raise awareness on the opportunities and benefits of Nile cooperation and the need for the EN countries to work together to address the shared challenges, risks, and threats.



This was done in line with The NBI Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy 2018-2023 identifies and prioritizes the media among NBI's key stakeholders, whose support deemed critical to the successful attainment of the NBI Shared Vision Objective. To this end:

- Tailored media training targeting communication professionals from Egypt, South Sudan, Sudan and Ethiopia conducted with funding support obtained from the German Government thru GIZ (FA).
 - Under NCCR project (ongoing since 2021) two rounds of media training conducted and training engaged journalists working in different media outlets (from Ethiopia, Egypt, South Sudan and Sudan) ENTRO management and Staff, and ENSAPT ladders. Overall participants capacitated though program.
- Countries Benefited:** Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan

INNOVATIVE STAKEHOLDERS FORUM

The main objective of this forum is to engage five critical Eastern Nile Stakeholders the Faith Community (mainly of the two predominant faiths Christian and Muslim), Hydropower/Dam operators and Ex-Diplomats (who have good knowledge of the Nile issues), media house owners, parliamentarians to promote all-inclusive Eastern Nile Cooperation and avoid or at least minimize misunderstanding and mistrust that hinders the shared vision.



Under NCCR project (ongoing since 2021) two rounds of innovative stakeholder's forum conducted and the forum engaged Eastern Nile Stakeholders (from Ethiopia, Egypt, South Sudan and Sudan), ENTRO management and staff and ENSAPT ladders. Overall participants attended and exchanged information on the status of Nile Cooperation and benefits gained through investment in EN.



INTERNSHIP AND YOUNG PROFESSIONALS PROGRAM

1. Background

ENTRO has taken the initiative to establish the Internship and Young Professional program as part of its core activities and successfully implemented in the last 12 years. The internship program started in December 2011 when ENTRO worked with the World Bank to modify the implementation arrangement of the Eastern Nile Planning Model (ENPM) project. This has helped ENTRO to engage the countries through partnership with scientific communities (Eastern Nile Universities) despite the political differences at the time.



Interns During Filed Visit.

The internship program has proven popular in fostering cooperation and allowing ENTRO to expand its professional network. The program has also delivered results and proven more effective in terms of building regional capacity and bringing a diversity of expertise and outreach opportunities to ENTRO engaging the member countries through this unique and structured capacity development program. Up to now 25 different batches of the internship program have been implemented with the financial support from the World Bank under different projects such as Eastern Nile Planning Model (ENPM), Nile Cooperation for Results (NCORE) and Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience (NCCR).

ENTRO internship opportunities is beneficial to the young professionals by providing them an exposure to working as team in a regional institute; working in a multi-cultural environment; develop a regional perspective for their work; learn new skills, tools, techniques, and methodologies; interact with other regional and international staff/consultants/interns; visits to water resources development projects and infrastructures; participate in a workshop and professional networking events; and contribute to the work of ENTRO in fostering and improve cooperation on water resources development and management within the Eastern Nile Basin.

Interns from Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan have been enrolling under the ENTRO’s Internship and Young Professional program. As a result, Eastern Nile countries did acknowledge the contribution of the program and recommended its sustainability and expansion. Considering the ever-increasing number of applications to enroll into the program and to meet the demands of learning new skills and knowledge, the program has been extended its reach outside academia to include Young Professionals from other government ministries (specifically water affair ministries), private sector, civil society, and other



7th Internship Batch

2. Objectives

The Internship and Young Professionals (I&YPs) program at ENTRO has two overarching objectives to achieve in the transboundary water management and cooperation of the Eastern Nile Basin. These objectives are:

1) To Create a knowledge community among young professionals from the Eastern Nile Basin Countries to support/facilitate the emergence of a shared understanding about the Nile resource base – its potential, the challenges it is facing, and establish enabling environment/platform for transboundary water cooperation.

2. To engage early career professionals in transboundary dialogue and trust building among relevant Nile Basin stakeholders to enhance cooperation, mitigate risks, and harness opportunities.



8th internship Batch During Graduation

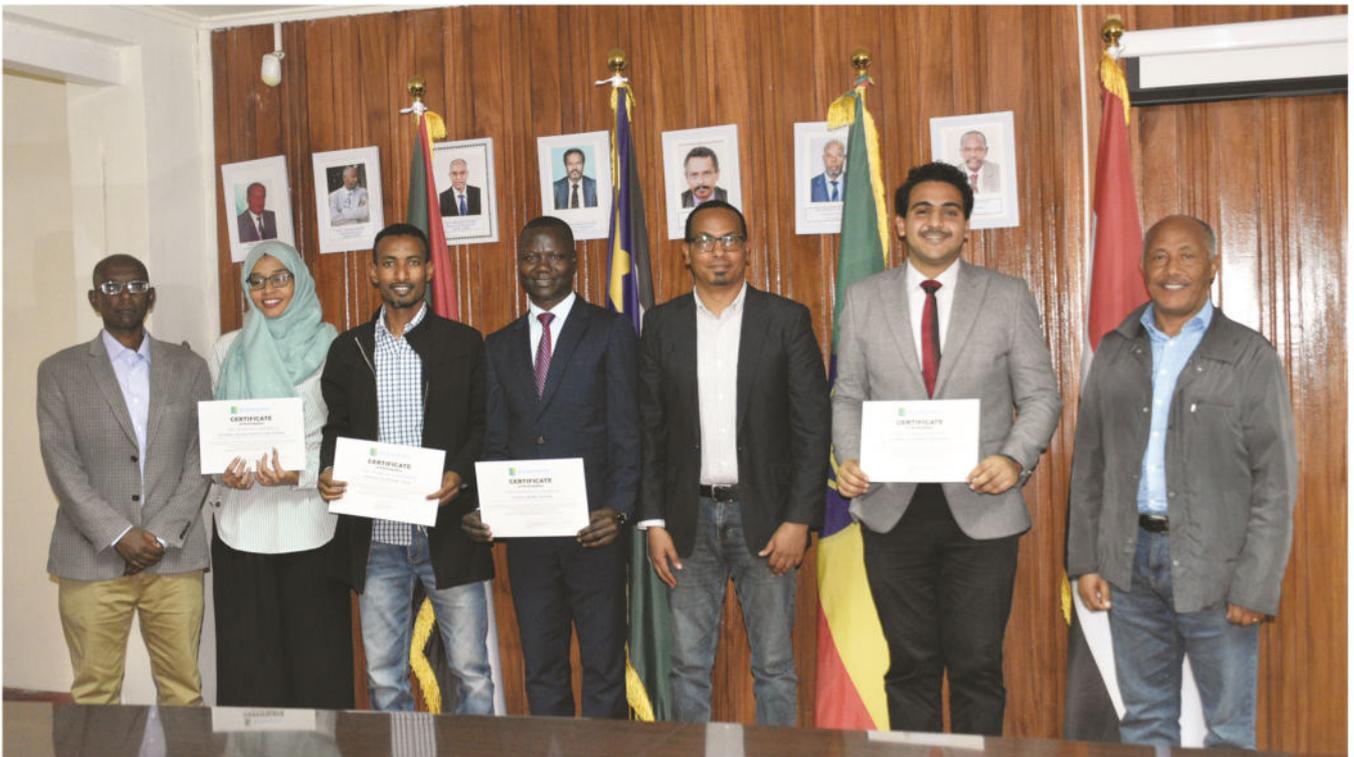


3. Program Categories

There are four categories structured to implement the 3-months internship and young professionals' program at ENRO. These are:

Category one: Regular Internship Program (for Interns)

This category mainly engages young people from the Nile basin countries to work together in selected challenge that address water issues, as well as other water management issues at the basin level. This category targets youths from disadvantaged contexts, who have ideas with the potential to improve water issues in the region, but who have not had significant training and/or funding opportunities before. The selection will strive for gender balance. ENTRO also build the capacity of those interns by giving them continuous training sessions and engaging them in different capacity building programs, field demonstrations, and workshops. This internship gives for the youth the chance to start their career and help them acquire better idea of what they want to do in the future.



5th Batch

Category Two: Joint Studies (for Interns)

This category aims to empower young leaders from the region to carry out joint studies by offering them the opportunity to work in different institutes in the basin in addition to NBI centres. The interns will be provided an intensive training program and mentoring support by senior level experts. This programme will bring young leaders capable of successfully designing sustainable and inclusive water projects that significantly improve living conditions of the Nile Basin communities, while supporting the Nile Basin cooperation. This new component of the internship program will be coordinated directly by ENTRO, and the joint studies will be done cooperatively with different EN institutes.



Category Three: Flood Management Team-FMT (for Young Professionals):

This category is periodic engagement of young professionals for Eastern Nile Flood Management and Forecasting activity. This is one of the activities that ENTRO initiated as a regional cooperation effort coordinated by the Eastern Nile countries. The program has been running for the last twelve flood seasons and created a system that links multiple stakeholders to work together to address flooding and reducing the risk of flood devastation. To support this program, ENTRO engage young professionals from Eastern Nile countries with previous experience in performing flood forecasting and early warning tasks and work together with ENTRO flood team.



Category Four: Regular Young Professionals Program:

This is the category where young professionals with some experiences are invited to fill some gaps of ENTRO by giving them specific tasks. While contributing to development and enhancement of knowledge and analytical tools, these young professionals also benefit by building their capacity, acquiring new skills and exposure on issues of the Nile basin.



4. Thematic Area

ENTRO built capacities of interns for the last 12 years with 25 batches of internship program implementation and given an opportunity to exercise and improve their technical capacities in multiple thematic areas which have relevance for transboundary water management and cooperations. The following are some of the thematic areas, but not limited to, where interns have been engaged:

- Flood and Drought Management
- Hydrological and Climate analysis and modelling
- Agriculture and hydropower development
- Environment and sustainability
- Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystem (WEFE) nexus
- Water information management system
- Watershed management
- Water governance, diplomacy, and Institutions
- Remote sensing and spatial modelling
- Data, toolkits, models development and application
- GIS and Remote Sensing (Spatial analysis and mapping)
- Dam safety and reservoir management.
- Groundwater potential assessment
- Climate change, etc

The internship program has been implementing using the above listed thematic areas and provided interns and young professionals an opportunity to engage or participate in the form of Assessment (Case study), Tailor made capacity development trainings, and Field visits demonstration (for practice). This approach permitted ENTRO to provide to interns to have first-hand knowledge and be on track to become an expert in the Nile Basin water management issues.



6th Batch



5. Results

5.1 Overall Program Implementation

Since the start of the internship program at ENTRO in 2011, 25 batches of internship batch have been implemented that enrolled 216 interns and young professionals from the four countries of the Eastern Nile. These are Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan. The program was financed by the World Bank through three projects namely ENPM, NCORE, and NCCR. The following summary shows the overall implementation results of the Internship and Young Professional program since its commencement.

Table [1]: Total number of ENTRO Interns

Implementation Years	Projects	Total Number	Gender		Country			
			Male	Female	Egypt	Ethiopia	South Sudan	Sudan
2011-2024	ENPM, NCORE, NCCR	216	166	50	20	89	44	63

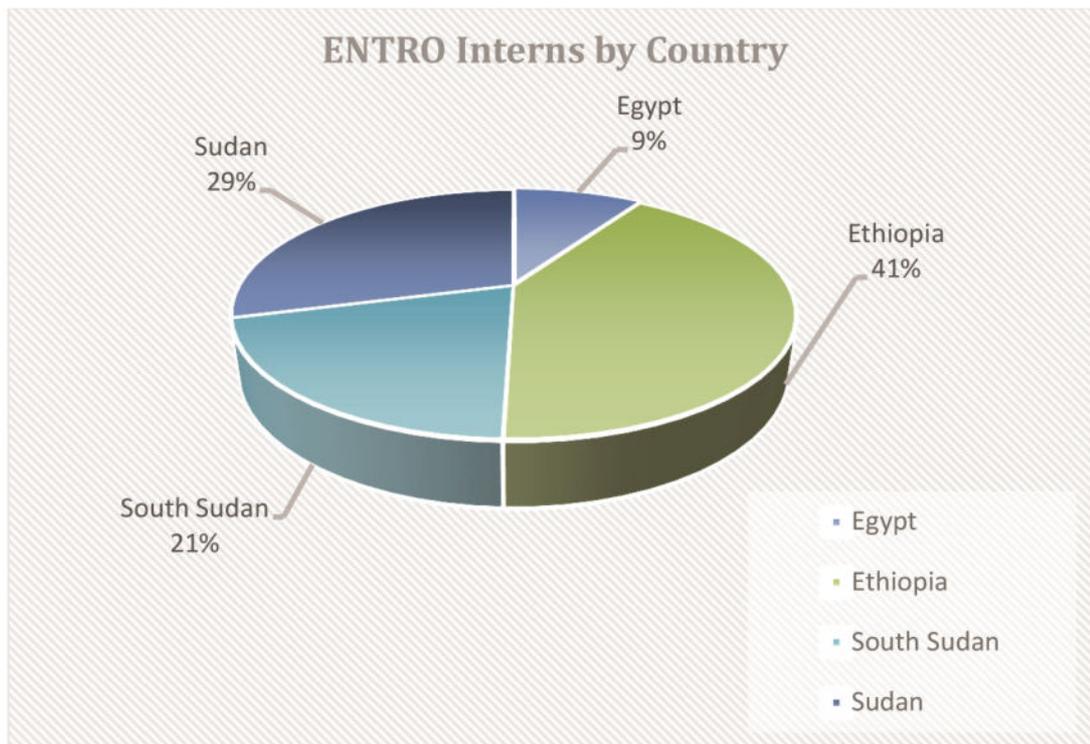


Figure [1]: ENTRO Interns by Country



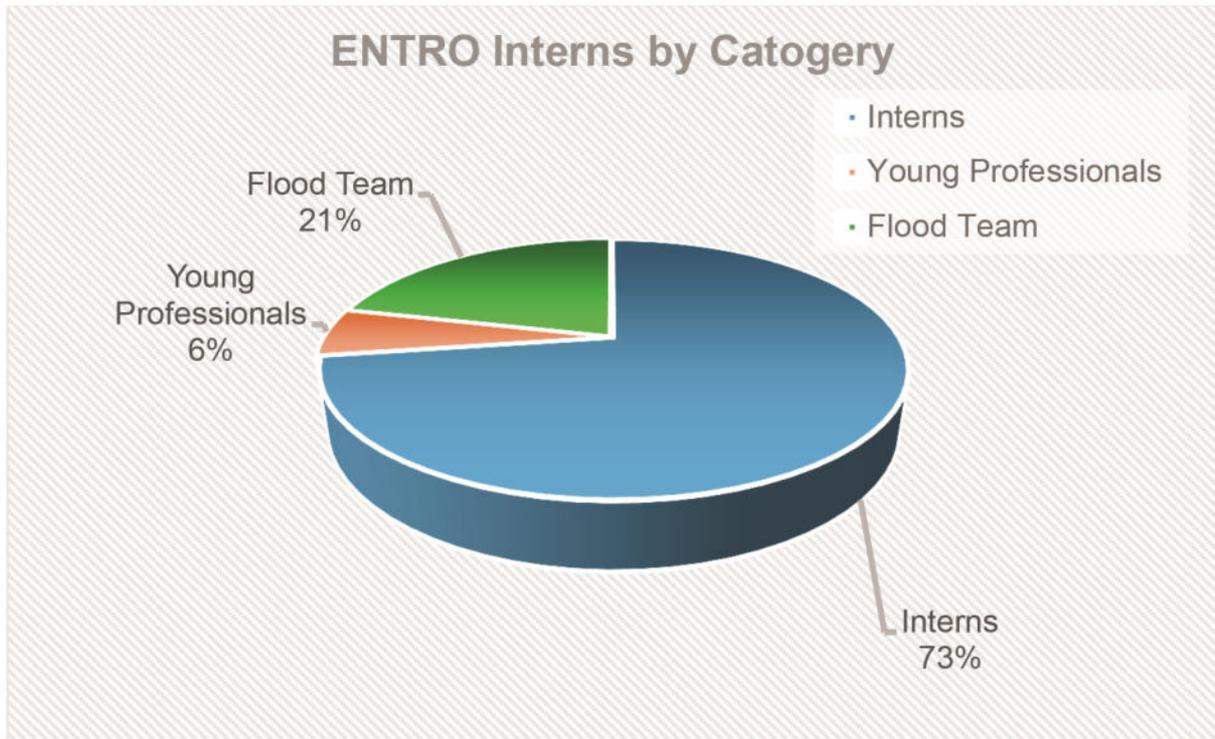


Figure [2]: ENTRO Interns by Category

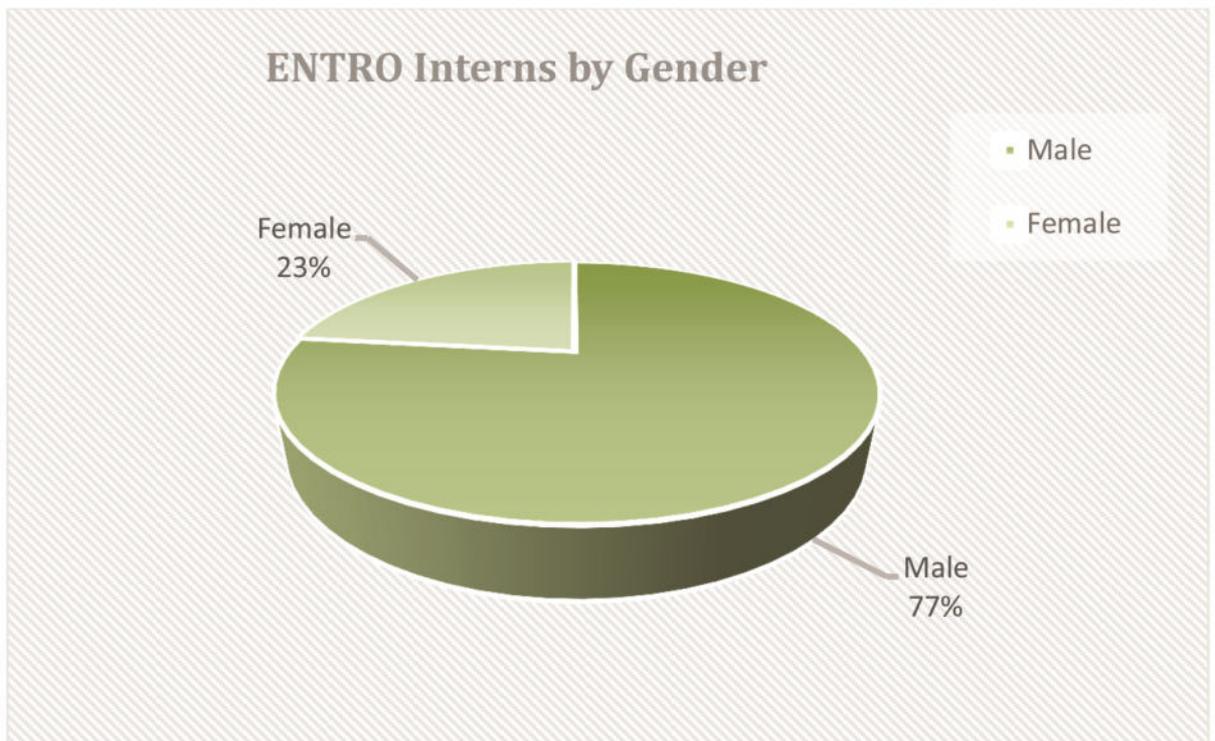


Figure [3]: ENTRO Interns by Gender



5.2 Countries Benefit

The internship and young professional program have supported member countries in terms of building capacities of early and mid-career professionals with contemporary knowledge and skills that are necessary for the transboundary water resources management in particular and water sector in general. On the other side, ENTRO has also benefited through the program in terms of obtaining new datasets, information, and toolkits which have been generated by Interns. Moreover, the program has significant impact on increasing the number of water professionals' network across the Eastern Nile region in addition to the technical capacity development. Most of the Alumni interns who have attended ENTRO's internship and young professional program are currently working in water affair ministries, water research centers, universities, and the private sector in their respective county as well as in regional and international organizations such as NBI, World bank, etc.

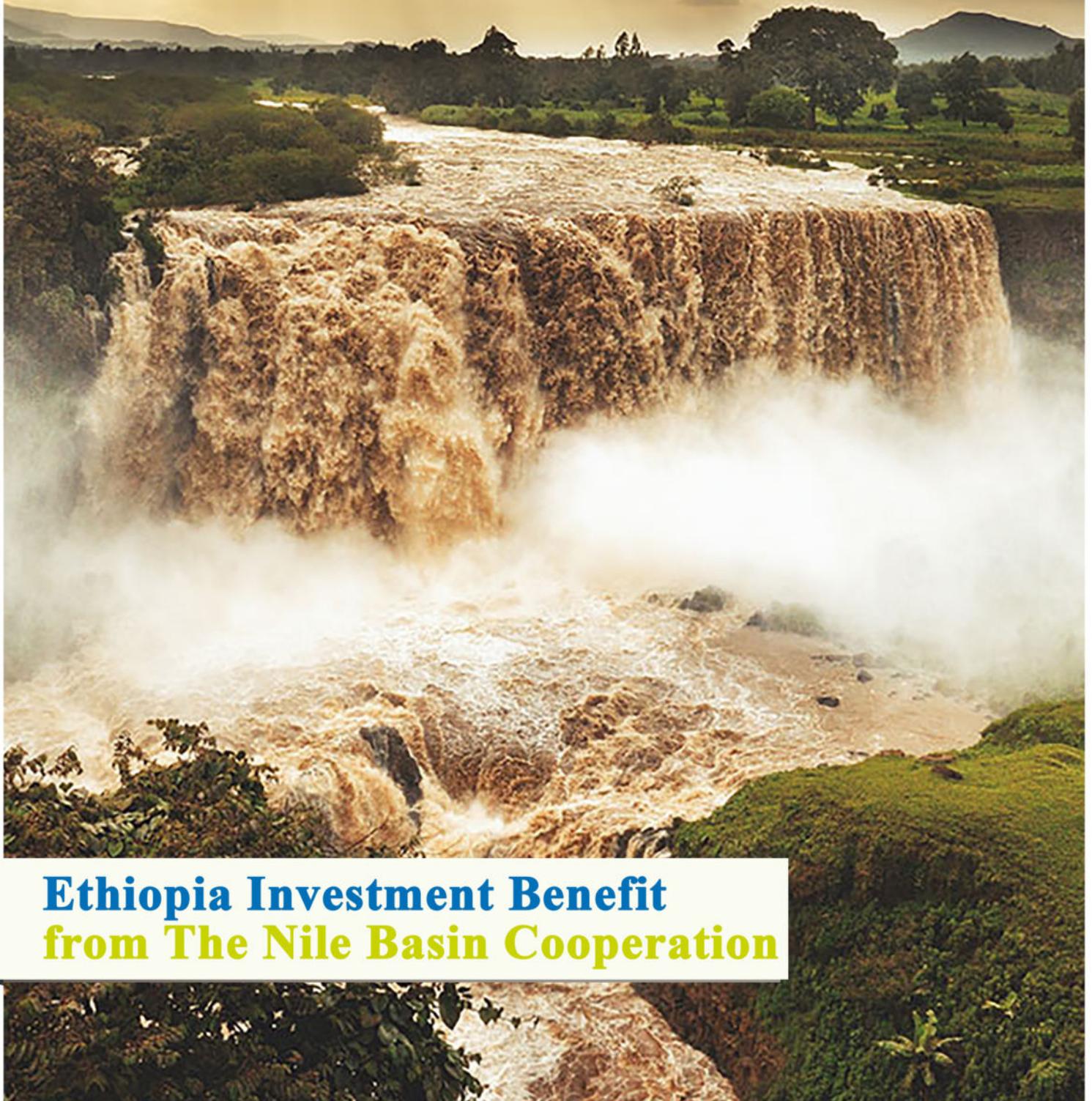


4th Batch During Filed Visit





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Ethiopia Investment Benefit
from The Nile Basin Cooperation

ABOUT ETHIOPIA



Ethiopia is the source of the Blue Nile (Abbay), which is by far the largest Nile River tributary, contributing 57% of the total flow of the river Nile. Flowing from Ethiopia's Lake Tana, the Blue Nile together with its tributaries, the Baro-Akobo Sobat and the Tekeze-Seitit tributaries join the White Nile at Khartoum in Sudan. Since Biblical times, the life of Ethiopia has been attached to the Nile; culturally, politically, and economically. Of the country's 1,144,035 Km² land area, some 32% lie in the Nile Basin and about 40% of the population lives there. 11.5% of the total Nile Basin area is in Ethiopia. Approximately 86% of the flow of the river Nile is generated from the Ethiopian highlands.

Ethiopia has been part of the Nile Cooperation since 1999 when the country became a member of Nile Basin Initiative (NBI). The country signed the Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA) on 14th May 2010 and ratified it on 13th June 2013.

Previously, Ethiopia was as an observer under the Hydromet, one of the early regional projects towards Nile Basin cooperation that was established in 1967 to conduct joint hydrometeorological surveys on the Nile in the wake of flooding disasters. The country was also an observer under Undugu (meaning 'brotherhood' in Kiswahili), which was established in 1983 to consider regional economic development.



ETHIOPIA AND THE NILE BASIN INITIATIVE - HIGHLIGHTS

Founding Member of NBI on 22 February 1999
Total country contribution to NBI from 2000-2020: USD 34,151,371 (USD 4,126,145 in cash; equivalent of USD 30,025,226 in-kind)
Hosts the Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO) headquarters of ENSAP in Addis Ababa (2002 to date)
Hosted the Water Resources Planning and Management Project under the Shared Vision Programme in Addis Ababa (February 2005 – December 2012)
Hosted the 1 st Nile Basin Development Forum (NBDF) in 2006
Hosted three Regional Nile Day events (2018 in Addis Ababa, 2013 in Bahir Dar and in 2008 in Addis Ababa)
Signed the Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA) on 14 May 2010; ratified it on 13 June 2013
Hosted the 6 th Nile Basin Development Forum in 2021

NILE BASIN INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN ETHIOPIA

INVESTMENT PROJECT BENEFITS	Status
IDEN Projects	
Eastern Nile Irrigation and Drainage Studies (ENIOs)	Feasibility study completed for Ethiopia and Sudan
Eastern Nile Watershed Management Project (ENWM)	Study completed and operational
Eastern Nile Power Trade Project (ENPTJ)	Study completed
Ethio-Sudan Interconnection	Operational
Baro-Akobo-Sobat Multipurpose water Resource Development Study (BASMWROS)	Study completed (3 short-term projects prepared; 9 medium- and long term projects identified for preparation)
Post-IDEN Investment Projects	
Chemoga-Yeda Integrated watershed Management	Project preparation completed
fincha Integrated Watershed Management	Project preparation completed



COMPLETED PROJECT

FOOD SECURITY

EASTERN NILE JOINT MULTI-PURPOSE (JMP) STUDY



Ethiopia participated in the landmark Eastern Nile Joint Multi-Purpose (JMP) Study. The JMP identified the Abbay/Blue Nile sub-basin as most suitable for cooperation among Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan on joint large-scale transformational multipurpose sub-basin cooperation in infrastructure development from which each country could derive benefits. Even though the JMP did not result in implementable projects as initially envisaged, the study nevertheless yielded two useful working papers: Paper 1

Environmental and Social Perspectives on Blue Nile Multipurpose Development and Paper 2 Strategic Options Assessment for Blue Nile Multipurpose Development.

Building on these studies, ENTRO has been advancing preparation for Eastern Nile Basin cooperation from which Ethiopia is benefitting.

Project goal: - is to contribute to transformational and sustainable socio-economic development, economic integration, and stability in the EN region. A more immediate development objective of the JMP is to undertake cooperative and sustainable development and management of the shared Blue/Main Nile water resources.

Project Description: - Move from single sector/or unilateral to multipurpose program.

Project Objectives: - undertaken cooperative and sustainable development and management of the common Blue/Main Nile water resources through the JMP-1 project, putting in place the requisite transboundary institutions: linking the three countries thru multipurpose storage and power system infrastructure: improving watershed and flood plain management: modernizing irrigation system, promoting related investment (eg. in transport, private sector, rural electrification, etc) and to define JMP more closely and to enable identification of the first set of investments within a broader joint multipurpose program.



Beneficiaries: - Scoping study completed. 2 working papers; Working paper 1; Environmental and social perspectives on Blue Nile Multipurpose project development. Working paper 2; strategic options assessment for Blue Nile Multi-Purpose development

The JMP included:

- “One System Inventory”, which established a ‘no-borders’ database of natural resources and information across the Eastern Nile sub-basin.
- An independent Scoping Study that examined water resources matters to broadly assess development options in the basin, which would fulfill JMP criteria.

The preparation of Thematic Papers on “Financing and Implementation Arrangements” and on “Institutional and Broad Legal Considerations”.

BARO AKOBO SOBAT MULTIPURPOSE WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT STUDY (BASMWRDS) – THREE SHORT TERM PROJECTS (3,335,000 USD)



Project Description: - A study launched to assess the water resources in the sub basin and explore the opportunities for optimal management and development. Project has an area of 186,000 km square.

Project Objective: - To enhance water resources planning and management capabilities in the sub basin through preparation of water resources development plan and projects that respect social, economic, and environmental integrity.

Beneficiaries: - Study Completed. Three short term feasibility study projects completed. 9 medium term and long-term projects identified, and 3.6 million Peoples are beneficiaries.

Key Study Output

- Integrated Water Resources Development and Management Plan (IWRDMP) for the sub-basin: The purpose of the plan is to promote socio- economic development in the basin through implementation of a certain number of projects. The Plan also includes a communication Strategy, Monitoring and Evaluation and a framework for adaptive management.
- Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SSEA). The SSEA has guided the elaboration of the plan, it has screened the potential projects and assessed their cumulative impacts (environmental and social; positive and negative) to maximize benefits and minimize negative impacts of development in the basin. The main purpose of the SSEA is to inform strategic decisions at the river basin scale. The role of stakeholder consultation has been prominent throughout the process.
- Short Term Investment Projects: The BAS project stakeholders of EN-countries prioritized and recommended three (3) Short-term bankable water resources development projects to be prepared as investment/implementation ready:
 - i. The Kinyeti River multipurpose project (South Sudan)
 - ii. The Majang multipurpose project (Ethiopia)
 - iii. The Akobo-Gambella floodplains transboundary development program (Ethiopia and South Sudan)



Gambella floodplains



Medium and Long Term investment projects: Nine Medium and Long Term investment projects have also been profiled along with the institutional framework and M&E set ups.

Baro-Akobo-Sobat sub-basin Integrated Water Resources Development and Management Plan (IWRDMP): It was developed informed by the state of the art ‘Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SSEA)’ and a series of regional consultations involving stakeholders from Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan and comments, feedbacks thereof which were inputted and played important role in aligning the plan with the realities on the ground. The Plan is a reference development and investment entry point for the BAS Sub-basin.

Terms of reference for feasibility studies and Environmental Impact Assessments for three larger (medium and long-term duration of implementation) projects completed.



GROUND WATER:

GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY AND CONJUNCTIVE USE ASSESSMENT IN THE EASTERN NILE



Source of Finance for the Assessment: Under its Nile Cooperation for Result (NCORE) Project

Scope of the assessment: the assessment was conducted in the Eastern Nile (EN) Region and covered EN five river sub-basins of Abbay - Blue Nile, Tekkeze - Atbara, Baro - Akobo - Sobat - White Nile and the Main Nile.

Key objectives:

- To make assessment of the existing and readily available knowledge of groundwater resource potential in the Eastern Nile that includes characterization, mapping, recharge and safe yield.
- Using already existing information to initiate the establishment of a comprehensive groundwater data base in the Eastern Nile. This data base can further be expanded as more data and information become available;
- Harmonize groundwater monitoring practice between Eastern Nile countries;
- Start a process to initiate and facilitate future inclusion of groundwater considerations into national and transboundary Eastern Nile water resources planning and management activities; and,
- Establish a common understanding of groundwater policies, institutional issues, data and capacity gaps in the Eastern Nile riparian countries.



The outputs of the assessment:

The Eastern Nile basin is underlain by four major categories of aquifers. The basement rock aquifers occupy 30 % of the basin area, most of which is exposed in arid areas of Sudan and Egypt. The consolidated multilayered sedimentary rock aquifer covers 24% of the surface area of Eastern Nile basin but contains one of the most prolific aquifers with very big storage. The multilayered unconsolidated sediments, occupying 34% of the basin areas is the most exploited aquifer for irrigation water use in Sudan and Egypt. Volcanic rock aquifers cover 12% of the basin area, whereby 80% of the volcanic aquifers are confined within Ethiopia. More than 30 individual aquifers have been identified in the Nile Basin. Out of these the following are found to be the most prominent aquifers both by their aerial extent and the groundwater potential.

- The Nubian Sandstone Aquifer in Sudan
- The Umm Ruwaba multilayered unconsolidated aquifer in Sudan and South Sudan
- The Nile Valley unconsolidated loose alluvial sediments in Egypt
- The Nile Delta multilayered loose alluvial sediment in Egypt
- The Baro Akobo unconsolidated alluvial sediment, including Alwero sandstone in Ethiopia
- The Gezira formation in Sudan
- The Upper Basalt Volcanic aquifer in Ethiopia.

The assessment also revealed that the Eastern Nile contains, several geologically/geographically distinct groundwater basins (whose boundaries doesn't necessarily coincide with the present-day Eastern Nile Surface Water Basin) with enormous groundwater storage and potential. Most of these groundwaters basins, not all, are bounded within old, now buried Mesozoic rifts. The basins contain multilayered aquifers. The most prominent ones are:

- The Blue Nile Rift groundwater basin, occupying 76,000 km²
- The White Nile Rift groundwater basin, occupying 100, 800 km² (encompassing the East Korodfan basin)
- The Nile Nubian and the Sharan Nubian Sandstone groundwater basins, collectively encompassing 246,000 km² area in Eastern Nile basin of the Sudan
- The Bahr El Arab Rift groundwater basin, occupying more than 500,000 km² (but with ill-defined boundary and encompassing the Baggara and Sudd groundwater basins)
- The Nile Delta groundwater basin, occupying just 20000 km² but with groundwater storage of 200-billion-meter cube
- The Gadaref groundwater basin in Sudan, 22, 000 km²
- The Atbara groundwater basin, 32,000km²
- The Lake Tana groundwater basin, 12000 km².
- The Baro Akobo groundwater basin, with storage potential of 200 billion m³

The assessment identified area under groundwater-based irrigation currently exceeds 367,000 ha., out of this 227,600-ha irrigation is happening in Egypt, 135,000ha in Sudan and 5000 ha in Ethiopia. In Sudan the potential for groundwater irrigation stands at nearly 1.4 million ha. Given high groundwater storage there is huge prospect for expanding groundwater-based irrigation in Sudan, South Sudan and Ethiopia.



Country	Annual renewable groundwater resources, Million Cubic Meter/yr	Total groundwater storage including fossil groundwater [BMC]	Annual groundwater withdrawal Million Cubic Meter/ yr	Area of land under groundwater irrigation (ha)
Egypt	4600*	200,000***	8045	227,600
Sudan	3000	6000	2456	135,000
Ethiopia	28300	1800	Negligible	5000
South Sudan	4000	2035	100	Negligible
Total	35,300**	210,000	10,500	367,000 ha

Summary of Output of the Study:

1. Development of Database of EN Ground Water with their Potentials and their analysis
2. Development of GW Monitoring System for further consideration by Member Countries.
3. Develop Indicative EN Ground Water Atlas.

Countries benefited from the assessment: Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan.

7,500 HA DINGER BEREHA IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DINGER BEREHA IN ETHIOPIA AND WAD MISKEN IN SUDAN



The Project implemented in Ethiopia and Sudan. It has two components: An Engineering Sub-study; and Cooperative Regional Assessment Sub-study (CRA)

Engineering sub-study component has 3 phases:

Inception: the draft and final report were submitted in September 2007 and December 2007 respectively.

Phase 1: Diagnosis and planning of activities: resulted in identification and proposal of 15,000 ha to be studied at feasibility level.

Phase 2: Feasibility study of 7,500 ha gross in Ethiopia and 7,500 ha gross in Sudan, Project areas are Dinger Bereha in Ethiopia and Wad Misken in Sudan.

Phase 3. Detail Design/preparation of Projects which is completed in 2010.

ENTRO CONDUCTED EN IRRIGATION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT AND OPTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT STUDY



Figure 1.1: Group Discussion with People living in the Potential Irrigable Area

The Objective of the Study:

to guide national and regional water resources developments planning through the development of comprehensive picture of the current situation and base of the irrigated areas, their water use and the irrigation technology with a view of having a better knowledge of existing irrigation developments in the Eastern Nile.



The study comprises three main components:

- (1): Scoping and Situation analysis
- (2): Development of Preliminary Options for Improvement
- (3): Regional validation and consultation and capacity building workshop:

The output of the study Includes:

1. Update of Irrigation database of the EN region
2. Identification and compilation of Irrigation technologies used in the Region
3. Preliminary assessment result of the performance of Irrigation Schemes in the Region.
4. Proposal/Options for improvement of Irrigation Technologies and their water use in the Region.
5. Review, Validation and Capacity building events.

Status: - The study completed.

Beneficiaries Countries: EN Countries (Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan).

EASTERN NILE IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE PROJECT (ENIDP)



Projects Identification, Feasibility study, detail design and construction has been implemented in Egypt and Ethiopia. Status of implementation varies in each country. Megech Saraba Pump and Ribb Irrigation Projects implemented in Ethiopia with the support of 160 million USD.

Project goal: - contribute to attaining the agriculture sector goals of Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan including food security, to improve rural employment opportunities, livelihoods and income, reduction of rural poverty.

Beneficiaries: - Development of preliminary option for irrigation improvements; Good irrigation water management practices identified; database of EN irrigation (existing and planned) developed

Agreement mediated between countries to advance new irrigation development. Ethiopia: 20,000 ha Irrigation under development 12,600 Framing Household (56,700 people)



A total of 56,700 farmers will benefit from 20,000 ha irrigation under the ongoing construction of Ethiopia Irrigation and Drainage Project. Another 92,000 people will benefit from the 7,500 ha Dinger Bereha Irrigation scheme under the Eastern Nile Irrigation and drainage projects. More than 2,800 households benefitted from 14 newly developed small scale irrigation schemes under the Tana Beles Integrated Water Resources Development Project in the Upper Blue Nile. Improvements in soil and water conservation, agricultural practices, and access to extension service have led to increase in land productivity in

different parts of the country. The project established 35 farmer training centres with about 700 farmers trained in improved cereal cropping, fruit tree cultivation as well as vegetable gardening and marketing. The project also established 13 animal health posts, supplied 735 modern beehives as well as 163 pieces of bee keeping equipment. With the end of free animal grazing, fodder and livestock productivity improved significantly.

Directly benefited from the project.

Egypt: 25,200 -27,800 ha Irrigation under development

Generated Employment: 107,200 Directly and 214,400 indirectly

Projects under preparations/ to be implemented:

A potential of more than 1,500,000ha Irrigation projects Regionally Identified to be implemented in the EN.



EASTERN NILE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT (ENWSM) (2500000 USD)



Objective: -To establish a sustainable framework for the management of selected watersheds in the sub-basin to improve the living conditions of the people, enhance agricultural productivity, protect the environment, and reduce sediment transport and siltation.

Project Goal: Provide enhanced support (to facilitate investment) for the sustainable management of the Eastern Nile sub basin.

Beneficiaries: - the following watershed management projects has been implemented in the three countries: Upper Rib, Upper Gumera, and Jemma (Ethiopia); Dinder, Ingasena, Lower At- bara, Lau (Sudan) and Lake Nasser-Nubia (Egypt).

Project Description: -The ENWSM Project has built a significant degree of experience in the analysis, identification, and preparation of watershed interventions from a transboundary, basin-wide, hydrologic-unit perspective. A regional knowledge base in the form of the CRAS has been established. Fast track projects worth about USD 80 million, which have piloted important regional approaches to watershed management, are implemented. The area of cultivated land whose use is unsustainable is estimated at 4.7 million ha. ENTRO initiated and implemented WSM as a fast truck project from 2004 - 2015 at various levels.

Towards meeting its objective, the Watershed project undertook two sets of activities in parallel between 2004 -2008:

- I) Regional Cooperative Assessment (CRA) study for watershed Management and
- II) Preparation of investment ready projects for national implementation (fast track projects).

Status: - Both sets of activities were successfully completed.

Eastern Nile WSM CRA Study: - The CRA study is geared at enhancing the understanding of benefits and costs accruing to WSM projects across the sub-basin's countries and assessed transboundary Analysis of WSM interventions.

Investment projects preparation: - Investment projects prepared for Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan.

Implementation of WS Investment projects: -

Ethiopia

Tana Beles Watershed Management Project 40 million USD

TB Project has achieved significant results through the implementation of the various SWC and other biological conservation measures including forestry activities.





Project's achievement and its benefits:

About 5,931ha of land has been covered with new plantation (2,842 ha community forest, 1,767.6 ha woodlot and 1,322ha backyard plantation), 5,506 ha existing community forest protected, that brought the total project area forest cover to over 11,437ha. Forty-two project nurseries and 121 private/group nursery sites were established and supported by the project. Over 45.5 million forest seedlings were raised and planted for different purposes. 163 community watersheds, 116 are fully and the other 17 partly protected from free grazing.

- The project supported the development of 14 Small Scale Irrigation Schemes in the project command area with 10.5km irrigation canal, 1,200 ha irrigation potential and benefited 3,300 HHs users.
- About 673 new private hand-dug wells and 47 springs have been constructed and developed with the support of the project.
- In terms of the yield increases as the result of project intervention, the project area achieved 28% for Barely, 40% for wheat and 88% for potato.
- The annual income of farmers were participated in animal fattening has been improved with a total of 42,690 animals fattened during the project life by individual households.
- Among the entry point planned under the watershed project:
 - About 18 primary schools renovated 91 primary schools provided with facilities, about 79,390 students have benefited from these services.
 - Health posts (15) renovated, and 36 health posts provided with facilities, 23 vet clinics constructed and furnished with the necessary facilities.
 - In terms of improved road access, within the community watershed areas 66.79 km access roads and 139.52km internal access paths had been constructed /upgraded.
 - About 84-foot bridges, 70 fords and 7 culverts had been constructed on small streams and gully crossings.



IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF EASTERN NILE WATERSHED INTERVENTIONS FOR SCALING UP

ENTRO conducted EN Impact Assessment of Eastern Nile Watershed Interventions for Scaling up from 2018 – 2019.

Objective of Study:

1. To assess the biophysical, institutional and the socioeconomic-livelihood improvements consequent upon selected project interventions and identify factors accounting for the impact
- 2 To Identify and eventually select most viable best practices that yield demonstrable positive results for scaling up to larger watersheds and sub-basins
- 3 In collaboration with the regional consultant, organize national workshops to present and deliberate on the findings
- 4 In collaboration with the regional consultant, organize national training on Scaling up and the need/value of mainstreaming safeguards in watershed management projects.

The study focuses on Impact Assessment for Scaling up

- Identification of Institutional, Socioeconomic/livelihood and Biophysical Impacts on Watershed Management Projects in Ethiopia and Sudan.
- Development of M&E Manual
- Capacity Building

Output of the study

- The impact assessment report of Implemented water shade management Projects in Ethiopia and Sudan
- Development of M&E Manual
- Training on the Developed Manual

Beneficiaries Countries

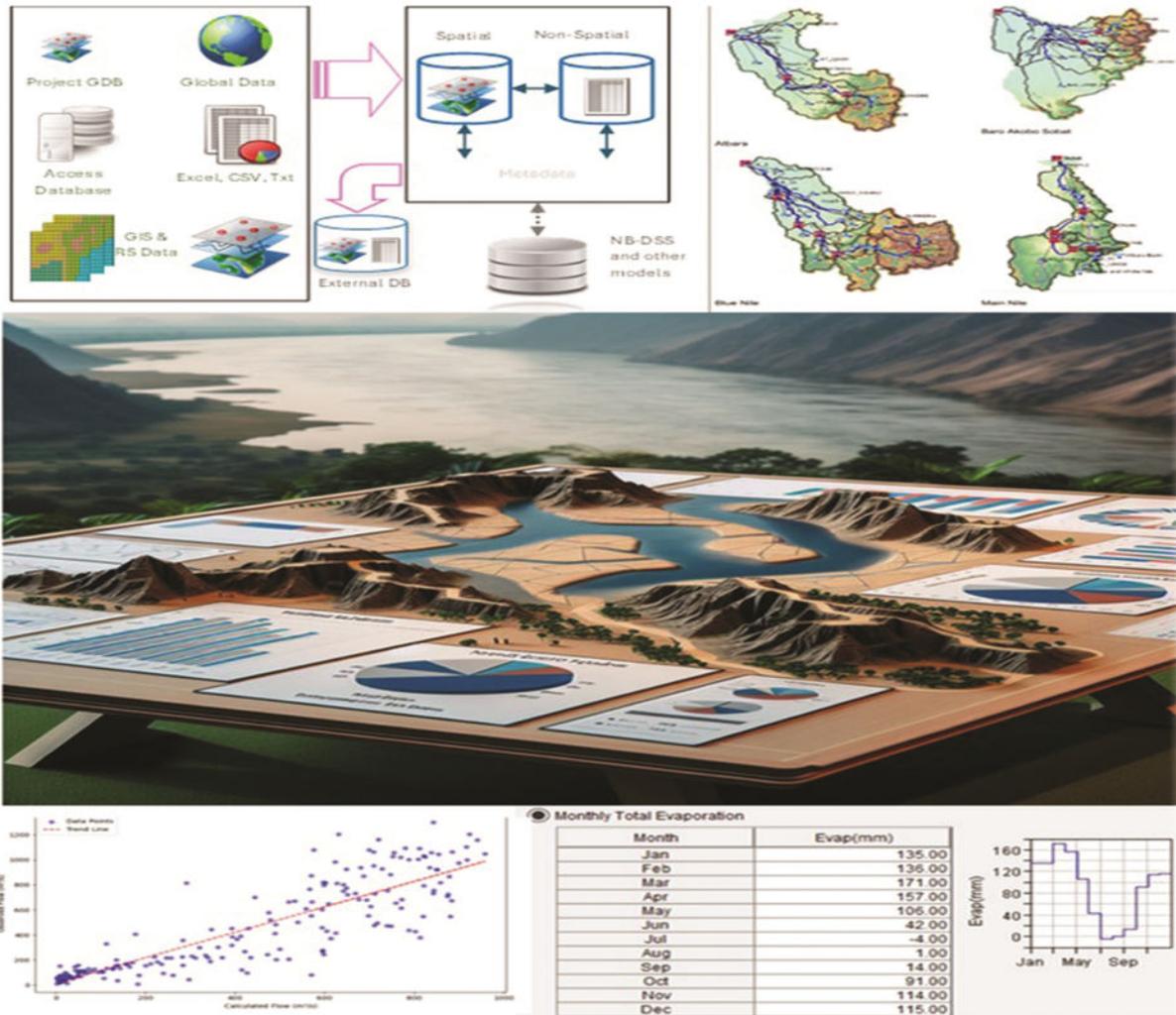
EN Countries (Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan)

Status:- completed.

ENTRO prepared the 85,000Ha Eastern Nile Watershed Management Project which benefited 240,000 people. This was also the first jointly agreed upon Integrated Watershed Management Project in the Eastern Nile and was located in the upper catchments of Lake Tana. Prepared from both bio-physical and livelihood improvement perspectives, and implemented on 85,000 ha, the project has resulted in improvements in soil and water conservation, agricultural practices, access to extension services and increases in land productivity. The project established 35 farmer training centres with about 700 farmers trained in improved cereal cropping, fruit tree cultivation as well as vegetable gardening and marketing. The project also established 13 animal health posts, supplied 735 modern beehives as well as 163 pieces of bee-keeping equipment. With the introduction of area closure and end of free livestock grazing, degraded watersheds have been enabled to rehabilitate. Introduction of improved fodder has resulted in significant increase of livestock productivity. A total of 205,000 people in Chemoga and another 160,000 in Fincha are set to benefit from the 600,000 ha watershed management projects prepared under the project.



THE EASTER NILE PLANNING MODEL



The Eastern Nile Planning Model (ENPM) was an initiative by the Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO) included into the 2006-2011 Strategic Plan of ENTRO. It is aimed at managing and organizing vast amounts of knowledge and information related to the Eastern Nile sub-basins. The ENPM was developed to address the challenge of disaggregated data across the Eastern Nile sub-basins, which include Tekeze-Setit-Atbara (TSA), Baro-Akobo-Sobat (BAS), Abbay/Blue Nile (ABN), and Main Nile. The ENPM provides toolkits for preliminary water balance calculations, detailed system schematics of the sub-basins, and databases for dams, reservoirs, and irrigation schemes. It supports decision-making and planning for ENTRO, utilities, planners, , universities, research centers, and project planners.

The ENPM continued throughout all ENTRO Strategic Plans 2012-2016, 2017-2022 and included as Modeling and Knowledge Management System in the 2022 -2027 Strategic Plan.



Improving Mechanisms for Cooperation in the Eastern Nile

A. Sub-components: Modeling and Knowledge Management Systems (2022-2027, ENTRO Strategic Plan)

Project Objectives: To strengthen modeling, knowledge products, and analytical framework for the Eastern Nile water resources planning and management system through; [1] cooperation for climate-resilient water resources management and informed water resources development, [2] utilization of modeling tools developed under the ENPM and NCCR that include maintenance and enhancement of the models to cooperate with future analysis

ENTRO conducts MKMS as following:

- **Modeling Systems:** ENTRO utilizes various modeling systems to simulate and predict hydrological patterns, water resource allocation, and the impact of different water management scenarios. These models help in planning and decision-making processes for water resource management across the Eastern Nile region.
- **Knowledge Management:** ENTRO's knowledge management involves collecting, organizing, and sharing knowledge related to the Eastern Nile's water resources. This includes data on hydrology, climate change, socio-economic factors, and environmental impacts. The knowledge management system ensures that this information is accessible to stakeholders, including member countries, researchers, and policymakers.
- **Integration of MKMS:** ENTRO integrates modeling systems with knowledge management to create a cohesive framework that supports the strategic planning and implementation of water-related projects. This integration allows for a more informed approach to managing the complex challenges of water resource management in the Eastern Nile basin.
- **Capacity Building:** ENTRO also focuses on capacity building in MKMS by providing training and technical support to member countries. This empowers local experts to utilize modeling and knowledge management tools effectively, ensuring that the Eastern Nile countries can independently manage their water resources in the future.

B. Benefits of Collaboration of MKMS.

- Cooperation plays a crucial role in the field of Knowledge Management and Modeling, especially in the context of Eastern Nile Countries Water Resources Planning Tools and Models Development. By collaborating with various stakeholders and organizations ENTRO can leverage the collective expertise and resources to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of water resource management strategies.
- One of the key benefits of cooperation in this domain is the pooling of knowledge and data. Through collaboration, different entities can contribute their unique insights, data and information, leading to a more comprehensive understanding of water resources in Eastern Nile countries. This collective knowledge can then be used to develop sophisticated modeling tools that accurately represent the complex dynamics of water systems in the region.
- Furthermore, cooperation facilitates the packaging of data and information in a more accessible and actionable format. By working together, ENTRO/stakeholders can streamline data collection processes, standardize formats, and develop user-friendly interfaces for accessing and utilizing information related to irrigation, climate, water use, and other crucial factors. This, in turn, can improve decision-making



processes and support more informed policy development in the water sector.

- Additionally, collaboration allows for the development of specialized services tailored to the specific needs of Eastern Nile countries. By pooling resources and expertise, ENTRO and its partners in the Eastern Nile Countries can create innovative tools and models that address the unique challenges faced in water resources planning and management in the region. This can lead to the implementation of more effective strategies for sustainable water use, irrigation practices, climate adaptation, and overall water resource development.

Generally, cooperation is instrumental in advancing Knowledge Management and Modeling for water resources planning in Eastern countries. By fostering collaboration among stakeholders, ENTRO can optimize the utilization of data and information, develop tailored tools and services, and ultimately improve the management of water resources in the region.

POWER, FLOOD, Drought AND INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

ETHIOPIA-SUDAN POWER INTERCONNECTOR



Transmission Line



The Gedaref- Bahr Dar - Gondar-Shehedi Metema Transmission Line fully commissioned at the end of 2013, the Ethiopia-Sudan Power Transmission Interconnector (515 km Ethiopia-Sudan Power Transmission Interconnector that comprises the 194km Gondar-Bahr Dar Transmission Line and the 321km Ethiopia (Gondar-Shehedi-Metema) – Sudan (Gedaref, has enabled 300 MW of power trade between the two countries. Ethiopia obtains USD 10-15 million in electricity sales revenue annually. Nearly 1.4 million households (in both Ethiopia and Sudan) can access affordable and reliable electricity.

Apart from improved reliability of supply, Sudanese consumers have gained from lower tariffs of US\$ 0.05 per kWh for imported electricity compared to US\$ 0.096 per kWh from power generated domestically.

Improvements in reliability and security (due to complementary nature of the power generation systems of the two countries) of supply have enabled lighting of schools and homes, better access to social services, and greater opportunities for business development. Small- and medium-sized industries such as flour mills, rural water supply installations, tanneries and coffee processing plants are creating employment and contributing to poverty alleviation.

The role of ENTRO in the above project was among others, updating Environmental and Social Impact assessment Studies (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). ENTRO facilitated resource mobilization for this construction as well as negotiation for Power Purchase Agreement, Construction Agreement and Operation and Maintenance Agreement. ENTRO was also Involved in the monitoring of implementation of the ESIA and RAP studies during the construction period. Other key benefits for Ethiopia are the ability to better integrate reserve capacities, and in the process improve reliability of supply on the interconnected system while saving capital and operating costs. In addition, more reliable and secure supplies have secondary benefits through lighting of schools and homes, better access to social services, and greater opportunities for business development. Small and medium-sized industries particularly flour mills, rural water supply installations, tanneries, and coffee processing plants are then better able to create employment and contribute to poverty alleviation.

Project Description: - A power transmission interconnection high voltage line between Ethiopia (Bahir Dar) and Sudan (Gadaref)

Project Objective: - Facilitate thru high voltage transmission line, cross border between Ethiopia and Sudan, and thus optimize utilization of existing and planned generation capacity.

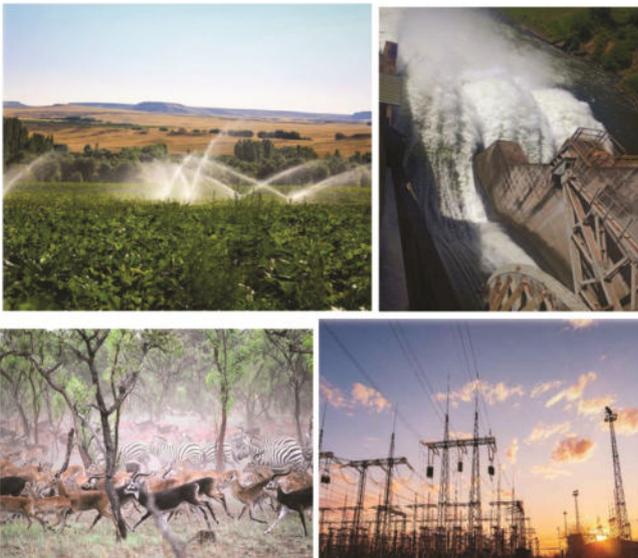
Beneficiaries: - 297 km in Ethiopia, 157 km in Sudan, 236 kV line; 3 substations, 200MW traded between the two countries and it has a benefit to 1.4 million People.



TANA-BELES INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT BENEFITTING 75,000 PEOPLE

Through this project, 680 safe water points have been constructed that are providing access to potable water for at least 75,000 people. The Tana-Beles Integrated Water Resources Development Project in the Upper Blue Nile carried out several physical and biological soil and water conservation measures on 46,276 ha of cultivated land by employing a combination of technologies. In piloted areas, reduction in rainwater run-off has led to increases in groundwater recharge, river/stream bed-flow rates, as well as water flows and volumes over time in the system. This project began in 2009 and since then, 163 community watershed development plans have been implemented through a range of activities, namely: treatment of 821 ha of gully; rehabilitation of 16,000 ha of degraded hillside; and development of 4,000 ha of community woodlot forestry. In addition, 680 safe water points have been constructed that provide access to potable water for at least 75,000 people. This integrated approach to watershed management has reduced the loss of topsoil. These advances are expected to bring about more benefits further downstream, such as better water quality.

MULTI SECTOR INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY STUDY (MSIOS)



The Eastern Nile Multi-Sector Investment Opportunity Analysis (EN-MSIOA) study is one of several specific studies being undertaken to achieve the general objective of the NCORE in EN. A closer look at the water resources development plans of individual countries indicates that those developments will face both positive and negative externalities which ideally require a new approach of adaptive management and sustained cooperation among the Eastern Nile riparian countries. Thus, the EN-MSIOA study is aiming to develop a regional water investment strategy for the EN region that broadly supports socio-economic development, poverty reduction, and the reversal of environmental degradation.

A multi sector investment opportunity assessment (MSIOA) is thus needed to identify a coordinated water infrastructure investment strategy for the EN, comprised of prioritized water-related investments (regional or national with regional significance), that promotes shared, sustainable economic growth and development in the EN region.



Project Description: - An assessment focused on identifying a coordinated water resources investment strategy that promotes shared understating, economic growth in EN.

Project Objectives: - The overall objective is to develop a regional water investment strategy for the EN region that broadly supports socio-economic development, poverty reduction, and the reversal of environmental degradation.

- Sustainable management of common EN water resources.
- Cooperative investment planning that considers the water scarcity of the basin and the social, and the environment. And the economic implications of such investments.

The study is divided into four (4) main tasks, namely: Task 1: Inventory and Situation Analysis; Task 2: Strategic Scoping of EN Multi-Sectoral Investments; Task 3: Multi-Sectoral Analysis of Investment Opportunities; and Task 4: MSIOA Final Products. The deliverables and activities under the MSIOA study include the following categorized under each task.

Task 1: Inventory and Situation Analysis.

Task 2: Strategic Scoping of EN Multi-Sectoral Investments.

Task 3: Multi-Sectoral Analysis of Investment Opportunities.

Task 4: MSIOA Final Products.

Task 1: Inventory and Situation Analysis Task:

- The inception report of the MSIOA study has been submitted. ENTRO engaged EN stakeholders to comment on the report and the final version of the report has been submitted incorporating the comments,
- Baseline mapping of physical resources (climatic, hydrologic, geographic, socio-economic, environmental, etc...),
- The inventory and characteristics of existing water resources management and development projects and potential investment options (soft and hard investments),
- An overview of the water resources of the eastern Nile basin and the catchment characteristics of each sub-basin,
- A sectoral review aimed at providing the necessary background and identifying the various development and management projects, both existing and planned, especially those of regional significance,
- Assessment of major issues, hotspots, constraints/risks and opportunities,
- Identification of strategic economic, environmental and social issues relating to proposed investments based on project characteristics, locations, experience from similar projects, expert opinion, and rudimentary analysis,

ENTRO distributed the Situation Analysis (SA) report to different stockholders for their feedback and conducted a consultation workshop November 15-16, 2014. Methodology for the next step of the MSIOA study and identifying main indicator was also initiated during this workshop.

Task 2: Strategic Scoping of EN Multi-Sectoral Investments report:

The scoping of investments looked at the different types of interventions that may be considered and what sort of scoping criteria can be used to identify and evaluate potential interventions for inclusion in the MSIOA. Based on these criteria, a number of water resources development and management interventions under thematic and sectoral headings were briefly described and put forward for further consideration.



Task 3: Multi-Sectoral Analysis of Investment Opportunities report:

The Analytical Framework includes two core components: the EN Basin Simulation Model (ENBSM) and the Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA). The ENBSM produces both water resources-related and socio-economic outputs which can be used together with other indicators in the MCA. These were used to evaluate a total of 12 basin-wide development scenarios looking into the impacts and benefits. “MSIOA- Scoping Consultation Workshop” was conducted in Addis Ababa in February 2015. The two deliverables (Task 2 and Task 3) were distributed to the EN stakeholders before the workshop. 34

Task 4: MSIOA Investment Strategy and Action Plan

The MSIOA team worked closely with ENTRO to incorporate feedback and update the reports and deliverables. The MSIOA Investment Strategy and Action Plan is the subject of this report. The Investment strategy is expected to guide decision-makers at the regional and national levels in deciding which projects should be excluded or included and what to be the priorities.

Benefiting Country : Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan.

THE EASTERN NILE FLOOD PREPAREDNESS AND EARLY WARNING PROJECT TARGETING 50,000 PEOPLE



In 2006 it was decided to phase the implementation of FPEW with two phases, with the first phase – FPEW I – focused on building the institutional capacity and developing critical baseline information to enhance the readiness of EN countries to implement subsequent FPEW phases. While second phase – FPEW II – focuses on the structural measures and up-scaling of the pilot interventions.

FPEW Phase I has successfully completed in 2010. The first Phase of the FPEW project; FPEW I delivered



a platform for institutional settings and data/information collections/sharing at community and national levels, together with enhancing regional coordination and cooperation with the recommendation for the follow-on the subsequent phases (FPEW phase II).

The proposal of FPEW II has evolved from national and regional consultations to focuses on the structural measures and up-scaling of the pilot interventions. The project proposal, prepared by an international consulting firm, was finalized in 2007 and distributed to different stakeholders and donors to secure funding. Though funding was not secured to work on FPEW II, after the completion of FPEW I project ENTRO initiated with Eastern Nile countries and created a regional Flood Forecast and Early Warning (FFEW) system under the Eastern Nile Planning Model project (ENPM) and the FFEW activity continued under the current Nile Cooperation for Result project (NCORE). The FFEW, has been an important part of ENTRO's activity that continuously been conducted since 2010 for every flood season (June-September). The FFEW has helped the Eastern Nile countries in reducing the loss of life and money by preparing flood forecast.

The Flood Preparedness and Early Warning (FPEW) fast-track sub-project was among the seven projects identified within IDEN. The project gave emphasis to regional coordination, pilot flood preparedness and Emergency response and flood forecasting, warning and communication systems with three parts.

Part A - Regional coordination:

Strengthening regional coordination, through (i) establishing a Regional Flood Coordination Units, responsible for managing and implementing day-to-day implementation of the project (now established at ENTRO); enhancing regional cooperation in flood forecasting and management matters, and assisting in the strengthening of national flood warning systems; (ii) conducting annual flood forums to facilitate sharing of experiences among the stakeholders of Member countries; (iii) designing a web-based flood information database; (iv) developing training modules and conducting workshops/study visits, and (v) identifying the needs and conducting regional analysis and special studies.

Part B: Pilot flood preparedness and Emergency reposes:

Provision of technical advisory services to strengthen flood preparedness and flood mitigation planning at national and local levels, through: (i) flood risk mapping; (ii) assessment of information needs by the community; (iii) facilitation of improved flood mitigation plans; and (iv) development and evaluation of effectiveness of community flood preparedness and response plans.

Part C: Flood forecasting, warning and communication systems:

Provision of technical advisory services to: (i) strengthen national flood forecasting institutions, (ii) enhance data acquisition and communication equipment and piloting and these selected at communities/ location, and (iii) develop a detailed design for a regional flood forecasting, warning and communication systems.

Background, location, nature, rationale/problem.

In Ethiopia, the flood prone areas selected were in Lake Tana sub-basin: Fogera and Dembia flood plains.

Project Objective

The objective of the project was to establish a regional institutional basis to strengthen the existing capacities of the EN-countries in flood forecasting, mitigation and management, and thereby promoting regional cooperation.



The outcome of the project were:

- reduced human suffering caused by frequent flooding while preserving the environmental benefits of floods.
- enhanced regional collaboration and improve national capacity in the mitigation, forecasting, warning, emergency preparedness, and response to floods in the Eastern Nile basin.

Benefits/Expected Benefits/ Beneficiaries

- Identified and mapped (Flood risk mapping accomplished: 1750 km² – Eth.; 778 km² –Sudan) these flood prone areas, including locating the high-risk areas and the extent of flooding
- EN-FFEWS initial model developed for the flood prone areas using HEC-systems. The national flood forecasting models in use in Ethiopia, Sudan and enhanced modeling in Egypt
- Improved regional early warning forecasts distributed daily during flood season (Daily forecast for the coming three days). Forecasts have continued at ENTRO, despite formal closure of NBTF project in 2010.
- Primary direct beneficiaries from early warning and risk maps estimate were :
 - 8 flood affect pilot communities around Lake Tana areas in Ethiopia (> 500,000 people) and
 - 8 pilot communities living in the floodplains of the Blue Nile, Main Nile and Atbara rivers in Sudan (> 1 million).
 - Capacity building - training: beneficiaries: 500 flood affected communities.
 - Early warning messages reached roughly 150,000 vulnerable people in flood season in Ethiopia and 200,000 in Sudan
- Enhanced regional collaboration.

Status (Start date, level of progress, end date)

- Start date: May 2007
- Progress: completed

ETHIOPIA-SUDAN (RABAK) – EGYPT (NAGE HAMADI) REGIONAL TRANSMISSION

The Eastern Nile Power Trade Studies proposed the Eastern Nile Regional Transmission Line, connecting the grids across Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt and has the potential to enable the country to generate up to USD 600 million per year from electricity exports. Under this study the Rabak-Nage Hamadi Transmission Line was identified.

After the identification, the Feasibility study for the Ethiopia-Sudan (Rabak) – Egypt (Nage Hamadi) power interconnection has been completed. The study covered Ethiop-Sudan 1,200 MW or 9,200 MWh/yr and Ethiopia- Egypt 2,000 MW or 7,700 MWh/yr interconnections that will facilitate import and export of power between the three countries.



The outcome of the project were:

- reduced human suffering caused by frequent flooding while preserving the environmental benefits of floods.
- enhanced regional collaboration and improve national capacity in the mitigation, forecasting, warning, emergency preparedness, and response to floods in the Eastern Nile basin.

Benefits/Expected Benefits/ Beneficiaries

- Identified and mapped (Flood risk mapping accomplished: 1750 km² – Eth.; 778 km² –Sudan) these flood prone areas, including locating the high-risk areas and the extent of flooding
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 - Early warning messages reached roughly 150,000 vulnerable people in flood season in Ethiopia and 200,000 in Sudan
- Enhanced regional collaboration.

Status (Start date, level of progress, end date)

- Strat date: May 2007
- Progress: completed
- Completion Date: December 2010.



ONGOING PROJECTS AND INITIATIVES WITH DIRECT BENEFIT TO ETHIOPIA

IRRIGATION, Flood, Drought Risk Mitigation DAM SAFETY AND INTEGRATED WATER PROJECTS

FLOOD RISK MITIGATION PROJECT



Project Name

- Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience (P172848) – NCCR – (01-Mar-2021 to 28-Nov-2025)
- Component 3. Improving Mechanisms for Cooperation in the Eastern Nile (ENTRO - US\$9.5 million).
- Flood and drought risk mitigation (US\$1.0 million)

Project description

Enhancement of Riverine FFEW system for the EN region. The focus of the project has been forecasting riverine floods. Building on the FFEW system developed through NCORE, this activity has enhanced the reliability of the FFEW system. (a) The existing FFEW system has been improved partly based on community survey and ground topographic survey conducted. (b) Building on an upgraded FFEW, ENTRO is supporting enhancement of national flood forecasting centers for the Nile countries.

Background, location, nature, rationale/problem

Nile river flood regularly impacts Nile countries livelihoods and economies and expected to increase due to climate change. Regular flood water is often causing tremendous damage to Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan, affecting more than a million people livelihood (displacement, asset losses, health issues) every year; with > 500 MUSD risk of damage and > 100,000 ha farmland losses in the Eastern Nile countries.

In 2020 (17.43m) and 2006 (17.4m) were the two highest floods that happened in the Blue Nile basin over the past 44 years, which resulted in increasing the runoff of the Nile as well as loss of properties and people. These floods impacted many communities causing significant human and agricultural losses (crops, seeds, fodder, pumps, stock, etc). Historically, the region has experienced severe floods in 1878, 1946 (17.1 m), 1988 (17.0m), and 1999. The 1988 flood combine with heavy storm in Khartoum (Aug 4, 210 mm/day) is still vivid in the memories of many people to the extent that it has become the benchmark for comparing flood levels and severity.





Flood Preparedness and Early warning is one of the Eastern Nile Program to reduce human suffering and damages and works have started as early as in 2001 recognizing the need to mitigate flood with regional approach which requires joint action and cooperation.

ENTRO has played a pioneering role in flood forecasting of the EN region in the last two decades.

Upon ENCOM establishment of the regional flood coordination unit at ENTRO and the National flood forecasting centers in the three EN countries, the Eastern Nile – Flood Forecasting and Early Warning System (EN-FFEWS) has served as the only regional flood forecast tools utilized by national and local government, development partners, and other stakeholders through emails, text messages, and online bulletins since 2010.

The flood reports are disseminated to the public through a range of channels, including in coordination with national flood forecast centers, through the ENTRO web portal, and email.



During peak flood season, a growing number of institutions at the subnational, national, and regional levels, including United Nations agencies, rely on daily forecasts generated by ENTRO to provide timely relief assistance. Among those at highest risk are subsistence farmers and livestock pastoralists who are exposed to more frequent and extreme floods with the onset of climate change.

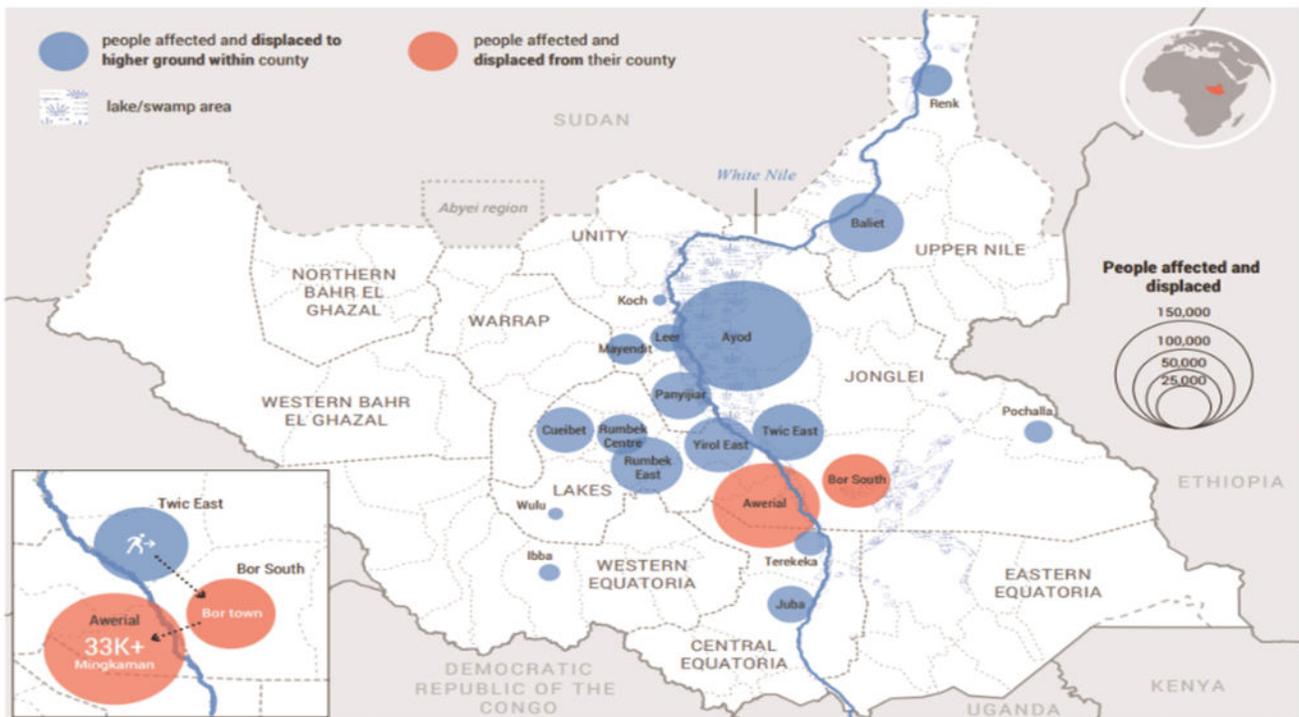
Approximately 350,000 people across the region receive early warning messages during the flood

season and daily alerts in flood-prone areas, while 1.7 million more people across the region benefit indirectly from these alerts and messages.

Technical capacity of national governments has also been enhanced through FFEW training programs.



PEOPLE AFFECTED AND DISPLACED BY FLOODS



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of Abyei area is not yet determined.

South Sudan has been experiencing severe and recurrent flooding, particularly in recent years. The floods have had devastating impacts on communities, infrastructure, agriculture, and overall economic stability. Large parts of South Sudan, including regions such as the Sudd wetlands, are low-lying and highly susceptible to flooding, especially during the rainy season.

The riverine floods are caused by the White Nile (much influenced by Lake Victoria level rise), river Bhar El Gazal, and Baro-Akobo-Sobat-river itstributaries frequently overflow, exacerbating the flood situation.

Project Objective

The overall the NCCR project objective is to improve mechanisms for cooperation on water resources management and development in the Nile Basin. Specifically, is to improve enhanced service for preparedness against flood and drought risks through provisions of flood and drought forecasting. This work will directly contribute to improved national capacities to accommodate the impact of climate variability, which is the core element of climate-resilient water resources management. Strengthening regional information systems, tools and plans for flood and drought risk mitigation, including enhancing the regional flood forecast and early warning system and developing a drought monitoring system.

Salient features of the Flood and Drought Risk Mitigation project of the NCCR are given in subsequent sections.

Flood Risk Mitigation sub-project includes three Work Packages:

A) Work Package 1 - Surveying and Data Collection (topographic, infrastructure, socio-economic) works conducted regarding including:

- Collect terrain datasets of flood prone areas,
- Compile historical hydro-meteorological datasets,
- Determine key characteristics of flood prone communities, and
- Validation and dissemination workshop was conducted from 9-11 August 2023 in Juba, South Sudan.



B) Work Package 2 - Enhancement of the Eastern Nile Flood Forecasting and Early Warning System and Flood Risk Mapping (consultant DHI). The project will be completed in July 2024.

- Enhancement of the EN-FFEWS has been made. Presently flood hazard assessment and flood extent mapping is being produced with later activities on flood vulnerability assessment, flood risk assessment, and flood impact assessment. Capacity building at national and regional level, and validation and

dissemination workshop (11-13 February 2024) have been planned.

C) Work Package 3 - Support in Establishing Flood Community Awareness and Preparedness with the following activities undergoing and to be completed in December 2024:

- Develop Flood Management Strategies for Flood Prone Communities awareness and preparedness.
- Develop Flood Community Awareness and Preparedness Plan.
- Develop Implementation Plan
- Develop Local Interventions for Flood Protection

Benefits/Expected Benefits/ Beneficiaries

The key Benefits of the ENTRO Flood Forecast and Early Warning program are Enhanced Flood Resilience and Preparedness, Improved Water Resources Management through capacity building, Economic, Social, Community and Environmental and Regional Cooperation and Integration.



Enhanced Flood Resilience and Preparedness:

Early Warning Systems: The developed early warning systems significantly improved the ability of communities and authorities to prepare for and respond to flood events. This has led to reduced loss of life and property damage.



Flood Risk Mapping: Mapped flood-prone areas and generating flood risk maps provided crucial data to inform infrastructure planning and emergency response strategies. Flood Risk Mapping was done 2010 (Lake Tana and Khartoum flood prone areas) and in 2024 (BAS, TSA, Lake Tana and Blue Nile flood prone areas).

Improved Water Resources Management through capacity building:

ENTRO contributed to institutional capacity building by providing flood forecasting and early warning system (EN-FFEWS model), training and capacity-building programs for national flood forecasting centers of Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan and flood affected communities to enhance their ability to prepare and manage flood-related challenges effectively.

Economic Benefits:

The early warning system of EN-FFEWS has protected livelihoods by reducing the adverse impacts of floods on agriculture and other economic activities of communities residing in the floodplains and surrounding areas.

Improved flood management has helped safeguard critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and irrigation systems, reducing repair and maintenance costs.

Social and Community Benefits:

Early warning systems and better-prepared institutions by creating flood awareness and preparedness have contributed to safer communities in Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan, reducing the trauma and disruption caused by floods.

Regional Cooperation and Integration:

The flood risk mitigation project fosters cooperation between the Eastern Nile countries (Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan), enhancing collaborative water resource management.

Through joint efforts and shared resources, the project strengthens the collective capacity of the region to manage flood risks and other water-related challenges.

In summary, The ENTRO Flood Forecast and Early Warning program offers a comprehensive set of benefits that enhance flood resilience, protect livelihoods, and promote sustainable development in the Eastern Nile region. By integrating advanced early warning systems, institutional capacity building, and creating community awareness, the project has created a safer and more better livelihood for the communities it serves as compared to the baseline (without the project).

Sector: Climate Risk management

Funding source, Budget and amount/MUSD

2021-2025 - 1.0 MUSD

Status (Start date, level of progress, end date)

Strat date: 01 March 2021

Progress is 70%

Completion Date: 28 Nov 2025



DROUGHT RISK MITIGATION PROJECT



Smart water magazine

Project description.

Development of Nile Basin-wide drought risk early warning system (Nile DEWS) has been undertaken by ENTRO since Jan 2022 after establishing drought need assessment. Nile-DEWS is building on the pilot drought dashboards developed by Princeton Climate Analytics and DHI group respectively under NCORE and utilizing the recent development in EO and drought impact ground data.

To develop a comprehensive basin-wide drought forecast system that serves decision-making at both the national level and community level, ENTRO assessed the developed pilot dashboards and collect feedback from Basin countries and identified the required functionality. Assessment of historical drought records is being conducted to identify drought-prone areas across the Basin. The drought forecast system (Nile -DEWS) is based on a multi-model weighted ensemble and statistical model that are coupled with a hydrological model to forecast both climatological, hydrological and agricultural droughts. In addition to online drought forecasts, which will be updated continuously, publication of periodic bulletins that summarize the estimated drought impact on each country is a potential service to be provided through this project.



Necessary capacity development training is being undertaken to understand the basic nature of drought, how to interpret the drought forecast system, and necessary measures to mitigate drought hazard for national governments in parallel with development of the forecast system.

Drought Monitoring and Early Warning System aimed at detecting the onset of drought conditions can facilitate timely and effective responses that enable government, organization, farming, pastoral, urban communities and individual to respond rapidly and effectively:

- Pastoral – stocking feed, gov early buy livestock at good price, pre-positioning water, ...
- Rainfed cropping - supplying drought resistance seed; on farm water conservation, gov. lend cash to farmers,
- Government - early procurement of food items (nationwide) ...
- Reservoir operators – working out the details of water rationing and saving mechanisms ...

Background, location, nature, rationale/problem.

Drought – adversely affects food and water security – causes serious issues for the stability of broader social and environmental systems. The Nile region is known to be prone for extreme climate event like flood and drought. Successive years of low and erratic rainfall have left large are of the basin in severe drought that cause in crop failure, water storage and has raised serious food security in the region. Although the period from 1950 to 1988 saw 18 droughts some leading to serious famines with the worst was during 1984-5. The drought in late 2015 caused by an El Nino weather phenomenon that disrupted rainfall

patterns in East Africa with 8 million people put on the Government’s Safety Net program. In 1913-14 were worst droughts in recorded history, while dry years in 1979-84 coincided with the drought in the Sahel that extended to Ethiopia and the Sudan resulting in dramatic drop of the Nile flow causing great suffering.

Project Objective

The main objective is to develop, enhance and operationalize the drought early warning system inclusive of monitoring and forecasting components (DEWS) for the Nile basin as well as strengthen the capacity of Nile basin centers and Nile basin countries in drought early warning systems.

Expected Nile DEWS benefits.

- Advance joint development of basin-wide drought forecast models, information dissemination platforms, and capacity building.
- Through drought early warning mitigate the drought impact on agriculture, water supply, and environment.
- Enhance regional Nile wide collaboration.
- Improve stakeholder awareness of and preparedness for drought risks.
- Build capacity on drought early warning modelling system, and use of drought early warning information.

Robust Nile DEWS will offer several benefits through early detection and preparedness and action and contribute to better decision-making during drought events through:



- **Early Detection:** Drought forecasting provides lead time (from two weeks up to three months) for planners and decision-makers. Detecting drought conditions early allows for proactive (mitigation) and reactive (emergency) responses.
- **Reduced Impact:** By providing timely information to the relevant stakeholders, Nile DEWS helps minimize the risk of drought impacts on agriculture, water availability, and overall food security.
- **Human Safety:** Effective early warning generated from Nile-DEWS can mitigate human fatalities, health risks, and poor water and food security associated with droughts.
- **Cost Reduction:** Implementing Nile-DEWS reduces high costs related to post-drought rehabilitation and relief efforts.

Sector

Climate Risk management

Funding source, Budget and amount/MUSD

NCCR-WB - 0.45 MUSD

Status (Start date, level of progress, end date)

Strat date: Jan 2022

Progress: ongoing Firm consultancy work

Completion Date: May 2025.

Benefited Countries: NB Countries.

DAM SAFETY STUDIES

This pertains to studies on dam safety and coordinated operation of dam cascades in the Eastern Nile. These studies are critical for ensuring the safe and optimal operation of large dams (> than 15 meters height or >3 million cubic meters storage capacity) located across stretches of the Eastern Nile in the three countries. Ethiopia will also benefit from implementing the dam safety guidelines and the recommendations from the Eastern Nile Coordinated Operation of Dams Cascade Study. This study is critical for safe, efficient, and synergized management of water infrastructure in Ethiopia and across Sudan and Egypt. The country will also benefit from domesticating the wide range of NBI policies and guidelines, particularly those with transboundary implications. Other initiatives that have been conducted include capacity building of dam operators under the auspices of ENTRO and NELSAP.



DAM SAFETY CAPACITY BUILDING (COUNTRY BENEFIT)



Background

In the Nile Basin, hundreds of large storage dams are in operation, with many more in various stages of planning and construction. However, data management is poor, especially for aging and small dams. Dam failure is a major man-made disaster worldwide, often caused by poor planning, design, construction, operation and aging infrastructure. Collaborative efforts among countries aim to improve dam safety management and address the risks associated with transboundary basins, preventing potential disasters. Most large dams in the basin are government-owned, highlighting the need for better oversight and regulatory functions. However, many countries lack fully developed dam safety regulatory frameworks and technical capacity. Many of large dams are of transboundary significance, requiring a cooperative approach to the safety of downstream communities. The overall dam safety management in the region is very poor with some variation between the member countries. The challenge becomes more urgent in the context of old and aging dams in some parts of the basin and the ambitious plans put in place by countries for further dam development in other parts of the basin.

ENTRO has undertaken various capacity-building initiatives under programs such as NCORE and NCCR, funded by CIWA through the World Bank, and COCD, supported by GIZ, to enhance dam safety management practices among member states.



Projects Description:

ENTRO has undertaken various capacity-building initiatives under programs such as NCORE and NCCR, funded by CIWA through the World Bank, and COCD, supported by GIZ, to enhance dam safety management practices among member states.

i. Dam Safety Capacity Building Component under NCORE Project

Project Objective

The NCORE project, initiated in 2013, aimed at institutionalizing and coordinating dam safety efforts across Nile Basin countries. It focused on strengthening institutions, improving technical skills, and establishing Dam Safety Units (DSUs) within water ministries.

Beneficiaries

The Three Eastern Nile Countries (Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan) are benefited from the NCORE dam safety capacity building program. Participants include government decision makers, regulators, dam owners, dam operators, universities and others were drawn from the member states.

Key Study Output

Under NCORE project ENTRO has developed the Eastern Nile Dam Safety Guidelines, recognized by the International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD), and conducted also numerous training activities, benefiting 350 participants from different country (mainly Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan). All this effort has culminated in the establishment of National Dam Safety Units within the water ministries of Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan, in addition to furthering trust and confidence among this riparian.



Dam Safety Capacity Building Component under NCCR Project

Project Objectives

The NCCR project, launched in 2021, aims to enhance institutionalization and coordination of dam safety management in the region with a broader basin-wide approach.

Beneficiaries

In the NCCR dam safety capacity building program, all member states NBI Countries (Burundi, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda) benefitted. Participants included regulators, dam owners, operators, universities, and others.

Key Study Output

The project output includes regional training sessions and the development of basin-wide regulatory framework and reference guidelines. ENTRO's efforts also extend to establishing a Regional Dam Safety Training Centre to further improve dam safety management across the region.

ii. Coordinated Operation of Cascade Dams

On the other hand, ENTRO has developed a Road Map to establish coordinated reservoir operation mechanisms for Eastern Nile countries, aiming to enhance water use efficiency. This initiative focuses on four key pillars: harmonizing reservoir operation procedures, assessing benefit-sharing options, implementing basin-wide forecasts, and enhancing dam safety regulations. Financed by GIZ-EU support, the project progressed through three phases. Phase-I focused on data collection and stakeholder facilitation. Phase-II prioritized options for coordinated dam operation, informing strategic water resource analyses. Phase-III developed Eastern Nile Reference Guidelines for design flood analysis, addressing spillway design standards.

Thanks to the efforts and support provided by CIWA, WB, and GIZ, experts and institutions in the Nile Basin have benefitted, with ENTRO giving greater attention to the Eastern Nile Region.



PROJECTS IN THE PIPELINE WITH DIRECT
BENEFITS TO ETHIOPIA

700KM ETHIOPIA (DEDESA-TEPI)–SOUTH SUDAN
(JUBA) POWER TL



The Ethiopia - South Sudan (Dedesa-Tepi-Juba) power Transmission Line will benefit 350,000 people. The project has an overall Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 12% and Net Present Value (NPV) of 56.8 million USD(m USD). Its Estimated Net Direct Benefit will be USD 1,400 million.

The Dedesa-Tepi-Juba project is a 700km 400KV/500HVDC transmission line from Ethiopia to South Sudan. It is anticipated that with a connection between Ethiopia, South Sudan, and on to Uganda, ultimately five or more countries could be supplied with electricity from Ethiopia. This project is at identification stage, and NELSAP proposes to conduct studies on the same. The project is a high national priority for South Sudan. The project has been identified by the countries in their development plans as well as NELSAP through the Hydropower Expansion Plan and Regional Integration Plan of South Sudan into Regional Grid (2015).

For this phase of NEL-IP, NELSAP is mobilizing resources to conduct Feasibility Studies (USD 3m) to determine and confirm its feasibility / viability. Depending on outcome of this feasibility, detailed design, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) studies (ESIA & RAP), tender documents and construction could potentially follow in future phases if the project is feasible.

Importance: The project will bring much needed power to unserved areas and communities in and around Juba and Malakal in South Sudan.

Current status: The project has been identified by the countries in their development plans as well as NELSAP through the Hydropower Expansion Plan and Regional Integration Plan of South Sudan into Regional Grid (2015).

Countries: Ethiopia and Southern Sudan

Anticipated beneficiaries: 350 000 people in Tepi, Juba and surrounding areas will benefit from 88 MW.

Time frame: 2 years for studies

Regional Importance: With power connection between Ethiopia and South Sudan, and South Sudan and Uganda, electricity could reach more than five NEL countries.

Pre investment costs: USD 3m over 2 years for feasibility studies, detailed design, independent ESIA and RAP studies.

Estimated implementation costs: USD 420m (2016 preliminary estimate to be refined in feasibility studies).



ETHIOPIA (GERD) – SUDAN (KHARTOUM) TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT (TL)



The project will benefit – 5.6 million people and has an overall Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 7% with Net Present Value (NPV) of 15.5 million USD. Its estimated Net Direct Benefit is USD 22,400 (million USD). This project is one of the three projects in Ethiopia that is being fronted by the Nile Equatorial Lakes Investment Program (NEL-IP) program of NELSAP. The project will be implemented through ENTRO.

The Ethiopia (GERD) – Sudan (Khartoum) Transmission Line project comprises a 580km new 500kV power transmission interconnector between Ethiopia and Sudan, of which approximately 16km will be in Ethiopia, starting at the Grand Ethiopia Renaissance Dam (GERD), and approximately 564km will be in Sudan, terminating in Khartoum. This interconnector project will facilitate trading in electricity and promote power systems stability between Ethiopia and Sudan as well as other countries in the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP). The interconnector will have a transmission capacity of 4,000 MW

The Project also includes two new 500kV capacitated substations at Rabak and Jebel Aulia (both in Sudan), and power line bay extensions at the following existing substations: Grand Renaissance (500kV Ethiopia) substation, Rabak (220kV) substation in Sudan) and Jebel Aulia (220kV) substation also in Sudan). It is estimated that the project will benefit at least 5,600 000 people and now requires USD 515m (30m for Ethiopia, and 485m for Sudan) for project finalization, tendering and implementation. The objectives of the Ethiopia (GERD) – South Sudan (Khartoum) Transmission Line project include provision of transmission capacity to cater for grid interconnection from Ethiopia to Sudan and eventually between Egypt and Sudan, provision of transmission infrastructure to cater for future grid interconnections to other countries, promotion of regional cooperation through sharing of power generation resources and facilitation of rural electrification and improve the standard of living for the population in project areas. The Project will enable Sudan to make use of Ethiopia's cleaner energy resources, most notably, Africa's soon to be largest hydro-electric scheme, the Grand Ethiopia Renaissance Dam project, which will have a generation capacity of 6,000MW and to which this Project will have a direct connection.



Project Summary

- Problem Definition: Ethiopia and Sudan have low levels of electricity generation per capita. For example, in Ethiopia and Sudan only 27% and 45% of the population have access to electricity, respectively. There is thus need for a regional electricity market that can play a key role in ensuring that the hydropower resources of the Nile Basin are developed and managed in an integrated and sustainable manner.
- Previous studies. A full Preliminary Design was completed as part of the Feasibility Study and Preliminary ESIA, project structuring phase complete.
- The next step: Project finalization, tendering and implementation.
- Countries: Ethiopia and Sudan
- Anticipated beneficiaries: 5,600 000 (high level estimate)
- Time frame: 3 years



PLATFORM FOR COOPERATION



CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

SKILLS-CAPACITY BUILDING

Capacity building of nationals in areas, including: scholarships; internships; media training; negotiations training; project planning and management; Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM); Decision Support Systems (DSS); expert working group consultations on ongoing studies (SOB, Wetlands studies; cascade coordination, watershed management; SSEA/ environmental and social safeguards, policies, upstream investment studies such as MSIOAs); knowledge-exchange study visits to RBOs, etc.

HYDRO-DIPLOMACY:

Objective of hydro-diplomacy

- Training National Negotiation Teams; Study Visits; provision of platforms for targeted stakeholders with potential to contribute to the peaceful resolution were undertaken by ENTRO.
- EN Hydro-diplomacy Dialogue Forum, EN Water Law Forum and EN Security Forum – Tana were among hydro-diplomacy work conducted by ENTRO.

Countries Benefited: Ethiopia, Egypt, South Sudan and Sudan

MEDIA CAPACITY BUILDING:



Media Training Juba, Sudan



Engaging the media, keeping them informed through robust communication and participation has been given due emphasis as one of the building blocks of Eastern Nile Basin. Thus, ENTRO partners with the media in the member States to raise awareness on the opportunities and benefits of Nile cooperation and the need for the EN countries to work together to address the shared challenges, risks, and threats. This was done in line with The NBI Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy 2018-2023 identifies and prioritizes the media among NBI’s key stakeholders, whose support deemed critical to the successful attainment of the NBI Shared Vision Objective. To this end:

- Tailored media training targeting communication professionals from Egypt, South Sudan, Sudan and Ethiopia conducted with funding support obtained from the German Government thru GIZ (FA).
- Under NCCR project (ongoing since 2021) two rounds of media training conducted and training engaged journalists working in different media outlets (from Ethiopia, Egypt, South Sudan and Sudan) ENTRO management and Staff, and ENSAPT ladders. Overall participants capacitated though program.

Countries Benefited: Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan

INNOVATIVE STAKEHOLDERS FORUM:

The main objective of this forum is to engage five critical Eastern Nile Stakeholders the Faith Community (mainly of the two predominant faiths – Christian and Muslim), Hydropower/Dam operators and Ex-Diplomats (who have good knowledge of the Nile issues), media house owners, parliamentarians to promote all-inclusive Eastern Nile Cooperation and avoid or at least minimize misunderstanding and mistrust that hinders the shared vision.



Under NCCR project (ongoing since 2021) two rounds of innovative stakeholder’s forum conducted and the forum engaged Eastern Nile Stakeholders (from Ethiopia, Egypt, South Sudan and Sudan), ENTRO management and staff and ENSAPT ladders. Overall --- participants attended and exchanged information on the status of Nile Cooperation and benefits gained through investment in EN.

INTERNSHIP AND YOUNG PROFESSIONALS PROGRAM



Interns During Filed Visit.

1 BACKGROUND

ENTRO has taken the initiative to establish the Internship and Young Professional program as part of its core activities and successfully implemented in the last 12 years. The internship program started in December 2011 when ENTRO worked with the World Bank to modify the implementation arrangement of the Eastern Nile Planning Model (ENPM) project. This has helped ENTRO to engage the countries through partnership with scientific communities (Eastern Nile Universities) despite the political differences at the time.

The internship program has proven popular in fostering cooperation and allowing ENTRO to expand its professional network. The program has also delivered results and proven more effective in terms of building regional capacity and bringing a diversity of expertise and outreach opportunities to ENTRO engaging the member countries through this unique and structured capacity development program. Up to now 25 different batches of the internship program have been implemented with the financial support from the World Bank under different projects such as Eastern Nile Planning Model (ENPM), Nile Cooperation for Results (NCORE) and Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience (NCCR).

ENTRO internship opportunities is beneficial to the young professionals by providing them an exposure to working as team in a regional institute; working in a multi-cultural environment; develop a regional perspective for their work; learn new skills, tools, techniques, and methodologies; interact with other regional and international staff/consultants/interns; visits to water resources development projects and infrastructures; participate in a workshop and professional networking events; and contribute to the work of ENTRO in fostering and improve cooperation on water resources development and management within the Eastern Nile Basin.





7th Internship Batch

Interns from Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan have been enrolling under the ENTRO’s Internship and Young Professional program. As a result, Eastern Nile countries did acknowledge the contribution of the program and recommended its sustainability and expansion. Considering the ever-increasing number of applications to enroll into the program and to meet the demands of learning new skills and knowledge, the program has been extended its reach outside academia to include Young Professionals from other government ministries (specifically water affair ministries), private sector, civil society, and other.

2 OBJECTIVES

The Internship and Young Professionals (I&YPs) program at ENTRO has two overarching objectives to achieve in the transboundary water management and cooperation of the Eastern Nile Basin. These objectives are:

- 1) To Create a knowledge community among young professionals from the Eastern Nile Basin Countries to support/facilitate the emergence of a shared understanding about the Nile resource base its potential, the challenges it is facing, and establish enabling environment/platform for transboundary water cooperation.
- 2) To engage early career professionals in transboundary dialogue and trust building among relevant Nile Basin stakeholders to enhance cooperation, mitigate risks, and harness opportunities.



8th internship Batch During Graduation



3 PROGRAM CATEGORIES

There are four categories structured to implement the 3-months internship and young professionals’ program at ENRO. These are:

Category one: Regular Internship Program (for Interns)

This category mainly engages young people from the Nile basin countries to work together in selected challenge that address water issues, as well as other water management issues at the basin level. This category targets youths from disadvantaged contexts, who have ideas with the potential to improve water issues in the region, but who have not had significant training and/or funding opportunities before. The selection will strive for gender balance. ENTRO also build the capacity of those interns by giving them continuous training sessions and engaging them in different capacity building programs, field demonstrations, and workshops. This internship gives for the youth the chance to start their career and help them acquire better idea of what they want to do in the future.



5th Batch

Category Two: Joint Studies (for Interns)

This category aims to empower young leaders from the region to carry out joint studies by offering them the opportunity to work in different institutes in the basin in addition to NBI centres. The interns will be provided an intensive training program and mentoring support by senior level experts. This programme will bring young leaders capable of successfully designing sustainable and inclusive water projects that significantly improve living conditions of the Nile Basin communities, while supporting the Nile Basin cooperation. This new component of the internship program will be coordinated directly by ENTRO, and the joint studies will be done cooperatively with different EN institutes.



Category Three: Flood Management Team-FMT (for Young Professionals):

This category is periodic engagement of young professionals for Eastern Nile Flood Management and Forecasting activity. This is one of the activities that ENTRO initiated as a regional cooperation effort coordinated by the Eastern Nile countries. The program has been running for the last twelve flood seasons and created a system that links multiple stakeholders to work together to address flooding and reducing the risk of flood devastation. To support this program, ENTRO engage young professionals from Eastern Nile countries with previous experience in performing flood forecasting and early warning tasks and work together with ENTRO flood team.



Category Three: Regular Young Professionals Program:

This is the category where young professionals with some experiences are invited to fill some gaps of ENTRO by giving them specific tasks. While contributing to development and enhancement of knowledge and analytical tools, these young professionals also benefit by building their capacity, acquiring new skills and exposure on issues of the Nile basin.



4 THEMATIC AREAS

ENTRO built capacities of interns for the last 12 years with 25 batches of internship program implementation and given an opportunity to exercise and improve their technical capacities in multiple thematic areas which have relevance for transboundary water management and cooperations. The following are some of the thematic areas, but not limited to, where interns have been engaged:

- Flood and Drought Management
- Hydrological and Climate analysis and modelling
- Agriculture and hydropower development
- Environment and sustainability
- Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystem (WEFE) nexus
- Water information management system
- Watershed management
- Water governance, diplomacy, and Institutions



- Remote sensing and spatial modelling
- Data, toolkits, models development and application
- GIS and Remote Sensing (Spatial analysis and mapping)
- Dam safety and reservoir management.
- Groundwater potential assessment
- Climate change, etc

The internship program has been implementing using the above listed thematic areas and provided interns and young professionals an opportunity to engage or participate in the form of **Assessment (Case study)**, **Tailor made capacity development trainings**, and **Field visits demonstration (for practice)**. This approach permitted ENTRO to provide to interns to have first-hand knowledge and be on track to become an expert in the Nile Basin water management issues.



5 RESULTS

5.1 Overall Program Implementation

Since the start of the internship program at ENTRO in 2011, 25 batches of internship batch have been implemented that enrolled 216 interns and young professionals from the four countries of the Eastern Nile.



These are Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan. The program was financed by the World Bank through three projects namely ENPM, NCORE, and NCCR. The following summary shows the overall implementation results of the Internship and Young Professional program since its commencement.

Table [1]: Total number of ENTRO Interns

Implementation Years	Projects	Total Number	Gender		Country			
			Male	Female	Egypt	Ethiopia	South Sudan	Sudan
2011-2024	ENPM, NCORE, NCCR	216	166	50	20	89	44	63

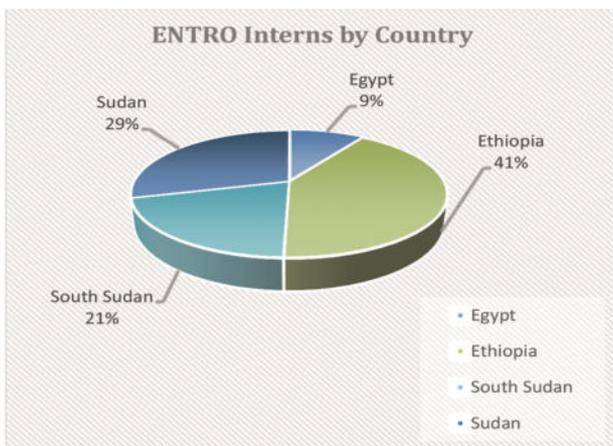


Figure [1]: ENTRO Interns by Country

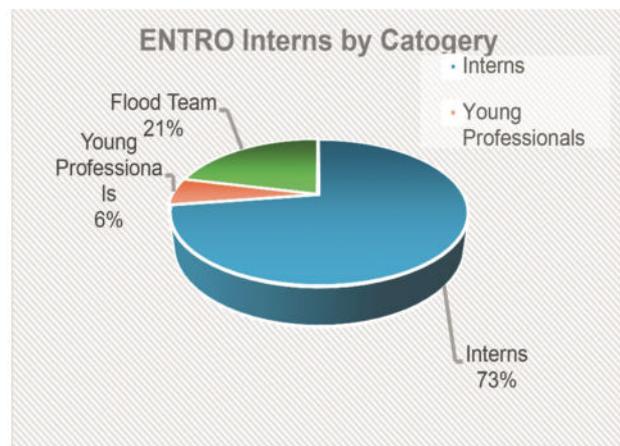


Figure [2]: ENTRO Interns by Category

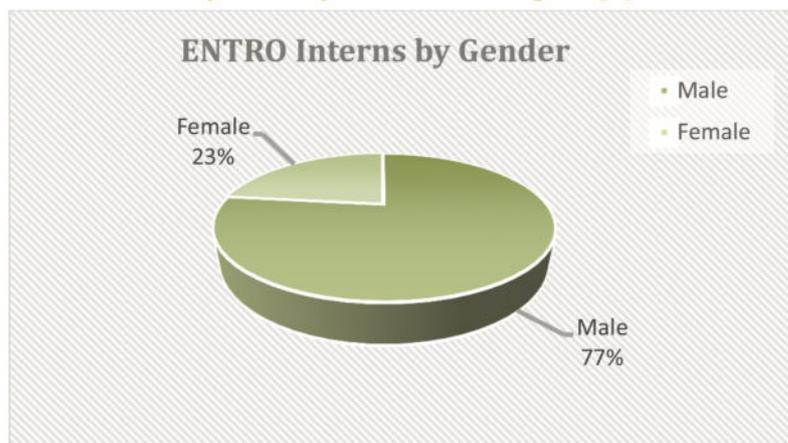


Figure [3]: ENTRO Interns by Gender



5.2 Countries Benefit

The internship and young professional program have supported member countries in terms of building capacities of early and mid-career professionals with contemporary knowledge and skills that are necessary for the transboundary water resources management in particular and water sector in general. On the other side, ENTRO has also benefited through the program in terms of obtaining new datasets, information, and toolkits which have been generated by Interns. Moreover, the program has significant impact on increasing the number of water professionals' network across the Eastern Nile region in addition to the technical capacity development. Most of the Alumni interns who have attended ENTRO's internship and young professional program are currently working in water affair ministries, water research centers, universities, and the private sector in their respective county as well as in regional and international organizations such as NBI, World bank, etc.

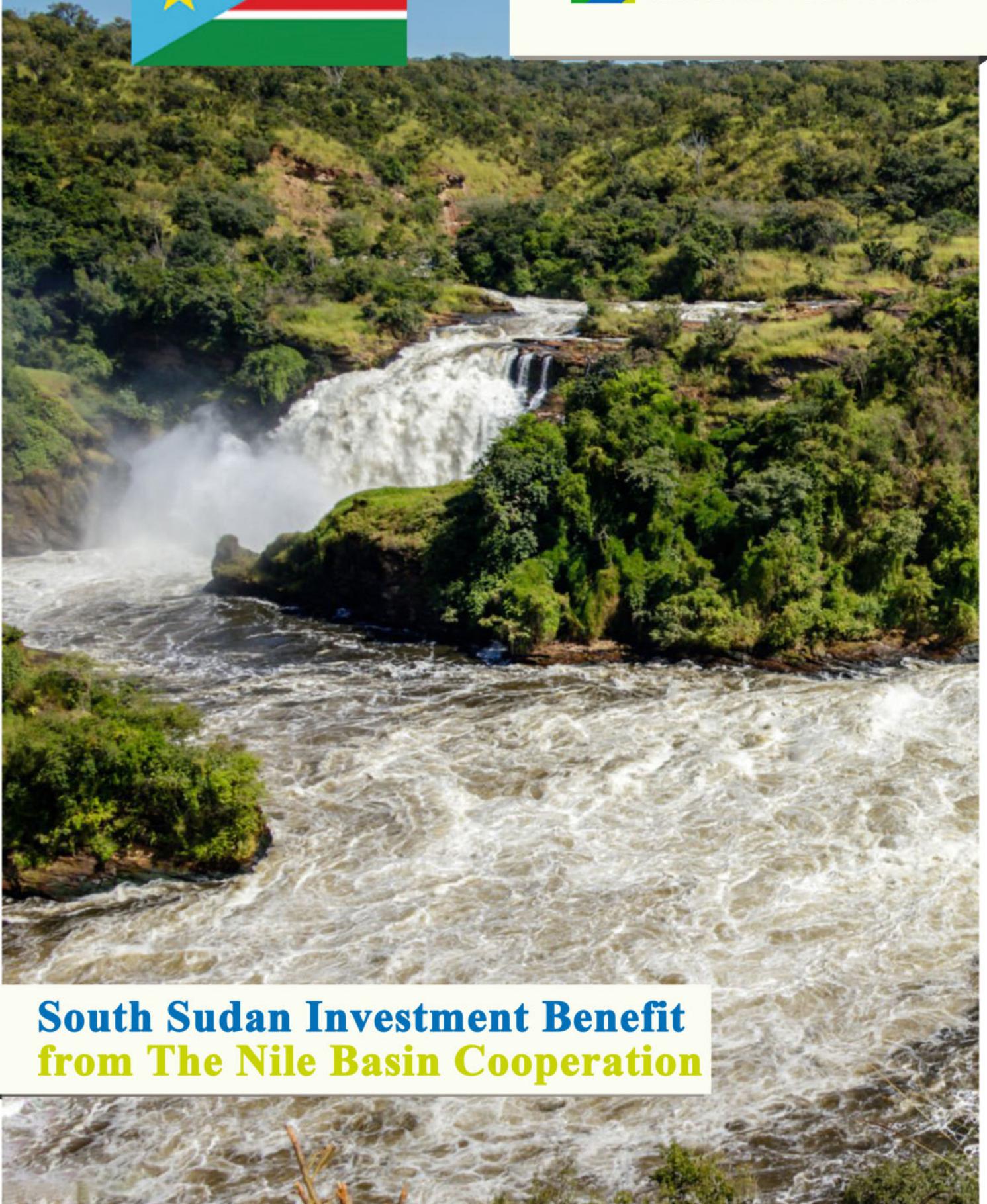


4th Batch During Filed Visit





ENTRO
NILE BASIN INITIATIVE
INITIATIVE DU BASSIN DU NIL



**South Sudan Investment Benefit
from The Nile Basin Cooperation**



The River Nile Juba South Sudan

Geographically:- South Sudan falls almost wholly (96 percent) within the River Nile Basin. Its growth and prosperity are therefore directly linked to developments within the River Nile Basin. The White Nile, a tributary of the River Nile, flowing north through South Sudan is the major geographic feature of the country and supports agriculture and large wildlife populations. South Sudan is also home to the world's largest tropical wetland, the Sudd, with an area of approximately 57,000 km².

In terms of support to NBI, South Sudan provides financial contribution as per the agreed increments in table 3 on page 54. This is in addition to in-kind contribution of USD 0.2 million to-date (Refer to Annex II on page 60).

The Republic of South Sudan was admitted to the NBI by the Nile Council of Ministers during their 20th annual meeting held on 5th July 2012 in Kigali, Rwanda.

The country signed the Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA) on 8th July 2024.

Location:- South Sudan is a landlocked country in East Africa, bordered by Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Central African Republic.

Independence:- South Sudan gained independence from Sudan on July 9, 2011, after a referendum where 98.83% of voters supported independence. This made it the world's youngest country at the time.



Geography: - South Sudan has a diverse landscape, including vast plains and plateaus, dry and tropical savannahs, inland floodplains, and forested mountains. The Nile River system runs through the center of the country, and the Sudd is a large swamp in the center. South Sudan is home to many species of wildlife, including lions, leopards, cheetahs, elephants, giraffes, zebras, buffalo, hippopotamuses, warthogs, chimpanzees, baboons, monkeys, ostriches, and crocodiles.

Environment:- South Sudan has a tropical climate with wet and dry seasons. The seasons are characterized by the oscillation, north and south, of the boundary between moist southerly air and dry northerly air.

INCORPORATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN INTO ENSAP:

The emergence of the Republic of South Sudan as an independent state in 2011 constituted a new development that ENTRO had to take into account in building and consolidating knowledge in the Eastern Nile. Formerly ENTRO dealt with only the EN sub-basin parts of South Sudan in its Cooperative Regional Assessments (CRAs) on Watershed Management, Irrigation and Drainage and EN Power Trade Investment Study. The BAS Sub-basin was also included in the One-System-Inventory of hydrology, environment and socio-economics of the Eastern Nile. Additionally ENTRO exerted efforts to mobilize resources and prepare the BAS Multipurpose Water Resources Development Project that was identified by the EN countries in 2002 but was stalled due to inaccessibility of project areas for data collection. These efforts promoted upstream work to augment the knowledge base on the BAS sub-basin (with AFD support) as well as approval of two grants by the African Development Bank (AWF and NEPAD-Infrastructure) to implement the first phase of the BAS Project. NBI has developed a world class analytic system, technical capacity and has accumulated wealth of knowledge that can be used to support South Sudan address its priority areas in water resources management.

NBI's support to South Sudan is a win-win. First, it enhances the capacity of one of its member states and thereby contributes to sustainable water resources management in the Nile Basin. Second, it serves advancing the cooperation agenda as the benefits accrued to South Sudan strengthens the latter's commitment and contribution to the Nile Basin cooperation. Lastly, supporting activities of NBI in South Sudan is value of money as it leverages NBI's capacities and products on which considerable investments have already been made through the various programs implemented to date.



SUMMARY OF SOUTH SUDAN PROJECTS

POWER, FLOOD AND INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES DEVT PROJECT

LIMUR / NYIMUR MULTIPURPOSE WATER RESOURCES PROJECT (MPP) TO BENEFIT 12,000 PEOPLE AND IRRIGATE 14,300 HA

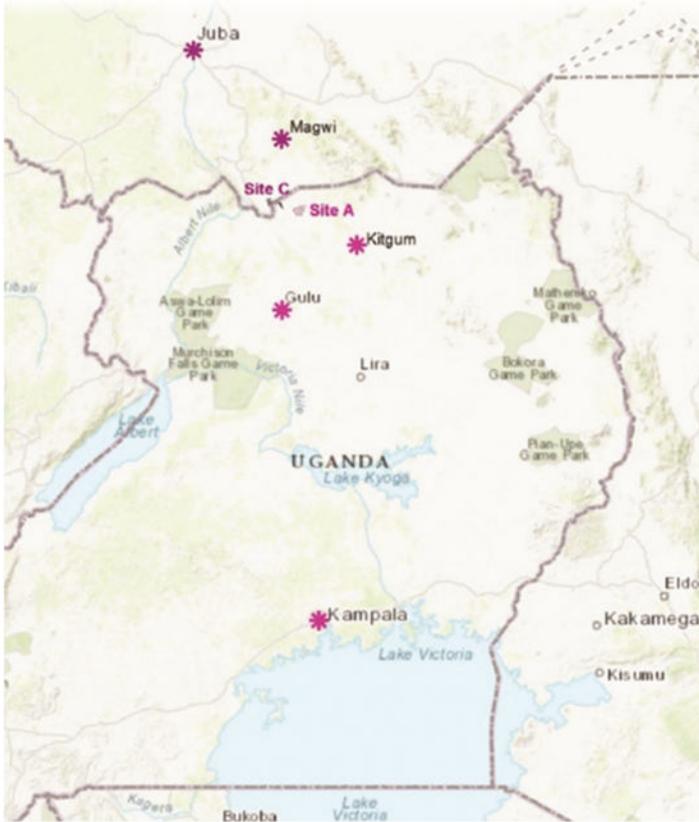


The Nyimur/Limur Multipurpose Water Resources Development Project is being prepared under the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP) regional framework. The NELSAP, a cooperative investment program within Nile Basin Initiative (NBI), was established to facilitate the identification, preparation and resource mobilization for cooperative investment projects at a sub-basin level within the framework of the NBI. The Nyimur/Limur Project for which the feasibility studies and detailed designs are being undertaken is one of the three prioritized projects selected by the two countries of South Sudan and Uganda to carry forward in the Aswa Basin.

The Limur/Nyimur Multipurpose Project is going to supply water for irrigation of 1,830 ha. benefiting 12,000 people and 6,000 livestock and include 14,300 ha of Sustainable Land use Management.

There is an opportunity for HP 410kW (1.4GWh) and 800kW (2.4GWh) at the two sites. Total investment costs would be USD 3.8m. the Irrigation Revenue (US\$) is 4,514,400. The project will sustainably improve the living conditions and incomes of rural populations in the proposed irrigation scheme and the surrounding watersheds. The project comprises two community-based irrigation schemes, one in Uganda and one in South Sudan.





The Nyimur / Limur project has an overall Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 8% and Net Present Value (NPV) of 89.9 million USD (m USD). Its Estimated Net Direct Benefit will be USD 48 million. The Limur/ Nyimur project was developed through a consultative process that involved the line ministries in both Uganda and South Sudan, and local government officials at Districts and Sub-County levels. The Project adheres with international best practice, including NBI/NELSAP policies/guidelines and African Development Bank (AfDB) safeguards.

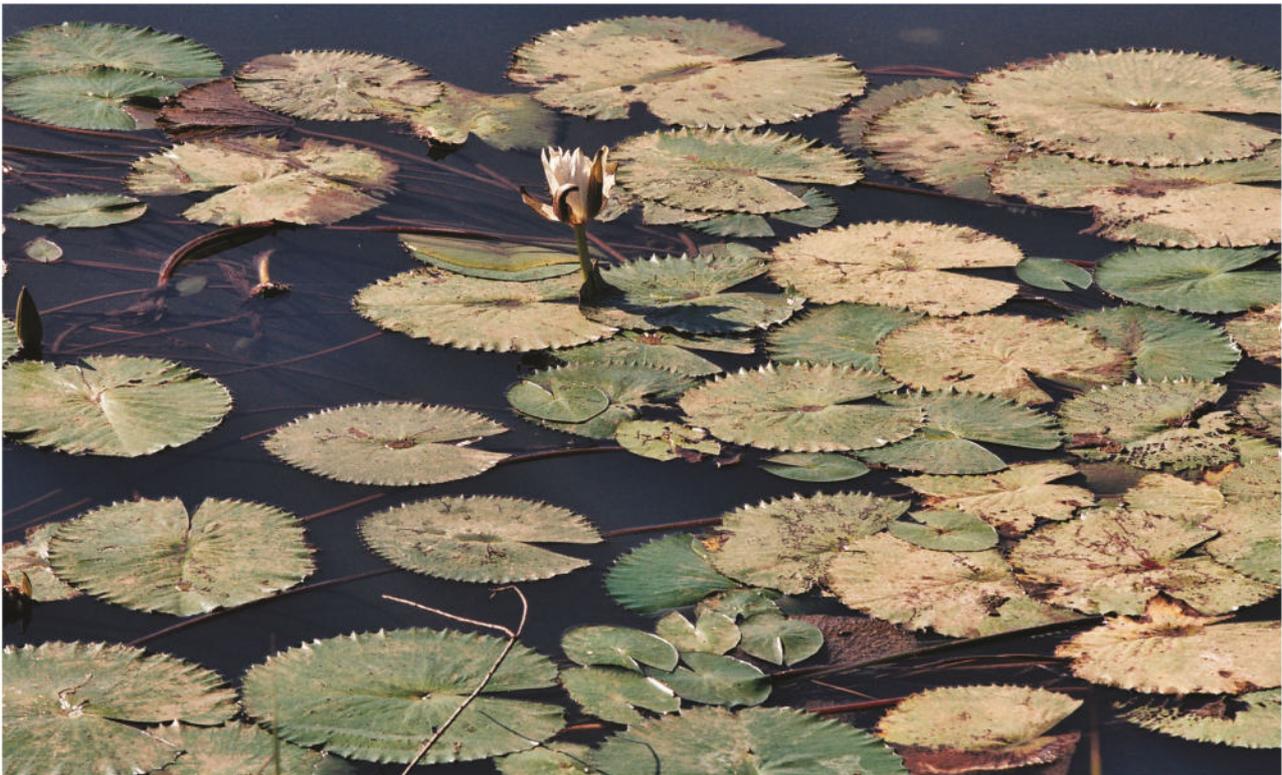
The project is designed to effect a permanent separation between the irrigation modules and cattle in a form of a protection zone (the “cordon sanitaire”) 500m wide that engulfs all irrigation modules and includes watering points for cattle in the periphery.

The project will enhance the regions ability to adapt to potential impacts of climate change by providing enhanced resiliency measures in the way of additional water resources and supply, food security through irrigation, and flood and drought management (aided by the construction of 2 dams). Climate change was specifically included in the dedetailed design of the dams.

During the • Previous studies, Feasibility, Detailed Design and tender documents has been done, including Integrated Management and Development Plans including investment projects, ESIA, economic and financial study.



MACHAR MARSHES WETLAND ECONOMIC VALUATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES FOR GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

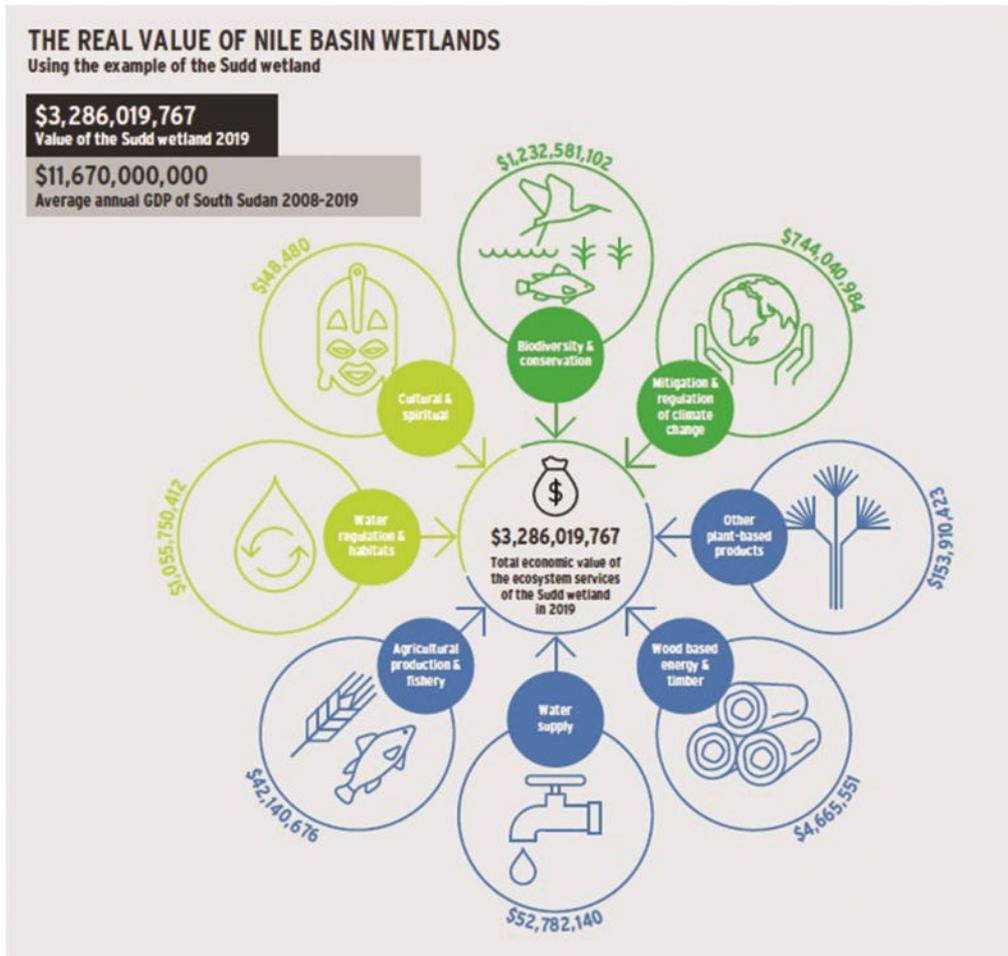


Objective of the study: to inform green infrastructure planning and development in the face of in situ and ex-situ development interventions.

Study output:

- Satellite data of the year 1995, 2005 and 2015 land use land cover change results revealed that tree cover and grass land cover show a decreasing trend while crop land, grassland, herbaceous cover, shrub land, shrub land herbaceous cover flooded and tree cover flooded show an increasing trend
- Machar Marshes provides key provisioning and regulating ecosystem services that directly and indirectly support the livelihood of the local community.
- The Machar Marshes wetland provides an estimated economic value of \$622 million per year of which \$351.8, \$262.8, \$7.3 are from provisioning (i.e. the basic economic activities that the local community relies such as crop production, timber production, papyrus harvesting, fishing and so on), regulating (carbon sequestration, sediment retention, flood attenuation) and biodiversity ecosystem services, respectively.





Recommendation:

- The study strongly recommended four potential conservation options to maintain, conserve and restore Machar Marshes wetland that include:
 - conserving the foothill of the wetland,
 - conserving floodplain of the wetland,
 - permanent wetland restoration and,
 - Intervention to maintain inflow of water to the wetland.
- To ensure sustainable ecosystem service of the Machar wetland, all the key stakeholders should work together and undertake their respective responsibilities appropriately on the implementation of the aforementioned alternative wetland conservation and restoration options.

Beneficiaries

- South Sudan



OLWIYO-NIMULE-JUBA 400KV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT

NELSAP begun full Feasibility for this Transmission Line in 2022. This Olwiyo-Nimule-Juba 400kV Transmission Line Project aims at contributing to the economic development of South Sudan in particular and regional integration in general. This Project was prioritized by South Sudan under Nile Basin initiative (NBI), Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP) for Scaling up the NELSAP Power Program following the Study for Hydropower Expansion Plan and Regional Integration Plan of South Sudan into Regional Electricity Grid completed in July 2015.

The proposed project will provide a medium-term prospect of supplying power to the Southern parts of South Sudan around Juba, the capital city, which constitutes a big constraint to economic growth. The project will in addition, contribute towards poverty eradication and improvement of the standard of living and socio political aspects in the project area by providing gainful employment opportunities. The project will later be linked to the planned interconnections to Uganda-Ethiopia and the Sudan as well as internal backbone transmission lines within South Sudan forming part of the Western arm of the North-South electricity super highway.



The proposed 400kV AC Over Head Transmission Line between Nimule (which is at the Uganda/South Sudan Border) and Juba in South Sudan is an important additional network to facilitate regional integration of electricity networks and facilitate power trade. This transmission line will finally connect to Olwiyo substation in Northern Uganda (which is already on-going under the initiative of the Uganda Government). The proposed transmission line is estimated to cover a distance of 170 km.

The ultimate goal of the project is regional integration by improving the livelihood of the people as well as the quality of the socioeconomic development environment for South Sudan through increased availability and affordability of electricity supply. Outputs of the preparatory activities would enable the NELSAP and the South Sudan to take the necessary steps to have the transmission line constructed. The Project is not only an in-country project, but will form part of a transmission interconnector for a number of countries and also because of the numerous generation projects planned for development by South Sudan. This interconnector will evacuate approximately 2 GW of hydropower potential from four potential dam sites along the Nile; i.e Bedden (570MW), Grand Fula (1080MW), Lakki (420MW) and Shukoli (240MW) to other states of South Sudan and in the NBI and EAPP countries through various interconnections. Once developed, these generation projects will see more power being wheeled through the transmission network.

INTEGRATED FISHERIES AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT OF JEBEL AULIA DAM & RENK - MALAKAL AREA



Jebel Aulia Dam and Renk project has an overall Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 637% and Net Present Value (NPV) of 3081.5 million USD(m USD). Its Estimated Net Direct Benefit will be USD 8,000 million.

This project increases the productivity of the fisheries sub-sector through promotion of sustainable management of fisheries, water resources, and the ecosystems surrounding the Jebel Aulia Dam.

Jebel Aulia Dam and Renk project has an overall Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 637% and Net Present Value (NPV) of 3081.5 million USD(m USD). Its Estimated Net Direct Benefit will be USD 8,000 million.

This project increases the productivity of the fisheries sub-sector through promotion of sustainable management of fisheries, water resources, and the ecosystems surrounding the Jebel Aulia Dam. This will also enhance pro-poor macroeconomic growth for poverty and food insecurity reduction. that ca. 2 million in the vicinity of the White Nile River from Malakal and Renk (in South Sudan) to the Jebel Aulia Dam near Khartoum in Sudan could potentially benefit from this project.

The impacts of climate change will affect and change the industries of fisheries and aquaculture, and therefore affect food security and livelihoods in the Region. With the adoption of an ecosystem approach to fisheries, the project can be used to address the impacts of climate change on fisheries.

Key features of this approach include maintaining ecosystem integrity while improving human well-being and equity and promoting enabling governance.

Three objectives that must be at the core of the approach are: ensuring ecological well-being, ensuring human well-being, and ensuring the ability to achieve (governance and external factors).

Concept Note developed, Feasibility, preliminary designs reports complete.

The Project ent the Reservoir/Lake Management Plan

- Fisheries Management Plan
- Integrated Capacity Building and Stakeholders' participation Plans
- Scoping of investments (project profiles) to facilitate decision making by both the public and private sector
- A joint fisheries and water management framework put in place, and
- Pilot identified project profiles implemented.



ONGOING PROJECTS AND INITIATIVES WITH DIRECT BENEFIT TO SOUTH SUDAN

FLOOD RISK MITIGATION PROJECT



Project Name

- . Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience (P172848) – NCCR – (01-Mar-2021 to 28-Nov-2025)
- o Component 3. Improving Mechanisms for Cooperation in the Eastern Nile (ENTRO - US\$9.5 million).
- . Flood and drought risk mitigation (US\$1.0 million)

Project description

Enhancement of Riverine FFEW system for the EN region. The focus of the project has been forecasting riverine floods. Building on the FFEW system developed through NCORE, this activity has enhanced the reliability of the FFEW system. (a) The existing FFEW system has been improved partly based on community survey and ground topographic survey conducted. (b) Building on an upgraded FFEW, ENTRO is supporting enhancement of national flood forecasting centers for the Nile countries.

Background, location, nature, rationale/problem

Nile river flood regularly impacts Nile countries livelihoods and economies and expected to increase due to climate change. Regular flood water is often causing tremendous damage to Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan, affecting more than a million people livelihood (displacement, asset losses, health issues) every year; with > 500 MUSD risk of damage and > 100,000 ha farmland losses in the Eastern Nile countries.



In 2020 (17.43m) and 2006 (17.4m) were the two highest floods that happened in the Blue Nile basin over the past 44 years, which resulted in increasing the runoff of the Nile as well as loss of properties and people. These floods impacted many communities causing significant human and agricultural losses (crops, seeds, fodder, pumps, stock, etc). Historically, the region has experienced severe floods in 1878, 1946 (17.1 m), 1988 (17.0m), and 1999. The 1988 flood combine with heavy storm in Khartoum (Aug 4, 210 mm/day) is still vivid in the memories of many people to the extent that it has become the benchmark for comparing flood levels and severity.

Flood Preparedness and Early warning is one of the Eastern Nile Program to reduce human suffering and damages and works have started as early as in 2001 recognizing the need to mitigate flood with regional approach which requires joint action and cooperation.



ENTRO HAS PLAYED A PIONEERING ROLE IN FLOOD FORECASTING OF THE EN REGION IN THE LAST TWO DECADES.

Upon ENCOM establishment of the regional flood coordination unit at ENTRO and the National flood forecasting centers in the three EN countries, the Eastern Nile – Flood Forecasting and Early Warning System (EN-FFEWS) has served as the only regional flood forecast tools utilized by national and local government, development partners, and other stakeholders through emails, text messages, and online bulletins since 2010. The flood reports are disseminated to the public through a range of channels, including in coordination with national flood forecast centers, through the ENTRO web portal, and email.





In 2020 the levels of the Nile in Khartoum were the highest recorded since 1912. Photo: lier4life/Shutterstock

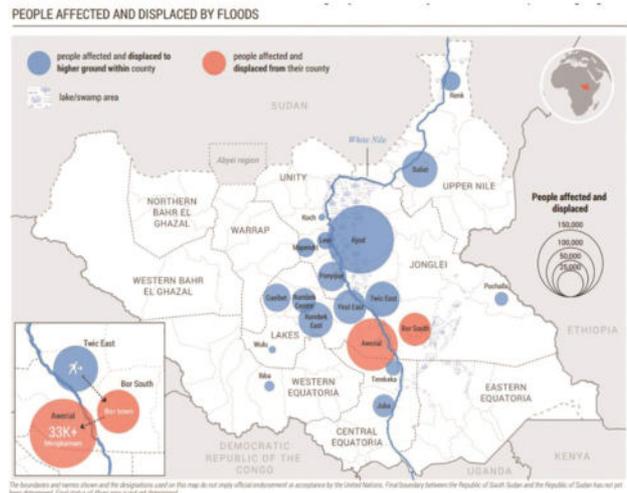
During peak flood season, a growing number of institutions at the subnational, national, and regional levels, including United Nations agencies, rely on daily forecasts generated by ENTRO to provide timely relief assistance. Among those at highest risk are subsistence farmers and livestock pastoralists who are exposed to more frequent and extreme floods with the onset of climate change.

Approximately 350,000 people across the region receive early warning messages during the flood season and daily alerts in flood-prone areas, while 1.7 million more people across the region benefit indirectly from these alerts and messages.

Technical capacity of national governments has also been enhanced through FFEW training programs.



South Sudan has been experiencing severe and recurrent flooding, particularly in recent years. The floods have had devastating impacts on communities, infrastructure, agriculture, and overall economic stability. Large parts of South Sudan, including regions such as the Sudd wetlands, are low-lying and highly susceptible to flooding, especially during the rainy season. The riverine floods are caused by the White Nile (much influenced by Lake Vitoria level rise), river Bhar El Gazal, and Baro-Akobo-Sobat-river its tributaries frequently overflow, exacerbating the flood situation.



Project Objective

The overall the NCCR project objective is to improve mechanisms for cooperation on water resources management and development in the Nile Basin. Specifically, is to improve enhanced service for preparedness against flood and drought risks through provisions of flood and drought forecasting. This work will directly contribute to improved national capacities to accommodate the impact of climate variability, which is the core element of climate-resilient water resources management. Strengthening regional information systems, tools and plans for flood and drought risk mitigation, including enhancing the regional flood forecast and early warning system and developing a drought monitoring system.

Salient features of the Flood and Drought Risk Mitigation project of the NCCR are given in subsequent sections.

Flood Risk Mitigation sub-project includes three Work Packages:

A) Work Package 1 - Surveying and Data Collection (topographic, infrastructure, socio-economic) works conducted regarding including:

- Collect terrain datasets of flood prone areas,
- Compile historical hydro-meteorological datasets,
- Determine key characteristics of flood prone communities, and
- Validation and dissemination workshop was conducted from 9-11 August 2023 in Juba, South Sudan.



B) Work Package 2 - Enhancement of the Eastern Nile Flood Forecasting and Early Warning System and Flood Risk Mapping (consultant DHI). The project will be completed in July 2024.

• Enhancement of the EN-FFEWS has been made. Presently flood hazard assessment and flood extent mapping is being produced with later activities on flood vulnerability assessment, flood risk assessment, and flood impact assessment. Capacity building at national and regional level, and validation and dissemination workshop (11-13 February 2024) have been planned.



C) Work Package 3 - Support in Establishing Flood Community Awareness and Preparedness with the following activities undergoing and to be completed in December 2024:

- Develop Flood Management Strategies for Flood Prone Communities awareness and preparedness.
- Develop Flood Community Awareness and Preparedness Plan.
- Develop Implementation Plan
- Develop Local Interventions for Flood Protection





Benefits/Expected Benefits/ Beneficiaries

The key Benefits of the ENTRO Flood Forecast and Early Warning program are Enhanced Flood Resilience and Preparedness, Improved Water Resources Management through capacity building, Economic, Social, Community and Environmental and Regional Cooperation and Integration.

Enhanced Flood Resilience and Preparedness:

Early Warning Systems: The developed early warning systems significantly improved the ability of communities and authorities to prepare for and respond to flood events. This has led to reduced loss of life and property damage.

Flood Risk Mapping: Mapped flood-prone areas and generating flood risk maps provided crucial data to inform infrastructure planning and emergency response strategies. Flood Risk Mapping was done 2010 (Lake Tana and Khartoum flood prone areas) and in 2024 (BAS, TSA, Lake Tana and Blue Nile flood prone areas).

Improved Water Resources Management through capacity building:

ENTRO contributed to institutional capacity building by providing flood forecasting and early warning system (EN-FFEWS model), training and capacity-building programs for national flood forecasting centers of Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan and flood affected communities to enhance their ability to prepare and manage flood-related challenges effectively.

Economic Benefits:

The early warning system of EN-FFEWS has protected livelihoods by reducing the adverse impacts of floods on agriculture and other economic activities of communities residing in the floodplains and surrounding areas.

Improved flood management has helped safeguard critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and irrigation systems, reducing repair and maintenance costs.



Social and Community Benefits:

Early warning systems and better-prepared institutions by creating flood awareness and preparedness have contributed to safer communities in Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan, reducing the trauma and disruption caused by floods.

Regional Cooperation and Integration:

The flood risk mitigation project fosters cooperation between the Eastern Nile countries (Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan), enhancing collaborative water resource management.

Through joint efforts and shared resources, the project strengthens the collective capacity of the region to manage flood risks and other water-related challenges.

In summary, The ENTRO Flood Forecast and Early Warning program offers a comprehensive set of benefits that enhance flood resilience, protect livelihoods, and promote sustainable development in the Eastern Nile region. By integrating advanced early warning systems, institutional capacity building, and creating community awareness, the project has created a safer and more better livelihood for the communities it serves as compared to the baseline (without the project).

Sector: Climate Risk management

Funding source, Budget and amount/MUSD

2021-2025 - 1.0 MUSD

Status (Start date, level of progress, end date)

Strat date: 01 March 2021

Progress is 70%

Completion Date: 28 Nov 2025





Project description.

Development of Nile Basin-wide drought risk early warning system (Nile DEWS) has been undertaken by ENTRO since Jan 2022 after establishing drought need assessment. Nile-DEWS is building on the pilot drought dashboards developed by Princeton Climate Analytics and DHI group respectively under NCORE and utilizing the recent development in EO and drought impact ground data.

To develop a comprehensive basin-wide drought forecast system that serves decision-making at both the national level and community level, ENTRO assessed the developed pilot dashboards and collect feedback from Basin countries and identified the required functionality. Assessment of historical drought records is being conducted to identify drought-prone areas across the Basin.

The drought forecast system (Nile -DEWS) is based on a multi-model weighted ensemble and statistical model that are coupled with a hydrological model to forecast both climatological, hydrological and agricultural droughts. In addition to online drought forecasts, which will be updated continuously, publication of periodic bulletins that summarize the estimated drought impact on each country is a potential service to be provided through this project.

Necessary capacity development training is being undertaken to understand the basic nature of drought, how to interpret the drought forecast system, and necessary measures to mitigate drought hazard for national governments in parallel with development of the forecast system.

Drought Monitoring and Early Warning System aimed at detecting the onset of drought conditions can facilitate timely and effective responses that enable government, organization, farming, pastoral, urban communities and individual to respond rapidly and effectively:

- Pastoral – stocking feed, gov early buy livestock at good price, pre-positioning water, ...
- Rainfed cropping - supplying drought resistance seed; on farm water conservation, gov. lend cash to farmers,



- Government - early procurement of food items (nationwide) ...
- Reservoir operators – working out the details of water rationing and saving mechanisms ...

Background, location, nature, rationale/problem.

Drought – adversely affects food and water security – causes serious issues for the stability of broader social and environmental systems. The Nile region is known to be prone for extreme climate event like flood and drought. Successive years of low and erratic rainfall have left large are of the basin in severe drought that cause in crop failure, water storage and has raised serious food security in the region. Although the period from 1950 to 1988 saw 18 droughts some leading to serious famines with the worst was during 1984-5. The drought in late 2015 caused by an El Nino weather phenomenon that disrupted rainfall patterns in East Africa with 8 million people put on the Government’s Safety Net program. In 1913-14 were worst droughts in recorded history, while dry years in 1979-84 coincided with the drought in the Sahel that extended to Ethiopia and the Sudan resulting in dramatic drop of the Nile flow causing great suffering.

Project Objective

The main objective is to develop, enhance and operationalize the drought early warning system inclusive of monitoring and forecasting components (DEWS) for the Nile basin as well as strengthen the capacity of Nile basin centers and Nile basin countries in drought early warning systems.

Expected Nile DEWS benefits.

- Advance joint development of basin-wide drought forecast models, information dissemination platforms, and capacity building.
- Through drought early warning mitigate the drought impact on agriculture, water supply, and environment.
- Enhance regional Nile wide collaboration.
- Improve stakeholder awareness of and preparedness for drought risks.
- Build capacity on drought early warning modelling system, and use of drought early warning information.

Robust Nile DEWS will offer several benefits through early detection and preparedness and action and contribute to better decision-making during drought events through:

- Early Detection: Drought forecasting provides lead time (from two weeks up to three months) for planners and decision-makers. Detecting drought conditions early allows for proactive (mitigation) and reactive (emergency) responses.
- Reduced Impact: By providing timely information to the relevant stakeholders, Nile DEWS helps minimize the risk of drought impacts on agriculture, water availability, and overall food security.
- Human Safety: Effective early warning generated from Nile-DEWS can mitigate human fatalities, health risks, and poor water and food security associated with droughts.

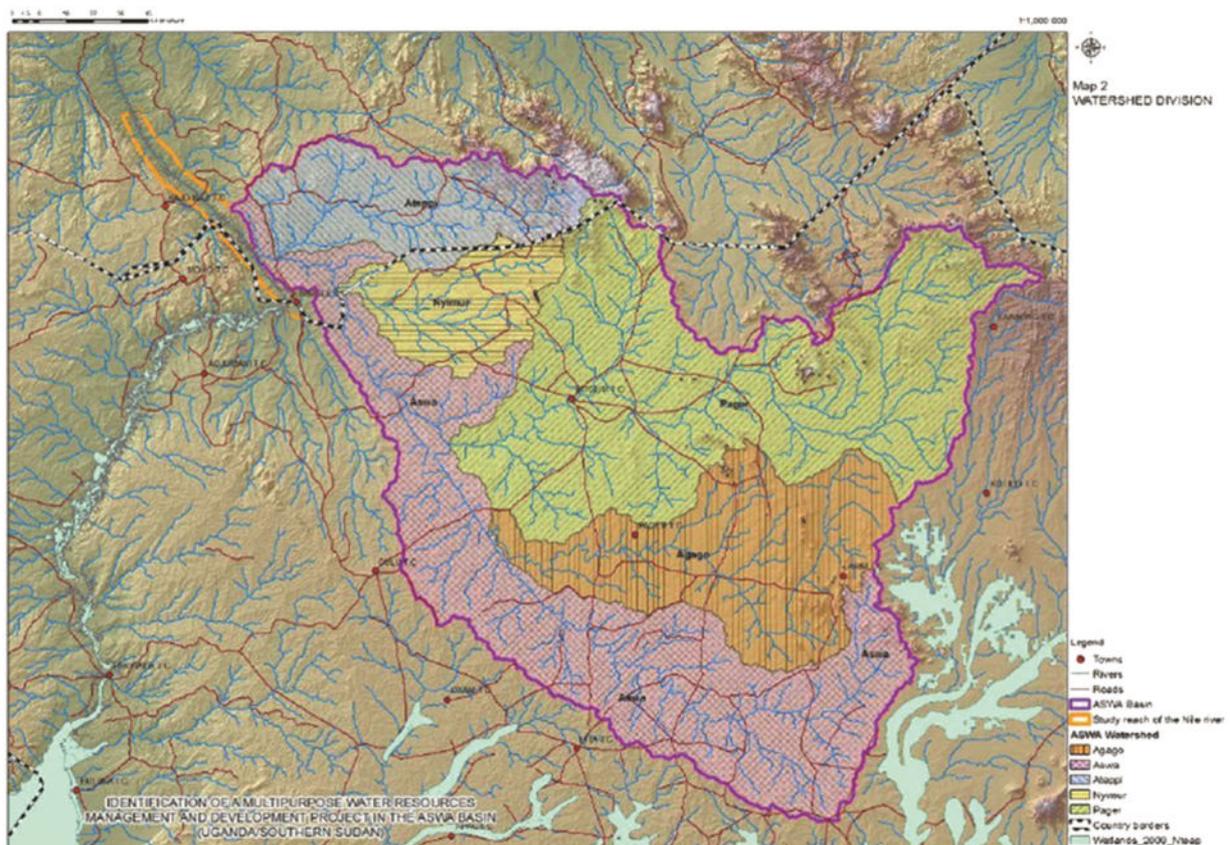


ACCESS TO RELIABLE AND AFFORDABLE ELECTRICITY

An indicative strategy and plan for integration of South Sudan's potential power generation options into the regional grid has been completed. The study assessed the viability of Ethiopia-South Sudan Interconnectors (220 KV DC); and the Karuma-Juba Interconnector (400 KV). This will improve power options for not only South Sudan, but the entire region, where the future incremental requirement for power is estimated to be in the region of 1,000 MW per year.

Other possibilities for integration of South Sudan into the Regional Grid are the Kenya-Uganda, 400kV line, the Rwanda-Uganda, 220kV line, the Uganda-DR Congo, 220kV line, the Tanzania-Kenya 400 kV line, the Burundi-Rwanda, 220kV line, the Rwanda-DRC, 220 kV line, the Ethiopia Kenya, 500-kV line and the Tanzania -Zambia, 400kV line (connecting to the Southern Africa Power Pool). When developed, technical studies indicate a tariff of USD0.08/KWh which is attractive when compared with the South Sudan Electricity Company's (SSEC) average tariff of USD0.22/KWh.

PARAJOK WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (MPP)



Parajok Water Resources Development Project will result in a 520 Mm³ dam, 10MW electricity, 21,800ha of irrigation, and up to 36,000m³/d water. By which will benefit 135,000 South Sudan peoples from Acholi State. USD 3m has been included in NEL-IP for studies. A preliminary estimate for implementation is USD 41.6m.

The Parajok MPP Water Resources Development will enhance the regions ability to adapt to potential impacts of climate change by providing enhanced resiliency measures in the way of additional water resources and supply, power generation, and food security through irrigation, flood and drought management project has an overall Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 39% and Net Present Value (NPV) of 148.2 million USD(m USD). Its Estimated Net Direct Benefit will be USD 576.7 million.

Financing Requested and Economic viability

The area is located along Aswa or Achwa River, which is a tributary of the Nile, originating in North Eastern Uganda and joining the Nile a short distance downstream of Nimule in South Sudan. The Aswa basin covers just over 31 thousand square kilometres in Northern, Eastern and North-eastern Uganda and in the Magwi county of Easter Equatoria state of South Sudan

The next step for the project is Feasibility, ESIA & RAP, detailed design and Implementation.

Parajok is, as designed at this stage, profitable only with a rather high unit price of electricity of 0.15 USD/kWh.

Preliminary estimates:

- USD 4m for studies
- USD 41,618,580 (Implementation, from 2012 study)

Preliminary estimates of revenue:

- HP revenue 13,149,000
- Irrigation Revenue 23,544,000



Parajok is, as designed at this stage, profitable only with a rather high unit price of electricity of 0.15 USD/kWh. However, the project and particularly the dam have been conservatively sized due to the complete absence of discharge data and the desirability to achieve high reliability of power production due to the absence of other power sources. If, following some discharge data collection and rainfall-runoff model fitting, it becomes apparent that the head dam could be smaller; the breakeven unit price for electricity would reduce.

Background, Expected Results / Outputs

From 2012 reports

- Reservoir storage capacity – 25 MCM
- Hydropower installed capacity – 6 MW
- Energy generation – 33 GWh/year
- Irrigated area – 565 ha

From NELSAP spreadsheet

- Reservoir storage capacity – 520 MCM
- Hydropower installed capacity – 10 MW
- Energy generation – 88 GWh/year
- Irrigated area – 21,800 ha

Project Summary

- Problem Definition:
- Previous studies: Pre-Feasibility
- The next step: Feasibility, ESIA & RAP, detailed design and Implementation
- Countries: Uganda, South Sudan
- Priority: Very high national priority
- Anticipated beneficiaries: 135,000, mainly Acholi state



PLATFORM FOR COOPERATION



CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

SKILLS-CAPACITY BUILDING

Capacity building of nationals in areas, including: scholarships; internships; media training; negotiations training; project planning and management; Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM); Decision Support Systems (DSS); expert working group consultations on ongoing studies (SOB, Wetlands studies; cascade coordination, watershed management; SSEA/ environmental and social safeguards, policies, upstream investment studies such as MSIOAs); knowledge-exchange study visits to RBOs, etc.

HYDRO-DIPLOMACY:

Objective of hydro-diplomacy

- Training National Negotiation Teams; Study Visits; provision of platforms for targeted stakeholders with potential to contribute to the peaceful resolution were undertaken by ENTRO.
- EN Hydro-diplomacy Dialogue Forum, EN Water Law Forum and EN Security Forum – Tana were among hydro-diplomacy work conducted by ENTRO.

Countries Benefited: Ethiopia, Egypt, South Sudan and Sudan

MEDIA CAPACITY BUILDING:



Media Training Juba, Sudan



Engaging the media, keeping them informed through robust communication and participation has been given due emphasis as one of the building blocks of Eastern Nile Basin. Thus, ENTRO partners with the media in the member States to raise awareness on the opportunities and benefits of Nile cooperation and the need for the EN countries to work together to address the shared challenges, risks, and threats. This was done in line with The NBI Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy 2018-2023 identifies and prioritizes the media among NBI’s key stakeholders, whose support deemed critical to the successful attainment of the NBI Shared Vision Objective. To this end:

- Tailored media training targeting communication professionals from Egypt, South Sudan, Sudan and Ethiopia conducted with funding support obtained from the German Government thru GIZ (FA).
- Under NCCR project (ongoing since 2021) two rounds of media training conducted and training engaged journalists working in different media outlets (from Ethiopia, Egypt, South Sudan and Sudan) ENTRO management and Staff, and ENSAPT ladders. Overall participants capacitated though program.

Countries Benefited: Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan

INNOVATIVE STAKEHOLDERS FORUM:

The main objective of this forum is to engage five critical Eastern Nile Stakeholders – the Faith Community (mainly of the two predominant faiths – Christian and Muslim), Hydropower/Dam operators and Ex-Diplomats (who have good knowledge of the Nile issues), media house owners, parliamentarians to promote all-inclusive Eastern Nile Cooperation and avoid or at least minimize misunderstanding and mistrust that hinders the shared vision.



Under NCCR project (ongoing since 2021) two rounds of innovative stakeholder’s forum conducted and the forum engaged Eastern Nile Stakeholders (from Ethiopia, Egypt, South Sudan and Sudan), ENTRO management and staff and ENSAPT ladders. Overall participants attended and exchanged information on the status of Nile Cooperation and benefits gained through investment in EN.

INTERNSHIP AND YOUNG PROFESSIONALS PROGRAM



Interns During Filed Visit.

1 BACKGROUND

ENTRO has taken the initiative to establish the Internship and Young Professional program as part of its core activities and successfully implemented in the last 12 years. The internship program started in December 2011 when ENTRO worked with the World Bank to modify the implementation arrangement of the Eastern Nile Planning Model (ENPM) project. This has helped ENTRO to engage the countries through partnership with scientific communities (Eastern Nile Universities) despite the political differences at the time.

The internship program has proven popular in fostering cooperation and allowing ENTRO to expand its professional network. The program has also delivered results and proven more effective in terms of building regional capacity and bringing a diversity of expertise and outreach opportunities to ENTRO engaging the member countries through this unique and structured capacity development program. Up to now 25 different batches of the internship program have been implemented with the financial



support from the World Bank under different projects such as Eastern Nile Planning Model (ENPM), Nile Cooperation for Results (NCORE) and Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience (NCCR). ENTRO internship opportunities is beneficial to the young professionals by providing them an exposure to working as team in a regional institute; working in a multi-cultural environment; develop a regional perspective for their work; learn new skills, tools, techniques, and methodologies; interact with other regional and international staff/consultants/interns; visits to water resources development projects and infrastructures; participate in a workshop and professional networking events; and contribute to the work of ENTRO in fostering and improve cooperation on water resources development and management within the Eastern Nile Basin.



7th Internship Batch

Interns from Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan have been enrolling under the ENTRO's Internship and Young Professional program. As a result, Eastern Nile countries did acknowledge the contribution of the program and recommended its sustainability and expansion. Considering the ever-increasing number of applications to enroll into the program and to meet the demands of learning new skills and knowledge, the program has been extended its reach outside academia to include Young Professionals from other government ministries (specifically water affair ministries), private sector, civil society, and other

2 OBJECTIVES

The Internship and Young Professionals (I&YPs) program at ENTRO has two overarching objectives to achieve in the transboundary water management and cooperation of the Eastern Nile Basin. These objectives are:



- 1) To Create a knowledge community among young professionals from the Eastern Nile Basin Countries to support/facilitate the emergence of a shared understanding about the Nile resource base its potential, the challenges it is facing, and establish enabling environment/platform for transboundary water cooperation.
- 2) To engage early career professionals in transboundary dialogue and trust building among relevant Nile Basin stakeholders to enhance cooperation, mitigate risks, and harness opportunities.



8th internship Batch During Graduation

3 PROGRAM CATEGORIES

There are four categories structured to implement the 3-months internship and young professionals’ program at ENRO. These are:

Category one: Regular Internship Program (for Interns)

This category mainly engages young people from the Nile basin countries to work together in selected challenge that address water issues, as well as other water management issues at the basin level. This category targets youths from disadvantaged contexts, who have ideas with the potential to improve water issues in the region, but who have not had significant training and/or funding opportunities before. The selection will strive for gender balance. ENTRO also build the capacity of those interns by giving them continuous training sessions and engaging them in different capacity building programs, field demonstrations, and workshops. This internship gives for the youth the chance to start their career and help them acquire better idea of what they want to do in the future.





5th Batch

Category Two: Joint Studies (for Interns)

This category aims to empower young leaders from the region to carry out joint studies by offering them the opportunity to work in different institutes in the basin in addition to NBI centres. The interns will be provided an intensive training program and mentoring support by senior level experts. This programme will bring young leaders capable of successfully designing sustainable and inclusive water projects that significantly improve living conditions of the Nile Basin communities, while supporting the Nile Basin cooperation. This new component of the internship program will be coordinated directly by ENTRO, and the joint studies will be done cooperatively with different EN institutes.

Category Three: Flood Management Team-FMT (for Young Professionals):

This category is periodic engagement of young professionals for Eastern Nile Flood Management and Forecasting activity. This is one of the activities that ENTRO initiated as a regional cooperation effort coordinated by the Eastern Nile countries. The program has been running for the last twelve flood seasons and created a system that links multiple stakeholders to work together to address flooding and reducing the risk of flood devastation. To support this program, ENTRO engage young professionals from Eastern Nile countries with previous experience in performing flood forecasting and early warning tasks and work together with ENTRO flood team.





Category Three: Regular Young Professionals Program:

This is the category where young professionals with some experiences are invited to fill some gaps of ENTRO by giving them specific tasks. While contributing to development and enhancement of knowledge and analytical tools, these young professionals also benefit by building their capacity, acquiring new skills and exposure on issues of the Nile basin.



4 THEMATIC AREAS

ENTRO built capacities of interns for the last 12 years with 25 batches of internship program implementation and given an opportunity to exercise and improve their technical capacities in multiple thematic areas which have relevance for transboundary water management and cooperations. The following are some of the thematic areas, but not limited to, where interns have been engaged:

- Flood and Drought Management
- Hydrological and Climate analysis and modelling
- Agriculture and hydropower development
- Environment and sustainability
- Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystem (WEFE) nexus
- Water information management system
- Watershed management
- Water governance, diplomacy, and Institutions
- Remote sensing and spatial modelling
- Data, toolkits, models development and application
- GIS and Remote Sensing (Spatial analysis and mapping)
- Dam safety and reservoir management.
- Groundwater potential assessment
- Climate change, etc

The internship program has been implementing using the above listed thematic areas and provided interns and young professionals an opportunity to engage or participate in the form of Assessment (Case study), Tailor made capacity development trainings, and Field visits demonstration (for practice). This approach permitted ENTRO to provide to interns to have first-hand knowledge and be on track to become an expert in the Nile Basin water management issues.



The internship program has been implementing
6th Batch



5 RESULTS

5.1 Overall Program Implementation

Since the start of the internship program at ENTRO in 2011, 25 batches of internship batch have been implemented that enrolled 216 interns and young professionals from the four countries of the Eastern Nile. These are Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan. The program was financed by the World Bank through three projects namely ENPM, NCORE, and NCCR. The following summary shows the overall implementation results of the Internship and Young Professional program since its commencement.

Table [1]: Total number of ENTRO Interns

Implementation Years	Projects	Total Number	Gender		Country			
			Male	Female	Egypt	Ethiopia	South Sudan	Sudan
2011-2024	ENPM, NCORE, NCCR	216	166	50	20	89	44	63

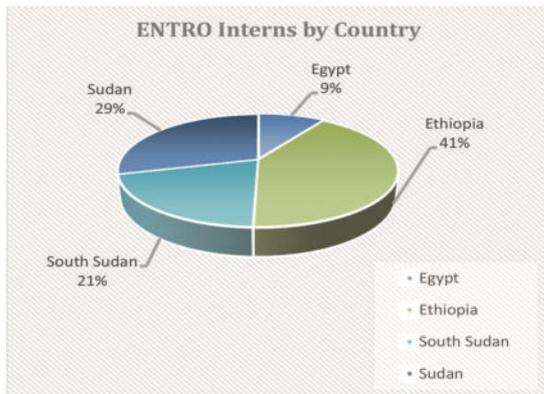


Figure [1]: ENTRO Interns by Coun-

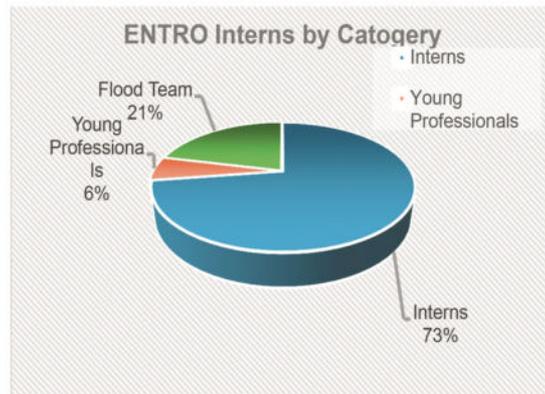


Figure [2]: ENTRO Interns by Cate-

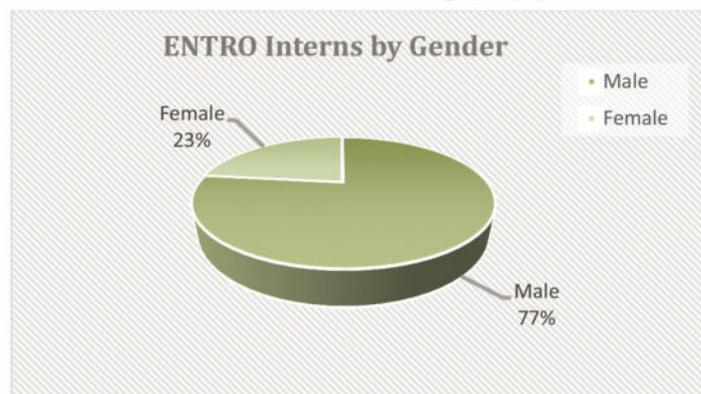


Figure [3]: ENTRO Interns by



5.2 Countries Benefit

The internship and young professional program have supported member countries in terms of building capacities of early and mid-career professionals with contemporary knowledge and skills that are necessary for the transboundary water resources management in particular and water sector in general. On the other side, ENTRO has also benefited through the program in terms of obtaining new datasets, information, and toolkits which have been generated by Interns. Moreover, the program has significant impact on increasing the number of water professionals' network across the Eastern Nile region in addition to the technical capacity development. Most of the Alumni interns who have attended ENTRO's internship and young professional program are currently working in water affair ministries, water research centers, universities, and the private sector in their respective county as well as in regional and international organizations such as NBI, World bank, etc.



4th Batch During Filed Visit



DAM SAFETY STUDIES

This pertains to studies on dam safety and coordinated operation of dam cascades in the Eastern Nile. These studies are critical for ensuring the safe and optimal operation of large dams (> than 15 meters height or >3 million cubic meters storage capacity) located across stretches of the Eastern Nile in the three countries. Ethiopia will also benefit from implementing the dam safety guidelines and the recommendations from the Eastern Nile Coordinated Operation of Dams Cascade Study. This study is critical for safe, efficient, and synergized management of water infrastructure in Ethiopia and across Sudan and Egypt. The country will also benefit from domesticating the wide range of NBI policies and guidelines, particularly those with transboundary implications. Other initiatives that have been conducted include capacity building of dam operators under the auspices of ENTRO and NELSAP.

DAM SAFETY CAPACITY BUILDING (COUNTRY BENEFIT)



Background

In the Nile Basin, hundreds of large storage dams are in operation, with many more in various stages of planning and construction. However, data management is poor, especially for aging and small dams. Dam failure is a major man-made disaster worldwide, often caused by poor planning, design, construction, operation and aging infrastructure. Collaborative efforts among countries aim to improve dam safety management and address the risks associated with transboundary basins, preventing potential disasters. Most large dams in the basin are government-owned, highlighting the need for better oversight and regulatory functions. However, many countries lack fully developed dam safety regulatory frameworks and technical capacity. Many of large dams are of transboundary significance, requiring a cooperative approach to the safety of downstream communities. The overall dam safety management in the region is very poor with some variation between the member countries. The challenge becomes more urgent in the context of old and aging dams in some parts of the basin and the ambitious plans put in place by countries for further dam development in other parts of the basin.



ENTRO has undertaken various capacity-building initiatives under programs such as NCORE and NCCR, funded by CIWA through the World Bank, and COCD, supported by GIZ, to enhance dam safety management practices among member states.

Projects Description:

ENTRO has undertaken various capacity-building initiatives under programs such as NCORE and NCCR, funded by CIWA through the World Bank, and COCD, supported by GIZ, to enhance dam safety management practices among member states.

i. Dam Safety Capacity Building Component under NCORE Project

Project Objective

The NCORE project, initiated in 2013, aimed at institutionalizing and coordinating dam safety efforts across Nile Basin countries. It focused on strengthening institutions, improving technical skills, and establishing Dam Safety Units (DSUs) within water ministries.

Beneficiaries

The Three Eastern Nile Countries (Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan) are benefited from the NCORE dam safety capacity building program. Participants include government decision makers, regulators, dam owners, dam operators, universities and others were drawn from the member states.

Key Study Output

Under NCORE project ENTRO has developed the Eastern Nile Dam Safety Guidelines, recognized by the International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD), and conducted also numerous training activities, benefiting 350 participants from different country (mainly Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan). All this effort has culminated in the establishment of National Dam Safety Units within the water ministries of Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan, in addition to furthering trust and confidence among this riparian.

ii. Dam Safety Capacity Building Component under NCCR Project



Project Objectives

The NCCR project, launched in 2021, aims to enhance institutionalization and coordination of dam safety management in the region with a broader basin-wide approach.

Beneficiaries

In the NCCR dam safety capacity building program, all member states NBI Countries (Burundi, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda) benefitted. Participants included regulators, dam owners, operators, universities, and others.

Key Study Output

The project output includes regional training sessions and the development of basin-wide regulatory framework and reference guidelines. ENTRO's efforts also extend to establishing a Regional Dam Safety Training Centre to further improve dam safety management across the region.

iii. Coordinated Operation of Cascade Dams

On the other hand, ENTRO has developed a Road Map to establish coordinated reservoir operation mechanisms for Eastern Nile countries, aiming to enhance water use efficiency. This initiative focuses on four key pillars: harmonizing reservoir operation procedures, assessing benefit-sharing options, implementing basin-wide forecasts, and enhancing dam safety regulations. Financed by GIZ-EU support, the project progressed through three phases. Phase-I focused on data collection and stakeholder facilitation. Phase-II prioritized options for coordinated dam operation, informing strategic water resource analyses. Phase-III developed Eastern Nile Reference Guidelines for design flood analysis, addressing spillway design standards.

Thanks to the efforts and support provided by CIWA, WB, and GIZ, experts and institutions in the Nile Basin have benefited, with ENTRO giving greater attention to the Eastern Nile Region.



**PROJECTS IN THE PIPELINE
WITH DIRECT BENEFITS TO
SOUTHSUDAN**

**ETHIOPIA – SOUTHERN SUDAN INTERCONNECTION
LINE PROJECT (PHASE 2: DEDESA-TEPI-JUBA)**



The Ethiopia - South Sudan (Dedesa-Tepi-Juba) power Transmission Line will benefit 350,000 people. The project has an overall Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 12% and Net Present Value (NPV) of 56.8 million USD(m USD). Its Estimated Net Direct Benefit will be USD 1,400 million.

The Dedesa-Tepi-Juba project is a 700km 400KV/500HVDC transmission line from Ethiopia to South Sudan. It is anticipated that with a connection between Ethiopia, South Sudan, and on to Uganda, ultimately five or more countries could be supplied with electricity from Ethiopia. This project is at identification stage, and NELSAP proposes to conduct studies on the same. The project is a high national priority for South Sudan. The project has been identified by the countries in their development plans as well as NELSAP through the Hydropower Expansion Plan and Regional Integration Plan of South Sudan into Regional Grid (2015).



For this phase of NEL-IP, NELSAP is mobilizing resources to conduct Feasibility Studies (USD 3m) to determine and confirm its feasibility / viability. Depending on outcome of this feasibility, detailed design, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) studies (ESIA & RAP), tender documents and construction could potentially follow in future phases if the project is feasible.

Importance: The project will bring much needed power to unserved areas and communities in and around Juba and Malakal in South Sudan.

Current status: The project has been identified by the countries in their development plans as well as NELSAP through the Hydropower Expansion Plan and Regional Integration Plan of South Sudan into Regional Grid (2015).

Countries: Ethiopia and Southern Sudan Anticipated beneficiaries: 350 000 people in Tepi, Juba and surrounding areas will benefit from 88 MW.

Time frame: 2 years for studies

Regional Importance: With power connection between Ethiopia and South Sudan, and South Sudan and Uganda, electricity could reach more than five NEL countries.

Pre investment costs: USD 3m over 2 years for feasibility studies, detailed design, independent ESIA and RAP studies.

Estimated implementation costs: USD 420m (2016 preliminary estimate to be refined in feasibility studies).

INTEGRATED FISHERIES AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT OF JEBEL AULIA DAM & RENK - MALAKAL AREA

The objective of this South Sudan/Sudan project is to increase the productivity of the fisheries sub-sector through promotion of sustainable management of fisheries, water resources, and the ecosystems surrounding the Jebel Aulia Dam. This will also enhance pro-poor macroeconomic growth for poverty and food insecurity reduction.

Expected Results / Output

The Project will result in:

- Establishment of a knowledge base to enable a good, science-based, understanding of the situation of fisheries in the Jebel Aulia Reservoir
- Development the Reservoir/Lake Management Plan
- Fisheries Management Plan
- Integrated Capacity Building and Stakeholders' participation Plans
- Scoping of investments (project profiles) to facilitate decision making by both the public and private sector



- A joint fisheries and water management framework put in place, and
- Pilot identified project profiles implemented.

The project has been conceptualized in a concept note dated February 2018 and it is estimated that USD 12m is required for feasibility studies, detailed design, independent ESIA and RAP studies and implementation in this phase of the NEL-IP.

Project Summary

- Problem Definition: Sudan is dependent on fish imports to satisfy the per capita fish consumption, which is currently limited to 1.1kg (2012). Fisheries development is a useful instrument for poverty alleviation, food security and malnutrition reduction

- Previous studies: A concept note has been developed by NELSAP in 2018.

Current status: Proposed as priority project for NEL-IP phase 1

- The next step: for feasibility studies, detailed design, independent ESIA and RAP studies and implementation

Countries: South Sudan and Sudan

Anticipated beneficiaries: Around 2 million in the vicinity of the White Nile River from Malakal and Renk (in South Sudan) to the Jebel Aulia Dam near Khartoum in Sudan could potentially benefit from this project

- Time frame: 3 years for studies and implementation
- Financiers: To be determined

Note: Pre-investment and implementation costs are included in this phase of NEL-IP

Institutional Framework and Enabling Environment

For the Sudan Republic: The Federal Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries and its Fisheries Administration, the Fisheries Training Institute (Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries) and the Fisheries Research Centre (Ministry of Science and Technology).

For South Sudan: The Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries of South Sudan and a Fisheries Training Center in Padak (Jonglei State)

Jebel Aulia Dam and Renk project has an overall Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 637% and Net Present Value (NPV) of 3081.5 million USD(m USD). Its Estimated Net Direct Benefit will be USD 8,000 million.

The impacts of climate change will affect and change the industries of fisheries and aquaculture, and therefore affect food security and livelihoods in the Region. With the adoption of an ecosystem approach to fisheries, the project can be used to address the impacts of climate change on fisheries.

Key features of this approach include maintaining ecosystem integrity while improving human well-being and equity and promoting enabling governance.

Three objectives that must be at the core of the approach are: ensuring ecological well-being, ensuring human well-being, and ensuring the ability to achieve (governance and external factors).

Furthermore, managing the water resources of the area in a more integrated and sustainable manner will help ameliorate the potential negative impacts of climate change on water resources

Concept Note developed, Feasibility, preliminary designs report complete.



COMPLETED PROJECT



WATER SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

DAM SAFETY STUDIES

This pertains to studies on dam safety and coordinated operation of dam cascades in the Eastern Nile. These studies are critical for ensuring the safe and optimal operation of large dams (> than 15 meters height or >3 million cubic meters storage capacity) located across stretches of the Eastern Nile in the three countries. Ethiopia will also benefit from implementing the dam safety guidelines and the recommendations from the Eastern Nile Coordinated Operation of Dams Cascade Study. This study is critical for safe, efficient, and synergized management of water infrastructure in Ethiopia and across Sudan and Egypt. The country will also benefit from domesticating the wide range of NBI policies and guidelines, particularly those

with transboundary implications. Other initiatives that have been conducted include capacity building of dam operators under the auspices of ENTRO and NELSAP.

FOOD SECURITY

The NBI also concluded a multi-sector investment opportunity analysis, which has identified potential investment options in South Sudan.

These include some 450,000 ha of potential irrigable land in the Bahr el-Jebel, the Sudd and Bahr el-Ghazal. Expansion of Agricultural Production Pre-feasibility Studies have been undertaken, namely in the Aweil Focal Area with a command area of 3,000 ha, the Pagarau Irrigation Scheme with a command area of 5,000 ha, the Jebel Lado with a command area of 5,000 ha, the Renk Irrigation Scheme with a command area of 3,000 ha and the Wau Irrigation

Scheme with a command area of 6,000 ha. Additional agriculture irrigation potential has been identified under the Aswa Basin Multipurpose Water Resources Development project. Three projects have been earmarked namely;

Nyimur project (7,000 ha of irrigation and 14,300 ha of land use management) and Parajok project (21,800 ha of irrigation). Both projects will benefit people in Magwi town. The Fulla Rapids project on the other hand will have 2,700 ha under irrigation and these will benefit people in Nimule town. Furthermore, small scale farmers and pastoralists in Baro-Akobo-Sobat sub-basin will benefit from implementation of the Baro-Akobo-Sobat Multipurpose Water Resources Development Study project, which will identify upstream key environmental and social issues in this relatively pristine area as well as preparing short- and medium-term projects.



BARO AKOBO SOBAT MULTIPURPOSE WATER
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT STUDY (BASMWRDS)
THREE SHORT TERM PROJECTS (3,335,000 USD)



Project Description: - A study launched to assess the water resources in the sub basin and explore the opportunities for optimal management and development. Project has an area of 186,000 km square.

Project Objective: - To enhance water resources planning and management capabilities in the sub basin through preparation of water resources development plan and projects that respect social, economic, and environmental integrity.

Beneficiaries: - Study Completed. Three short term feasibility study projects completed. 9 medium term and long-term projects identified, and 3.6 million Peoples are beneficiaries.



Key Study Output

. Integrated Water Resources Development and Management Plan (IWRDMP) for the sub-basin: The purpose of the plan is to promote socio- economic development in the basin through implementation of a certain number of projects. The Plan also includes a communication Strategy, Monitoring and Evaluation and a framework for adaptive management.

. Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SSEA). The SSEA has guided the elaboration of the plan, it has screened the potential projects and assessed their cumulative impacts (environmental and social; positive and negative) to maximize benefits and minimize negative impacts of development in the basin. The main purpose of the SSEA is to inform strategic decisions at the river basin scale. The role of stakeholder consultation has been prominent throughout the process.

. Short Term Investment Projects: The BAS project stakeholders of EN-countries prioritized and recommended three (3) Short-term bankable water resources development projects to be prepared as investment/implementation ready:

- i. The Kinyeti River multipurpose project (South Sudan)
- ii. The Majang multipurpose project (Ethiopia)
- iii. The Akobo-Gambella floodplains transboundary development program (Ethiopia and South Sudan)



Gambella floodplains

Medium- and Long-Term investment projects: Nine Medium- and Long-Term investment projects have also been profiled along with the institutional, framework and M&E set ups.

Baro-Akobo-Sobat sub-basin Integrated Water Resources Development and Management Plan (IWRDMP): It was developed informed by the state of the art ‘Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SSEA)’ and a series of regional consultations involving stakeholders from Ethiopia South Sudan and Sudan and comments, feedback thereof which were inputted and played important role in aligning the plan with the realities on the ground. The Plan is a reference development and investment entry point for the BAS Sub-basin. Terms of reference for feasibility studies and Environmental Impact Assessments for three larger (medium and long-term duration of implementation) projects.



The Baro-Akobo-Sobat Multipurpose Water Resources Development Study project enhance the water resources planning and management capabilities in the sub-basin through preparation of water resources development plans and projects that respect social, environmental and economic sustainability. The multi sector investment opportunity analysis concluded by NBI also identified potential investment options in South Sudan, including regional opportunities for enhancing river transport and maritime safety as well as port development along the major river systems in South Sudan. This will improve regional trade and boost growth.

MULTI SECTOR INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY STUDY (MSIOS)



The Eastern Nile Multi-Sector Investment Opportunity Analysis (EN-MSIOA) study is one of several specific studies being undertaken to achieve the general objective of the NCORE in EN. A closer look at the water resources development plans of individual countries indicates that those developments will face both positive and negative externalities which ideally require a new approach of adaptive management and sustained cooperation among the Eastern Nile riparian countries. Thus, the EN-MSIOA study is aiming to develop a regional water investment strategy for the EN region that broadly supports socio-economic development, poverty reduction, and the reversal of environmental degradation.

A multi sector investment opportunity assessment (MSIOA) is thus needed to identify a coordinated water infrastructure investment strategy for the EN, comprised of prioritized water related investments (regional or national with regional significance), that promotes shared, sustainable economic growth and development in the EN region.

Project Description: - An assessment focused on identifying a coordinated water resources investment strategy that promotes shared understating, economic growth in EN.

Project Objectives: - The overall objective is to develop a regional water investment strategy for the EN region that broadly supports socio-economic development, poverty reduction, and the reversal of environmental degradation.

- Sustainable management of common EN water resources.
- Cooperative investment planning that considers the water scarcity of the basin and the social, and the environment. And the economic implications of such investments.

The study is divided into four (4) main tasks, namely: Task 1: Inventory and Situation Analysis; Task 2: Strategic Scoping of EN Multi-Sectoral Investments; Task 3: Multi-Sectoral Analysis of Investment Opportunities; and Task 4: MSIOA Final Products. The deliverables and activities under the MSIOA study include the following categorized under each task.

Task 1: Inventory and Situation Analysis.

Task 2: Strategic Scoping of EN Multi-Sectoral Investments.

Task 3: Multi-Sectoral Analysis of Investment Opportunities.

Task 4: MSIOA Final Products.

Task 1: Inventory and Situation Analysis Task:

- The inception report of the MSIOA study has been submitted. ENTRO engaged EN stakeholders to comment on the report and the final version of the report has been submitted incorporating the comments,
- Baseline mapping of physical resources (climatic, hydrologic, geographic, socio-economic, environmental, etc...),
- The inventory and characteristics of existing water resources management and development projects and potential investment options (soft and hard investments),
- An overview of the water resources of the eastern Nile basin and the catchment characteristics of each sub-basin,



- A sectoral review aimed at providing the necessary background and identifying the various development and management projects, both existing and planned, especially those of regional significance,
- Assessment of major issues, hotspots, constraints/risks and opportunities,
- Identification of strategic economic, environmental and social issues relating to proposed investments based on project characteristics, locations, experience from similar projects, expert opinion, and rudimentary analysis,

ENTRO distributed the Situation Analysis (SA) report to different stockholders for their feedback and conducted a consultation workshop November 15-16, 2014. Methodology for the next step of the MSIOA study and identifying main indicator was also initiated during this workshop.

Task 2: Strategic Scoping of EN Multi-Sectoral Investments report:

The scoping of investments looked at the different types of interventions that may be considered and what sort of scoping criteria can be used to identify and evaluate potential interventions for inclusion in the MSIOA. Based on these criteria, a number of water resources development and management interventions under thematic and sectoral headings were briefly described and put forward for further consideration.

Task 3: Multi-Sectoral Analysis of Investment Opportunities report:

The Analytical Framework includes two core components; the EN Basin Simulation Model (ENBSM) and the Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA). The ENBSM produces both water resources-related and socio-economic outputs which can be used together with other indicators in the MCA. These were used to evaluate a total of 12 basin-wide development scenarios looking into the impacts and benefits. “MSIOA- Scoping Consultation Workshop” was conducted in Addis Ababa in February 2015. The two deliverables (Task 2 and Task 3) were distributed to the EN stakeholders before the workshop. 34

Task 4: MSIOA Investment Strategy and Action Plan

The MSIOA team worked closely with ENTRO to incorporate feedbacks and update the reports and deliverables. The MSIOA Investment Strategy and Action Plan is the subject of this report. The Investment strategy is expected to guide decision-makers at the regional and national levels in deciding which projects should be excluded or included and what to be the priorities.

Benefiting Country: Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan.

ENTRO Conducted EN Irrigation System performance assessment and options for Improvement Study

The Objective of the Study:

to guide national and regional water resources developments planning through the development of comprehensive picture of the current situation and base of the irrigated areas, their water use and the irrigation technology with a view of having a better knowledge of existing irrigation developments in the Eastern Nile.

The study comprises three main components:

(1): Scoping and Situation analysis



(2): Development of Preliminary Options for Improvement

(3): Regional validation and consultation and capacity building workshop:

The output of the study Includes:

1. Update of Irrigation database of the EN region
2. Identification and compilation of Irrigation technologies used in the Region
3. Preliminary assessment result of the performance of Irrigation Schemes in the Region.
4. Proposal/Options for improvement of Irrigation Technologies and their water use in the Region.
5. Review, Validation and Capacity building events.

Status: - The study completed.

Beneficiaries Countries: EN Countries (Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan).

EASTERN NILE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT (ENWSM) (2500000 USD)



Objective: -To establish a sustainable framework for the management of selected watersheds in the sub-basin to improve the living conditions of the people, enhance agricultural productivity, protect the environment, and reduce sediment transport and siltation.

Project Goal: Provide enhanced support (to facilitate investment) for the sustainable management of the Eastern Nile sub basin.

Beneficiaries: - the following watershed management projects has been implemented in the three countries: Upper Rib, Upper Gumera, and Jemma (Ethiopia); Dinder, Ingasena, Lower At- bara, Lau (Sudan) and Lake Nasser-Nubia (Egypt).

Project Description: -The ENWSM Project has built a significant degree of experience in the analysis, identification, and preparation of watershed interventions from a transboundary, basin-wide, hydrologic-unit perspective. A regional knowledge base in the form of the CRAS has been established. Fast track projects worth about USD 80 million, which have piloted important regional approaches to watershed management, are implemented. The area of cultivated land whose use is unsustainable is estimated at 4.7 million ha. ENTRO initiated and implemented WSM as a fast truck project from 2004 - 2015 at various levels.

Towards meeting its objective, the Watershed project undertook two sets of activities in parallel between 2004 -2008:

- I) Regional Cooperative Assessment (CRA) study for watershed Management and
- II) Preparation of investment ready projects for national implementation (fast track projects).

Status: - Both sets of activities were successfully completed.



Eastern Nile WSM CRA Study: - The CRA study is geared at enhancing the understanding of benefits and costs accruing to WSM projects across the sub-basin's countries and assessed transboundary Analysis of WSM interventions.

Investment projects preparation: - Investment projects prepared for Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan.

Implementation of WS Investment projects: -

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF EASTERN NILE WATERSHED INTERVENTIONS FOR SCALING UP

Watershed area before intervention



planted and protected 3 yrs after intervention



EasternENTRO conducted EN Impact Assessment of Eastern Nile Watershed Interventions for Scaling up from 2018 – 2019.

Objective of Study:

1. To assess the biophysical, institutional and the socioeconomic-livelihood improvements consequent upon selected project interventions and identify factors accounting for the impact
- 2 To Identify and eventually select most viable best practices that yield demonstrable positive results for scaling up to larger watersheds and sub-basins
- 3 In collaboration with the regional consultant, organize national workshops to present and deliberate on the findings
- 4 In collaboration with the regional consultant, organize national training on Scaling up and the need/ value of mainstreaming safeguards in watershed management projects.

The study focuses on Impact Assessment for Scaling up

- . Identification of Institutional, Socioeconomic/livelihood and Biophysical Impacts on Watershed Management Projects in Ethiopia and Sudan.
- . Development of M&E Manual
- . Capacity Building



Output of the study

- The impact assessment report of Implemented water shade management Projects in Ethiopia and Sudan
- Development of M&E Manual
- Training on the Developed Manual

Beneficiaries Countries

EN Countries (Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan)

Status: - completed.

ENTRO prepared the 85,000Ha Eastern Nile Watershed Management Project which benefitted 240,000 people. This was also the first jointly agreed upon Integrated Watershed Management Project in the Eastern Nile and was located in the upper catchments of Lake Tana. Prepared from both bio-physical and livelihood improvement perspectives, and implemented on 85,000 ha, the project has resulted in improvements in soil and water conservation, agricultural practices, access to extension services and increases in land productivity. The project established 35 farmer training centers with about 700 farmers trained in improved cereal cropping, fruit tree cultivation as well as vegetable gardening and marketing. The project also established 13 animal health posts, supplied 735 modern beehives as well as 163 pieces of bee-keeping equipment. With the introduction of area closure and end of free livestock grazing, degraded watersheds have been enabled to rehabilitate. Introduction of improved fodder has resulted in significant increase of livestock productivity. A total of 205,000 people in Chemoga and another 160,000 in Fincha are set to benefit from the 600,000 ha watershed management projects prepared under the project.

GROUND WATER

GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY AND CONJUNCTIVE USE ASSESSMENT IN THE EASTERN NILE



Source of Finance for the Assessment: Under its Nile Cooperation for Result (NCORE) Project
Scope of the assessment: the assessment was conducted in the Eastern Nile (EN) Region and covered EN five river sub-basins of Abbay - Blue Nile, Tekkeze - Atbara, Baro - Akobo - Sobat - White Nile and the Main Nile.

Key objectives:

- . To make assessment of the existing and readily available knowledge of groundwater resource potential in the Eastern Nile that includes characterization, mapping, recharge and safe yield.
- . Using already existing information to initiate the establishment of a comprehensive groundwater data base in the Eastern Nile. This data base can further be expanded as more data and information become available.
- . Harmonize groundwater monitoring practice between Eastern Nile countries.
- . Start a process to initiate and facilitate future inclusion of groundwater considerations into national and transboundary Eastern Nile water resources planning and management activities; and,
- . Establish a common understanding of groundwater policies, institutional issues, data and capacity gaps in the Eastern Nile riparian countries.

The outputs of the assessment:

The Eastern Nile basin is underlain by four major categories of aquifers. The basement rock aquifers occupy 30 % of the basin area, most of which is exposed in arid areas of Sudan and Egypt. The consolidated multilayered sedimentary rock aquifer covers 24% of the surface area of Eastern Nile basin but contains one of the most prolific aquifers with very big storage. The multilayered unconsolidated sediments, occupying 34% of the basin areas is the most exploited aquifer for irrigation water use in Sudan and Egypt. Volcanic rock aquifers cover 12% of the basin area, whereby 80% of the volcanic aquifers are confined within Ethiopia. More than 30 individual aquifers have been identified in the Nile Basin. Out of these the following are found to be the most prominent aquifers both by their aerial extent and the groundwater potential

- . The Nubian Sandstone Aquifer in Sudan
- . The Umm Ruwaba multilayered unconsolidated aquifer in Sudan and South Sudan
- . The Nile Valley unconsolidated loose alluvial sediments in Egypt
- . The Nile Delta multilayered loose alluvial sediment in Egypt
- . The Baro Akobo unconsolidated alluvial sediment, including Alwero sandstone in Ethiopia
- . The Gezira formation in Sudan
- . The Upper Basalt Volcanic aquifer in Ethiopia.

The assessment also revealed that the Eastern Nile contains, several geologically/geographically distinct groundwater basins (whose boundaries doesn't necessarily coincide with the present-day Eastern Nile Surface Water Basin) with enormous groundwater storage and potential. Most of these groundwaters basins, not all, are bounded within old, now buried Mesozoic rifts. The basins contain multilayered aquifers. The most prominent ones are:



- . The Blue Nile Rift groundwater basin, occupying 76,000 km²
- . The White Nile Rift groundwater basin, occupying 100, 800 km² (encompassing the East Korodfan basin)
- . The Nile Nubian and the Sharan Nubian Sandstone groundwater basins, collectively encompassing 246,000 km² area in Eastern Nile basin of the Sudan
- . The Bahr El Arab Rift groundwater basin, occupying more than 500,000 km² (but with ill-defined boundary and encompassing the Baggara and Sudd groundwater basins)
- . The Nile Delta groundwater basin, occupying just 20000 km² but with groundwater storage of 200-billion-meter cube
- . The Gadaref groundwater basin in Sudan, 22, 000 km²
- . The Atbara groundwater basin, 32,000km²
- . The Lake Tana groundwater basin, 12000 km².
- . The Baro Akobo groundwater basin, with storage potential of 200 billion m³

The assessment identified area under groundwater-based irrigation currently exceeds 367,000 ha., out of this 227,600-ha irrigation is happening in Egypt, 135,000ha in Sudan and 5000 ha in Ethiopia. In Sudan the potential for groundwater irrigation stands at nearly 1.4 million ha. Given high groundwater storage there is huge prospect for expanding groundwater-based irrigation in Sudan, South Sudan and Ethiopia.

Country	Annual renewable groundwater resources, Million Cubic Meter/yr	Total groundwater storage including fossil groundwater [BMC]	Annual groundwater withdrawal Million Meter/ yr Cubic	Area of land under groundwater irrigation (ha)
Egypt	4600*	200,000***	8045	227,600
Sudan	3000	6000	2456	135,000
Ethiopia	28300	1800	Negligible	5000
South Sudan	4000	2035	100	Negligible
Total	35,300**	210,000	10,500	367,000 ha

Summary of Output of the Study:

1. Development of Database of EN Ground Water with their Potentials and their analysis
2. Development of GW Monitoring System for further consideration by Member Countries.
3. Develop Indicative EN Ground Water Atlas.

Countries benefited from the assessment: Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan.





Sudan Investment Benefit
from The Nile Basin Cooperation

ABOUT SUDAN



The Sudan is overall flat, plain land predominantly desert in the North. more so its three main tributaries (the Blue and White Niles and Atbara River) have by and large shaped the settlement pattern and agricultural production of the country, by and large, shaped the settlement pattern and agricultural production of the country. The total area of Sudan is estimated at 1,861,484 square kilometers. Khartoum, Sudan's Capital city, is where the White Nile and the Blue Nile converge (confluence) to form the main Nile. Major concentration of Sudan's population is located in Khartoum, and areas between the White and Blue Nile and Darfur. Among the environmental problems challenging Sudan are desertification, deforestation and soil erosion, biodiversity loss, periodic droughts and water pollution. The Sudan is the third largest country in Africa.



SUMMARY OF SUDAN PROJECTS AT IDENTIFICATION STAGE

Energy Sharing Arrangements in the Eastern Nile Basin
Coordinated Operations of Water Infrastructure
Promoting Efficient Irrigated Agriculture
Watershed management for Climate Resilience
Environmental and Social Assessments and Safeguards
Water Re-Use and Salinity Management
Water Quality and Sediment Management
Improved Groundwater Use, Monitoring and Management
Enhanced Climate Change Adaptation Capability
Coordination and Phasing of win-win ENB Development Packages

SUMMARY OF THE SUDAN PIPELINE PROJECT AND STATUS

IDEN Projects	
Eastern Nile Irrigation and Drainage Studies (ENIDs)	Feasibility study completed for Ethiopia and Sudan
Eastern Nile Watershed Management Project (ENWM)	Study completed and operational
Eastern Nile Power Trade Project (ENPT)	Study completed
Ethio-Sudan Interconnection	Operational
Post-IDEN Investment projects	
Restoration of Kerib land along the Upper Atbara River	Project preparation completed
Water Harvesting in the gash Delta, Kassala	Project preparation completed



Sudan: Basic Country Data

- **Total country area:** 1.861,484 square kilometers
- **Area in Nile Basin:** 1,396,113 square kilometers (75%);
- **Sudan Nile Basin part as % of total Nile Basin:** 44%
- **Total population: 26.6 million (1999):** 45.5 million (2019)
- **Agriculture contribution to GDP:** 39.6%;
- **Population in the Nile basin:** 87%
- **Nile dependence:** 77% of Sudan's fresh water supplied from Nile
- **Access to potable water:** 60.2% (2017)
- **Access to electricity:** 59.8% (2018)
- **Nile ecosystem and Biodiversity:** Dinder National Park (the oldest protected park in Africa); riverine, Mayas associated ecosystems.
- **GDP Per Capita:** USD 623 (2018); 1112 (2017)
- **Per capita water storage:** 43 cubic meters;
- **Irrigated land in the Nile Basin:** 1.8 million hectares

Sudan and NBI

- **Founding Member of NBI**
- **CFA: Non-signatory;** froze participation in NBI in 2010; and resumed since 2012
- **Hosted SVP:** NTEAP (Nile Transboundary Environment Project)
- **Hosted one Nile Development Forum (NBDF) in 2008**
- **Hosted one Regional Nile Day Celebration (Khartoum)**
- **Country Contribution to NBI (1999-2019):** Total USD Equivalent 9,544,250 (USD 3,376,955 in cash; USD 6,167,295 in-kind)



SUDAN BENEFITS FROM NILE BASIN COOPERATION



COMPLETED PROJECTS

INVESTMENTS IN ENERGY, WATER AND FOOD SECURITY(WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT)

ETHIOPIA-SUDAN POWER INTERCONNECTOR



The Gedaref- Bahr Dar - Gondar-Shehedi Metema Transmission Line Fully commissioned at the end of 2013, the Ethiopia-Sudan Power Transmission Interconnector (515 km Ethiopia-Sudan Power Transmission Interconnector that comprises the 194km Gondar-Bahr Dar Transmission Line and the 321km Ethiopia (Gondar-Shehedi-Metema) Sudan (Gedaref, has enabled 300 MW of power trade between the two countries. Ethiopia obtains USD 10-15 million in electricity sales revenue annually. Nearly 1.4 million households (in both Ethiopia and Sudan) can access affordable and reliable electricity.

Apart from improved reliability of supply, Sudanese consumers have gained from lower tariffs of US\$ 0.05 per kWh for imported electricity compared to US\$ 0.096 per kWh from power generated domestically.

Improvements in reliability and security (due to complementary nature of the power generation systems of the two countries) of supply have enabled lighting of schools and homes, better access to social services, and greater opportunities for business development. Small- and medium-sized industries such as flour mills, rural water supply installations, tanneries and coffee processing plants are creating employment and contributing to poverty alleviation.

The role of ENTRO in the above project was among others, updating Environmental and Social Impact assessment Studies (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). ENTRO facilitated resource mobilization for this construction as well as negotiation for Power Purchase Agreement, Construction Agreement and Operation and Maintenance Agreement. ENTRO was also Involved in the monitoring of implementation of the ESIA and RAP studies during the construction period. Other key benefits for Ethiopia are the ability to better integrate reserve capacities, and in the process improve reliability of supply on the interconnected system while saving capital and operating costs. In addition, more reliable and secure supplies have secondary benefits through lighting of schools and homes, better access to social services, and greater opportunities for business development. Small and medium-sized industries particularly flour mills, rural water supply installations, tanneries, and coffee processing plants are then better able to create employment and contribute to poverty alleviation.



EASTERN NILE JOINT MULTI-PURPOSE(JMP) STUDY

Sudan took part in the landmark Eastern Nile Joint Multi-Purpose (JMP) Study which identified the Abbay/ Blue Nile sub basin as most suitable for cooperation among the three countries (Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan) for joint large-scale transformational multipurpose win-win sub-basin cooperation in infrastructure development.

JMP identified the Abbay/Blue Nile sub-basin as most suitable for cooperation among Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan on joint large-scale transformational multipurpose sub-basin cooperation in infrastructure development from which each country could derive benefits. Even though the JMP did not result in implementable projects as initially envisaged, the study nevertheless yielded two useful working papers,:

1. Paper #1: ‘Environmental and Social Perspectives on Blue Nile Multipurpose Development’ and
2. Paper #2: ‘Strategic Options Assessment for Blue Nile Multipurpose Development’.

These studies have become the foundation for the ongoing Eastern Nile dam safety and coordinated operation of dam cascades studies, critical for ensuring the safe and optimal operation of over 30 large and small dams located across the Eastern Nile in the three countries.

Building on these studies, ENTRO has been advancing preparation for Eastern Nile Basin cooperation from which Ethiopia is benefitting.

Project goal: - is to contribute to transformational and sustainable socio-economic development, economic integration, and stability in the EN region. A more immediate development objective of the JMP is to undertake cooperative and sustainable development and management of the shared Blue/Main Nile water resources.

Project Description: - Move from single sector/or unilateral to multipurpose program.



Project Objectives: - undertaken cooperative and sustainable development and management of the common Blue/Main Nile water resources through the JMP-1 project, putting in place the requisite transboundary institutions: linking the three countries thru multipurpose storage and power system infrastructure: improving watershed and flood plain management: modernizing irrigation system, promoting related investment (eg. in transport, private sector, rural electrification, etc) and to define JMP more closely and to enable identification of the first set of investments within a broader joint multipurpose program.

Beneficiaries: - Scoping study completed. 2 working papers; Working paper 1; Environmental and social perspectives on Blue Nile Multipurpose project development. Working paper 2; strategic options assessment for Blue Nile Multi-Purpose development



The JMP included:

- “**One System Inventory**”, which established a ‘no-borders’ database of natural resources and information across the Eastern Nile sub-basin.
- An independent **Scoping Study** that examined water resources matters to broadly assess development options in the basin, which would fulfill JMP criteria.

The preparation of **Thematic Papers** on “Financing and Implementation Arrangements” and on “Institutional and Broad Legal Considerations”.



BARO AKOBO SOBAT MULTIPURPOSE WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT STUDY (BASMWRDS) THREE SHORT TERM PROJECTS

Project Description: - A study launched to assess the water resources in the sub basin and explore the opportunities for optimal management and development. Project has an area of 186,000 km square.

Project Objective: - To enhance water resources planning and management capabilities in the sub basin through preparation of water resources development plan and projects that respect social, economic, and environmental integrity.

Beneficiaries: - Study Completed. Three short term feasibility study projects completed. 9 medium term and long-term projects identified, and 3.6 million Peoples are beneficiaries.

Key Study Output

• **Integrated Water Resources Development and Management Plan (IWRDMP)** for the sub-basin: The purpose of the plan is to promote socio- economic development in the basin through implementation of a certain number of projects. The Plan also includes a communication Strategy, Monitoring and Evaluation and a framework for adaptive management.

• **Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SSEA).** The SSEA has guided the elaboration of the plan, it has screened the potential projects and assessed their cumulative impacts (environmental and social; positive and negative) to maximize benefits and minimize negative impacts of development in the basin. The main purpose of the SSEA is to inform strategic decisions at the river basin scale. The role of stakeholder consultation has been prominent throughout the process.

• **Three feasibility studies aimed at fast-tracking priority short term projects:**

- i. The Kinyeti River multipurpose project (South Sudan)
- ii. The Majang multipurpose project (Ethiopia)
- iii. The Akobo-Gambella floodplains transboundary development program (Ethiopia and South Sudan)

Terms of reference for feasibility studies and Environmental Impact Assessments for three larger (medium and long-term duration of implementation) projects.



GROUND WATER

GROUND WATER AVAILABILITY AND CONJUNCTIVE USE ASSESSMENT IN THE EASTERN NILE



Source of Finance for the Assessment: Under its Nile Cooperation for Result (NCORE) Project

Scope of the assessment: the assessment was conducted in the Eastern Nile (EN) Region and covered EN five river sub-basins of Abbay - Blue Nile, Tekkeze - Atbara, Baro - Akobo - Sobat - White Nile and the Main Nile.

Key objectives:

- To make assessment of the existing and readily available knowledge of groundwater resource potential in the Eastern Nile that includes characterization, mapping, recharge and safe yield;
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Summary of Output of the Study:

1. Development of Database of EN Ground Water with their Potentials and their analysis
2. Development of GW Monitoring System for further consideration by Member Countries.
3. Develop Indicative EN Ground Water Atlas.

Countries benefited from the assessment: Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan.

EASTERN NILE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT



Objective:- To establish a sustainable framework for the management of selected watersheds in the sub-basin to improve the living conditions of the people, enhance agricultural productivity, protect the environment, and reduce sediment transport and siltation.

Project Goal:- Provide enhanced support (to facilitate investment) for the sustainable management of the Eastern Nile sub basin.

Beneficiaries:-the following watershed management projects has been implemented in the three countries: Upper Rib, Upper Gumera, and Jemma (Ethiopia); Dinder, Ingasena, Lower At- bara, Lau (Sudan) and Lake Nasser-Nubia (Egypt).



Project Description: -The ENWSM Project has built a significant degree of experience in the analysis, identification, and preparation of watershed interventions from a transboundary, basin-wide, hydrologic-unit perspective. A regional knowledge base in the form of the CRAS has been established. Fast track projects worth about USD 80 million, which have piloted important regional approaches to watershed management, are implemented. The area of cultivated land whose use is unsustainable is estimated at 4.7 million ha. ENTRO initiated and implemented WSM as a fast track project from 2004 - 2015 at various levels.

Towards meeting its objective, the Watershed project undertook two sets of activities in parallel between 2004 -2008:

- I) Regional Cooperative Assessment (CRA) study for watershed Management and
- II) Preparation of investment ready projects for national implementation (fast track projects).

Status: - Both sets of activities were successfully completed.

Eastern Nile WSM CRA Study: - The CRA study is geared at enhancing the understanding of benefits and costs accruing to WSM projects across the sub-basin's countries and assessed transboundary Analysis of WSM interventions.

Investment projects preparation: - Investment projects prepared for Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan. Implementation of WS Investment projects.

Project's achievement and its benefits:

Apart from enhanced shared understanding and commitment between Sudan and Ethiopia about the watershed problems affecting the two countries, the Eastern Nile Watershed Management (ENWSM) project, an ENSAP Project, has enabled joint action.

Consequently, the Eastern Nile Watershed Management (ENWSM) has resulted in the following:

A) Rehabilitation of 27,000 ha of degraded agricultural land. As a result, farm yields for dominant crops have shown significant improvement, with sorghum yields increasing from a baseline 519 kg/ha to 1,249 kg/ha in Dinder and from 1,249 kg/ha to 3,391kg/ha in Atbara. Similarly, sesame yields increased from 202 kg/ha to 336 kg/ha in Dinder and white bean yields from 887 kg/ha to 2,480 kg/ha in Lower Atbara.

B) Over 300 km of livestock routes have been mapped, demarcated and opened for pastoralists, reducing cattle transit conflicts.

C) Over 5,010 ha of rangeland have been reseeded with nutritious and soil rehabilitating varieties of fodder. Fodder production has been initiated in 24 villages

Under the Eastern Nile Watershed Management project, a new round of investment projects will benefit 185,000 people in Tilkuk and 120,000 people in Atbara.



ENTRO CONDUCTED EN IRRIGATION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT AND OPTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT STUDY

The Objective of the Study:

to guide national and regional water resources developments planning through the development of comprehensive picture of the current situation and base of the irrigated areas, their water use and the irrigation technology with a view of having a better knowledge of existing irrigation developments in the Eastern Nile.

The study comprises three main components:

(1): Scoping and Situation analysis

(2): Development of Preliminary Options for Improvement

(3): Regional validation and consultation and capacity building workshop:

The output of the study Includes:

1. Update of Irrigation database of the EN region
2. Identification and compilation of Irrigation technologies used in the Region
3. Preliminary assessment result of the performance of Irrigation Schemes in the Region.
4. Proposal/Options for improvement of Irrigation Technologies and their water use in the Region.
5. Review, Validation and Capacity building events.

Status: - The study completed.

Beneficiaries Countries: EN Countries.

The Eastern Nile Irrigation and Drainage Studies Project supports the development and expansion of irrigated agriculture as well as strengthening the productivity of existing small- and large-scale agriculture through improved agricultural water use. At least 50,000 people will benefit from 7600 ha (plus 107,000 ha in other areas) under the Wad Meskin irrigation project.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF EASTERN NILE WATERSHED INTERVENTIONS FOR SCALING UP

Watershed area before Intervention



Watershed area before intervention

planted and protected 3yrs after Intervention



planted and protected 3 yrs after intervention



ENTRO conducted EN Impact Assessment of Eastern Nile Watershed Interventions for Scaling up from 2018 – 2019.

Objective of Study:

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2. To Identify and eventually select most viable best practices that yield demonstrable positive results for scaling up to larger watersheds and sub-basins
3. In collaboration with the regional consultant, organize national workshops to present and deliberate on the findings
4. In collaboration with the regional consultant, organize national training on Scaling up and the need/value of mainstreaming safeguards in watershed management projects.

The study focuses on Impact Assessment for Scaling up

- Identification of Institutional, Socioeconomic/livelihood and Biophysical Impacts on Watershed Management Projects in Ethiopia and Sudan.
- Development of M&E Manual
- Capacity Building

Output of the study

- The impact assessment report of Implemented water shade management Projects in Ethiopia and Sudan
- Development of M&E Manual
- Training on the Developed Manual

Beneficiaries Countries

- EN Countries (Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan)
- Status: - completed.

**ETHIOPIA-SUDAN (RABAK)- EGYPT(NAGE HAMADI)
REGIONAL TRANSMISSION**

The Eastern Nile Power Trade Studies proposed the Eastern Nile Regional Transmission Line, connecting the grids across Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt and has the potential to enable the country to generate up to USD 600 million per year from electricity exports. Under this study the Rabak-Nage Hamadi Transmission Line was identified.

After the identification, the Feasibility study for the Ethiopia-Sudan (Rabak) – Egypt (Nage Hamadi) power interconnection has been completed. The study covered Ethiop-Sudan 1,200 MW or 9,200 MWh/yr and Ethiopia- Egypt 2,000 MW or 7,700 MWh/yr interconnections that will facilitate import and export of power between the three countries.



1,750KM2 FLOOD PREPAREDNESS/EARLY WARNING PROJECT



The Eastern Nile Flood Preparedness and Early Warning Project- Phase I: established the National Flood Forecasting Centers in Sudan and Ethiopia and has completed flood risk mapping over 1,750 km². At least 50,000 people benefit directly and another 500,000 indirectly from these project interventions including people from 107 flood-prone communities.

Phase II of the project focused on capacity development in flood risk management and national level technical and institutional strengthening, including thru provision of equipment and training, as well as covering new areas such as in the Tekeze-Seitit sub-basin. For over seven years now a 72-hour time lag flood bulletin has been issued to National Centers and relevant authorities, including in Sudan, during the three month-flood season forecasting and early warning thus enhancing preparedness.

In 2006 it was decided to phase the implementation of FPEW with two phases, with the first phase – FPEW I – focused on building the institutional capacity and developing critical baseline information to enhance the readiness of EN countries to implement subsequent FPEW phases. While second phase – FPEW II – focuses on the structural measures and up-scaling of the pilot interventions FPEW Phase I has successfully completed in 2010. The first Phase of the FPEW project; FPEW I delivered a platform for institutional settings and data/information collections/sharing at community and national levels, together with enhancing regional coordination and cooperation with the recommendation for the follow-on the subsequent phases (FPEW phase II).

The proposal of FPEW II has evolved from national and regional consultations to focuses on the structural measures and up-scaling of the pilot interventions. The project proposal, prepared by an international consulting firm, was finalized in 2007 and distributed to different stakeholders and donors to secure funding. Though funding was not secured to work on FPEW II, after the completion of FPEW I project ENTRO initiated with Eastern Nile countries and created a regional Flood Forecast and Early Warning (FFEW) system under the Eastern Nile Planning Model project (ENPM) and the FFEW activity continued under the current Nile Cooperation for Result project (NCORE). The FFEW, has been an important part of ENTRO's activity that continuously been conducted since 2010 for every flood season (June-September). The FFEW has helped the Eastern Nile countries in reducing the loss of life and money by preparing flood forecast.

The Flood Preparedness and Early Warning (FPEW) fast-track sub-project was among the seven projects identified within IDEN. The project gave emphasis to regional coordination, pilot flood preparedness and Emergency response and flood forecasting, warning and communication systems with three parts.

Part A - Regional coordination: Strengthening regional coordination, through (i) establishing a Regional Flood Coordination Units, responsible for managing and implementing day-to-day implementation of the project (now established at ENTRO); enhancing regional cooperation in flood forecasting and management matters, and assisting in the strengthening of national flood warning systems; (ii) conducting annual flood forums to facilitate sharing of experiences among



- Primary direct beneficiaries from early warning and risk maps estimate were :
 - 8 flood affect pilot communities around Lake Tana areas in Ethiopia (> 500,000 people) and
 - 8 pilot communities living in the floodplains of the Blue Nile, Main Nile and Atbara rivers in Sudan (> 1 million).
 - Capacity building - training: beneficiaries: 500 flood affected communities.
 - Early warning messages reached roughly 150,000 vulnerable people in flood season in Ethiopia and 200,000 in Sudan
- Enhanced regional collaboration.

Status (Start date, level of progress, end date)

- Strat date: May 2007
- Progress: completed
- Completion Date: December 2010,



MULTI SECTOR INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY STUDY (MSIOS)



The Eastern Nile Multi-Sector Investment Opportunity Analysis (EN-MSIOA) study is one of several specific studies being undertaken to achieve the general objective of the NCORE in EN. A closer look at the water resources development plans of individual countries indicates that those developments will face both positive and negative externalities which ideally require a new approach of adaptive management and sustained cooperation among the Eastern Nile riparian countries. Thus, the EN-MSIOA study is aiming to develop a regional water investment strategy for the EN region that broadly supports socio-economic development, poverty reduction, and the reversal of environmental degradation.

A multi sector investment opportunity assessment (MSIOA) is thus needed to identify a coordinated water infrastructure investment strategy for the EN, comprised of prioritized water-related investments (regional or national with regional significance), that promotes shared, sustainable economic growth and development in the EN region.

Project Description: - An assessment focused on identifying a coordinated water resources investment strategy that promotes shared understating, economic growth in EN.

Project Objectives: - The overall objective is to develop a regional water investment strategy for the EN region that broadly supports socio-economic development, poverty reduction, and the reversal of environmental degradation.

- . Sustainable management of common EN water resources.
- . Cooperative investment planning that considers the water scarcity of the basin and the social, and the environment. And the economic implications of such investments.



The study is divided into four (4) main tasks, namely:

Task 1: Inventory and Situation Analysis;

Task 2: Strategic Scoping of EN Multi-Sectoral Investments;

Task 3: Multi-Sectoral Analysis of Investment Opportunities; and

Task 4: MSIOA Final Products. The deliverables and activities under the MSIOA study include the following categorized under each task.

Task 1: Inventory and Situation Analysis Task:

- The inception report of the MSIOA study has been submitted. ENTRO engaged EN stakeholders to comment on the report and the final version of the report has been submitted incorporating the comments,
- Baseline mapping of physical resources (climatic, hydrologic, geographic, socio-economic, environmental, etc...),
- The inventory and characteristics of existing water resources management and development projects and potential investment options (soft and hard investments),
- An overview of the water resources of the eastern Nile basin and the catchment characteristics of each sub-basin,
- A sectoral review aimed at providing the necessary background and identifying the various development and management projects, both existing and planned, especially those of regional significance,
- Assessment of major issues, hotspots, constraints/risks and opportunities,
- Identification of strategic economic, environmental and social issues relating to proposed investments based on project characteristics, locations, experience from similar projects, expert opinion, and rudimentary analysis,

ENTRO distributed the Situation Analysis (SA) report to different stockholders for their feedback and conducted a consultation workshop November 15-16, 2014. Methodology for the next step of the MSIOA study and identifying main indicator was also initiated during this workshop.

Task 2: Strategic Scoping of EN Multi-Sectoral Investments report:

The scoping of investments looked at the different types of interventions that may be considered and what sort of scoping criteria can be used to identify and evaluate potential interventions for inclusion in the MSIOA. Based on these criteria, a number of water resources development and management interventions under thematic and sectoral headings were briefly described and put forward for further consideration.

Task 3: Multi-Sectoral Analysis of Investment Opportunities report:

The Analytical Framework includes two core components; the EN Basin Simulation Model (ENBSM) and the Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA). The ENBSM produces both water resources-related and socio-economic outputs which can be used together with other indicators in the MCA. These were used to evaluate a total of 12 basin-wide development scenarios looking into the impacts and benefits. “MSIOA- Scoping Consultation Workshop” was conducted in Addis Ababa in February 2015. The two deliverables (Task 2 and Task 3) were distributed to the EN stakeholders before the workshop. 34

Task 4: MSIOA Investment Strategy and Action Plan

The MSIOA team worked closely with ENTRO to incorporate feedbacks and update the reports and deliverables. The MSIOA Investment Strategy and Action Plan is the subject of this report. The Investment strategy is expected to guide decision-makers at the regional and national levels in deciding which projects should be excluded or included and what to be the priorities.



IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DINGER IN WAD MISKEN IN SUDAN



The Project implemented in Ethiopia and Sudan. It has two components: An Engineering Sub-study; and Cooperative Regional Assessment Sub-study (CRA)

Engineering sub-study component has 3 phases:

Inception: the draft and final report were submitted in September 2007 and December 2007 respectively.

Phase 1: Diagnosis and planning of activities: resulted in identification and proposal of 15,000 ha to be studied at feasibility level.

Phase 2: Feasibility study of 7,500 ha gross in Ethiopia and 7,500 ha gross in Sudan, Project areas are Dinger Bereha in Ethiopia and Wad Misken in Sudan.

Phase 3. Detail Design/preparation of Projects which is completed in 2010.



ONGOING PROJECTS

IRRIGATION, FLOOD, DROUGHT RISK MITIGATION DAM SAFETY AND INTEGRATED WATER PROJECTS, PLATFORM FOR COOPERATION

FLOOD AND DROUGHT RISK MITIGATION

FLOOD RISK MITIGATION PROJECT

Project Name

- Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience (P172848) – NCCR – (01-Mar-2021 to 28-Nov-2025)
- Component 3. Improving Mechanisms for Cooperation in the Eastern Nile (ENTRO - US\$9.5 million).
- Flood and drought risk mitigation (US\$1.0 million)

Project description

Enhancement of Riverine FFEW system for the EN region. The focus of the project has been forecasting riverine floods. Building on the FFEW system developed through NCORE, this activity has enhanced the reliability of the FFEW system. (a) The existing FFEW system has been improved partly based on community survey and ground topographic survey conducted. (b) Building on an upgraded FFEW, ENTRO is supporting enhancement of national flood forecasting centers for the Nile countries.

Background, location, nature, rationale/problem

Nile river flood regularly impacts Nile countries livelihoods and economies and expected to increase due to climate change. Regular flood water is often causing tremendous damage to Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan, affecting more than a million people livelihood (displacement, asset losses, health issues) every year; with > 500 MUSD risk of damage and > 100,000 ha farmland losses in the Eastern Nile countries.

In 2020 (17.43m) and 2006 (17.4m) were the two highest floods that happened in the Blue Nile basin over the past 44 years, which resulted in increasing the runoff of the Nile as well as loss of properties and people. These floods impacted many communities causing significant human and agricultural losses (crops, seeds, fodder, pumps, stock, etc). Historically, the region has experienced severe floods in 1878, 1946 (17.1 m), 1988 (17.0m), and 1999. The 1988 flood combine with heavy storm in Khartoum (Aug 4,



210 mm/day) is still vivid in the memories of many people to the extent that it has become the benchmark for comparing flood levels and severity. Flood Preparedness and Early warning is one of the Eastern Nile Program to reduce human suffering and damages and works have started as early as in 2001 recognizing the need to mitigate flood with regional approach which requires joint action and cooperation.



ENTRO has played a pioneering role in flood forecasting of the EN region in the last two decades.

Upon ENCOM establishment of the regional flood coordination unit at ENTRO and the National flood forecasting centers in the three EN countries, the Eastern Nile – Flood Forecasting and Early Warning System (EN-FFEWS) has served as the only regional flood forecast tools utilized by national and local government, development partners, and other stakeholders through emails, text messages, and online bulletins since 2010. The flood reports are disseminated to the public through a range of channels,



including in coordination with national flood forecast centers, through the ENTRO web portal, and email.

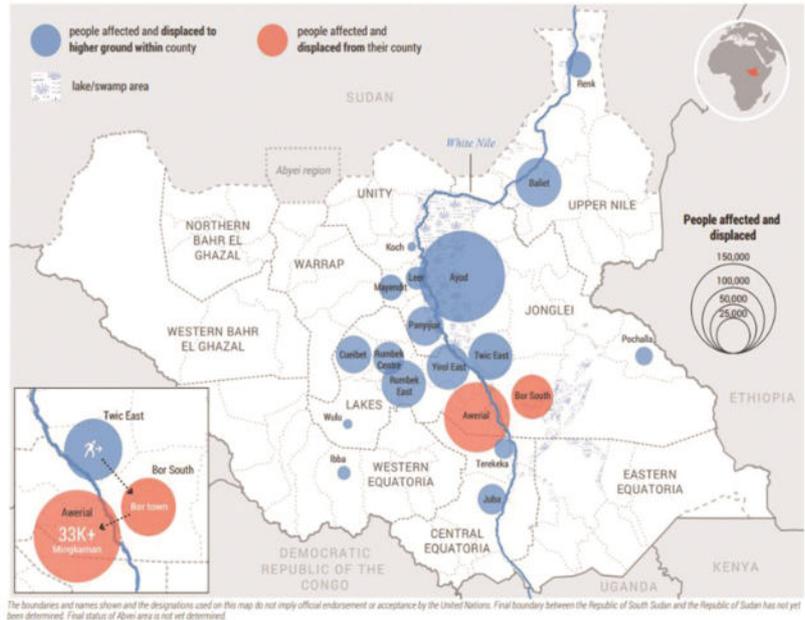


During peak flood season, a growing number of institutions at the subnational, national, and regional levels, including United Nations agencies, rely on daily forecasts generated by ENTRO to provide timely relief assistance. Among those at highest risk are subsistence farmers and livestock pastoralists who are exposed to more frequent and extreme floods with the onset of climate change.

Approximately 350,000 people across the region receive early warning messages during the flood season and daily alerts in flood-prone areas, while 1.7 million more people across the region benefit indirectly from these alerts and messages.

Technical capacity of national governments has also been enhanced through FFEW training programs.

South Sudan has been experiencing severe and recurrent flooding, particularly in recent years. The floods have had devastating impacts on communities, infrastructure, agriculture, and overall economic stability. Large parts of South Sudan, including regions such as the Sudd wetlands, are low-lying and highly susceptible to flooding, especially during the rainy season. The riverine floods are caused by the White Nile (much influenced by Lake Vitoria level rise), river Bhar El Gazal, and Baro-Akobo-Sobat-river its tributaries frequently overflow, exacerbating the flood situation.



Project Objective

The overall the NCCR project objective is to improve mechanisms for cooperation on water resources management and development in the Nile Basin. Specifically, is to improve enhanced service for preparedness against flood and drought risks through provisions of flood and drought forecasting. This work will directly contribute to improved national capacities to accommodate the impact of climate variability, which is the core element of climate-resilient water resources management. Strengthening regional information systems, tools and plans for flood and drought risk mitigation, including enhancing the regional flood forecast and early warning system and developing a drought monitoring system. Salient features of the Flood and Drought Risk Mitigation project of the NCCR are given in subsequent sections.

Flood Risk Mitigation sub-project includes three Work Packages:

A) Work Package 1 - Surveying and Data Collection (topographic, infrastructure, socio-economic) works conducted regarding including:

- Collect terrain datasets of flood prone areas,
- Compile historical hydro-meteorological datasets,
- Determine key characteristics of flood prone communities, and
- Validation and dissemination workshop was conducted from 9-11 August 2023 in Juba, South Sudan.



B) Work Package 2 - Enhancement of the Eastern Nile Flood Forecasting and Early Warning System and Flood Risk Mapping (consultant DHI). The project will be completed in July 2024.

- Enhancement of the EN-FFEWS has been made. Presently flood hazard assessment and flood extent mapping is being produced with later activities on flood vulnerability assessment, flood risk assessment, and flood impact assessment. Capacity building at national and regional level, and validation and dissemination workshop (11-13 February 2024) have been planned.



C) Work Package 3 - Support in Establishing Flood Community Awareness and Preparedness with the following activities undergoing and to be completed in December 2024:

- Develop Flood Management Strategies for Flood Prone Communities awareness and preparedness.
- Develop Flood Community Awareness and Preparedness Plan.
- Develop Implementation Plan
- Develop Local Interventions for Flood Protection

Benefits/Expected Benefits/ Beneficiaries

The key Benefits of the ENTRO Flood Forecast and Early Warning program are Enhanced Flood Resilience and Preparedness, Improved Water Resources Management through capacity building, **Economic, Social, Community** and Environmental and Regional Cooperation and Integration.

Enhanced Flood Resilience and Preparedness:

Early Warning Systems: The developed early warning systems significantly improved the ability of communities and authorities to prepare for and respond to flood events. This has led to reduced loss of life and property damage.

Flood Risk Mapping: Mapped flood-prone areas and generating flood risk maps provided crucial data to inform infrastructure planning and emergency response strategies. Flood Risk Mapping was done 2010 (Lake Tana and Khartoum flood prone areas) and in 2024 (BAS, TSA, Lake Tana and Blue Nile flood prone areas).

Improved Water Resources Management through capacity building:

ENTRO contributed to institutional capacity building by providing flood forecasting and early warning system (EN-FFEWS model), training and capacity-building programs for national flood forecasting centers of Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan and flood affected communities to enhance their ability to prepare and manage flood-related challenges effectively.



Economic Benefits:

The early warning system of EN-FFEWS has protected livelihoods by reducing the adverse impacts of floods on agriculture and other economic activities of communities residing in the floodplains and surrounding areas.

Improved flood management has helped safeguard critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and irrigation systems, reducing repair and maintenance costs.

Social and Community Benefits:

Early warning systems and better-prepared institutions by creating flood awareness and preparedness have contributed to safer communities in Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan, reducing the trauma and disruption caused by floods.

Regional Cooperation and Integration:

The flood risk mitigation project fosters cooperation between the Eastern Nile countries (Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan), enhancing collaborative water resource management.

Through joint efforts and shared resources, the project strengthens the collective capacity of the region to manage flood risks and other water-related challenges.

In summary, The ENTRO Flood Forecast and Early Warning program offers a comprehensive set of benefits that enhance flood resilience, protect livelihoods, and promote sustainable development in the Eastern Nile region. By integrating advanced early warning systems, institutional capacity building, and creating community awareness, the project has created a safer and more better livelihood for the communities it serves as compared to the baseline (without the project).

Sector: Climate Risk management

Funding source, Budget and amount/MUSD

2021-2025 - 1.0 MUSD

Status (Start date, level of progress, end date)

Strat date: 01 March 2021

Progress is 70%

Completion Date: 28 Nov 2025



DROUGHT RISK MITIGATION PROJECT



Smart Water Magazine

Project description.

Development of Nile Basin-wide drought risk early warning system (Nile DEWS) has been undertaken by ENTRO since Jan 2022 after establishing drought need assessment. Nile-DEWS is building on the pilot drought dashboards developed by Princeton Climate Analytics and DHI group respectively under NCORE and utilizing the recent development in EO and drought impact ground data.

To develop a comprehensive basin-wide drought forecast system that serves decision-making at both the national level and community level, ENTRO assessed the developed pilot dashboards and collect feedback from Basin countries and identified the required functionality. Assessment of historical drought records is being conducted to identify drought-prone areas across the Basin. The drought forecast system (Nile -DEWS) is based on a multi-model weighted ensemble and statistical model that are coupled with a hydrological model to forecast both climatological, hydrological and agricultural droughts. In addition to online drought forecasts, which will be updated continuously, publication of periodic bulletins that summarize the estimated drought impact on each country is a potential service to be provided through this project.

Necessary capacity development training is being undertaken to understand the basic nature of drought, how to interpret the drought forecast system, and necessary measures to mitigate drought hazard for national governments in parallel with development of the forecast system.

Drought Monitoring and Early Warning System aimed at detecting the *onset* of drought conditions can facilitate *timely* and *effective* responses that *enable* government, organization, farming, pastoral, urban communities and individual *to respond* rapidly and effectively:



- Pastoral – stocking feed, gov early buy livestock at good price, pre-positioning water, ...
- Rainfed cropping - supplying drought resistance seed; on farm water conservation, gov. lend cash to farmers,
- Government - early procurement of food items (nationwide) ...
- Reservoir operators – working out the details of water rationing and saving mechanisms

Background, location, nature, rationale/problem.

Drought – adversely affects food and water security – causes serious issues for the stability of broader social and environmental systems. The Nile region is known to be prone for extreme climate event like flood and drought. Successive years of low and erratic rainfall have left large are of the basin in severe drought that cause in crop failure, water storage and has raised serious food security in the region. Although the period from 1950 to 1988 saw 18 droughts some leading to serious famines with the worst was during 1984-5. The drought in late 2015 caused by an El Nino weather phenomenon that disrupted rainfall patterns in East Africa with 8 million people put on the Government’s Safety Net program. In 1913-14 were worst droughts in recorded history, while dry years in 1979-84 coincided with the drought in the Sahel that extended to Ethiopia and the Sudan resulting in dramatic drop of the Nile flow causing great suffering.

Project Objective

The main objective is to develop, enhance and operationalize the drought early warning system inclusive of monitoring and forecasting components (DEWS) for the Nile basin as well as strengthen the capacity of Nile basin centers and Nile basin countries in drought early warning systems.

Expected Nile DEWS benefits.

- Advance joint development of basin-wide drought forecast models, information dissemination platforms, and capacity building.
- Through drought early warning mitigate the drought impact on agriculture, water supply, and environment.
- Enhance regional Nile wide collaboration.
- Improve stakeholder awareness of and preparedness for drought risks.
- Build capacity on drought early warning modelling system, and use of drought early warning information.

Robust Nile DEWS will offer several benefits through early detection and preparedness and action and contribute to better decision-making during drought events through:

- Early Detection: Drought forecasting provides lead time (from two weeks up to three months) for planners and decision-makers. Detecting drought conditions early allows for proactive (mitigation) and reactive (emergency) responses.
- Reduced Impact: By providing timely information to the relevant stakeholders, Nile DEWS helps minimize the risk of drought impacts on agriculture, water availability, and overall food security.
- Human Safety: Effective early warning generated from Nile-DEWS can mitigate human fatalities, health risks, and poor water and food security associated with droughts.
- Cost Reduction: Implementing Nile-DEWS reduces high costs related to post-drought rehabilitation and relief efforts.

Sector

Climate Risk management

Funding source, Budget and amount/MUSD

NCCR-WB - 0.45 MUSD

Status (Start date, level of progress, end date)

Strat date: Jan 2022

Progress: ongoing Firm consultancy work

Completion Date: May 2025.

Benefited Countries: NB Countries.\



PLATFORM FOR COOPERATION



SKILLS-CAPACITY BUILDING

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Capacity building of nationals in areas, including: scholarships; internships; media training; negotiations training; project planning and management; Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM); Decision Support Systems (DSS); expert working group consultations on ongoing studies (SOB, Wetlands studies; cascade coordination, watershed management; SSEA/ environmental and social safeguards, policies, upstream investment studies such as MSIOAs); knowledge-exchange study visits to RBOs, etc.

HYDRO-DIPLOMACY

Objective of hydro-diplomacy

- Training National Negotiation Teams; Study Visits; provision of platforms for targeted stakeholders with potential to contribute to the peaceful resolution were undertaken by ENTRO.
- EN Hydro-diplomacy Dialogue Forum, EN Water Law Forum and EN Security Forum – Tana were among hydro-diplomacy work conducted by ENTRO.

Countries Benefited: Ethiopia, Egypt, South Sudan and Sudan

MEDIA CAPACITY BUILDING:



Media Training Juba, Sudan.



Engaging the media, keeping them informed through robust communication and participation has been given due emphasis as one of the building blocks of Eastern Nile Basin. Thus, ENTRO partners with the media in the member States to raise awareness on the opportunities and benefits of Nile cooperation and the need for the EN countries to work together to address the shared challenges, risks, and threats. This was done in line with The NBI Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy 2018-2023 identifies and prioritizes the media among NBI’s key stakeholders, whose support deemed critical to the successful attainment of the NBI Shared Vision Objective. To this end:

- Tailored media training targeting communication professionals from Egypt, South Sudan, Sudan and Ethiopia conducted with funding support obtained from the German Government thru GIZ (FA).
- Under NCCR project (ongoing since 2021) two rounds of media training conducted and training engaged journalists working in different media outlets (from Ethiopia, Egypt, South Sudan and Sudan) ENTRO management and Staff, and ENSAPT ladders. Overall participants capacitated through program.

Countries Benefited: Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan

INNOVATIVE STAKEHOLDERS FORUM:

The main objective of this forum is to engage five critical Eastern Nile Stakeholders – the Faith Community (mainly of the two predominant faiths Christian and Muslim), Hydropower/Dam operators and Ex-Diplomats (who have good knowledge of the Nile issues), media house owners, parliamentarians to promote all-inclusive Eastern Nile Cooperation and avoid or at least minimize misunderstanding and mistrust that hinders the shared vision.



Under NCCR project (ongoing since 2021) two rounds of innovative stakeholder’s forum conducted and the forum engaged Eastern Nile Stakeholders (from Ethiopia, Egypt, South Sudan and Sudan), ENTRO management and staff and ENSAPT ladders. Overall --- participants attended and exchanged information on the status of Nile Cooperation and benefits gained through investment in EN.



INTERNSHIP AND YOUNG PROFESSIONALS PROGRAM

1. Background

ENTRO has taken the initiative to establish the Internship and Young Professional program as part of its core activities and successfully implemented in the last 12 years. The internship program started in December 2011 when ENTRO worked with the World Bank to modify the implementation arrangement of the Eastern Nile Planning Model (ENPM) project. This has helped ENTRO to engage the countries through partnership with scientific communities (Eastern Nile Universities) despite the political differences at the time.



Interns During Filed Visit

The internship program has proven popular in fostering cooperation and allowing ENTRO to expand its professional network. The program has also delivered results and proven proven more effective in terms of building regional capacity and bringing a diversity of expertise and outreach opportunities to ENTRO engaging the member countries through this unique and structured capacity development program. Up to now 25 different batches of the internship program have been implemented with the financial support from the World Bank under different projects such as Eastern Nile Planning Model (ENPM), Nile Cooperation for Results (NCORE) and Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience (NCCR).

ENTRO internship opportunities is beneficial to the young professionals by providing them an exposure to working as team in a regional institute; working in a multi-cultural environment; develop a regional perspective for their work; learn new skills, tools, techniques, and methodologies; interact with other regional and international staff/consultants/interns; visits to water resources development projects and infrastructures; participate in a workshop and professional networking events; and contribute to the work of ENTRO in fostering and improve cooperation on water resources development and management within the Eastern Nile Basin.



7th Internship Batch

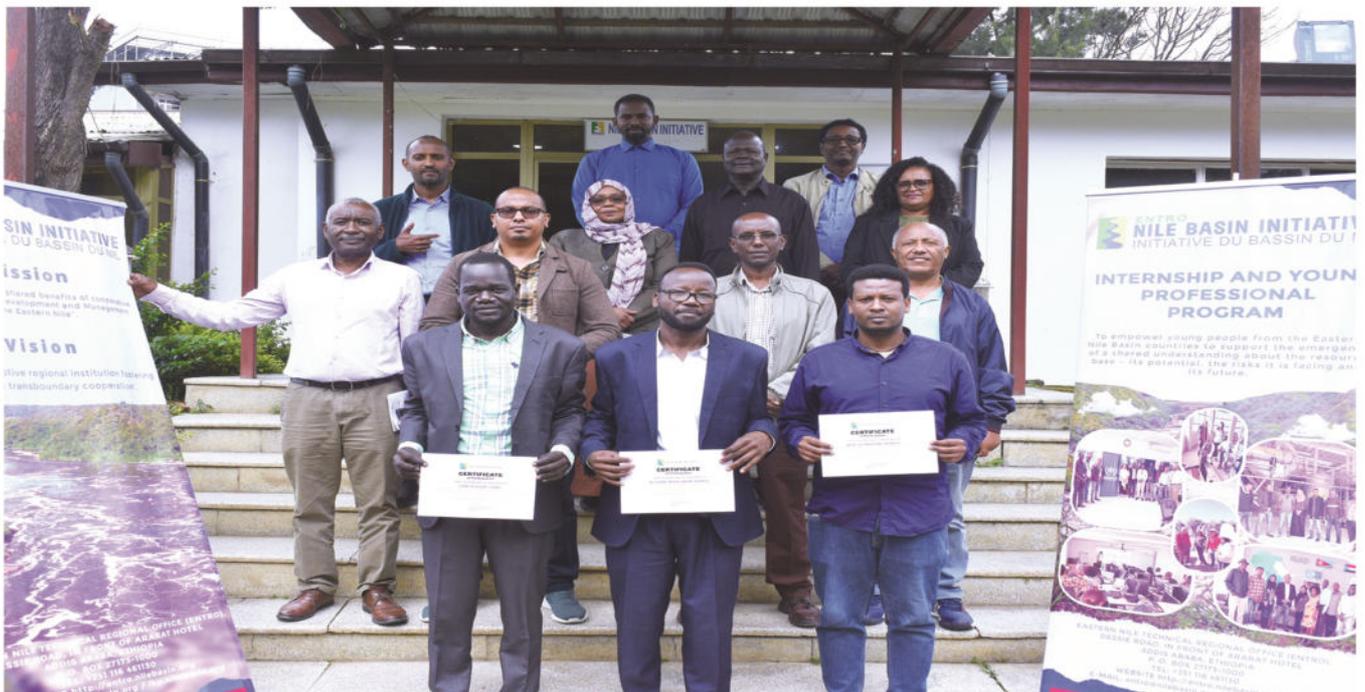


Interns from Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan have been enrolling under the ENTRO’s Internship and Young Professional program. As a result, Eastern Nile countries did acknowledge the contribution of the program and recommended its sustainability and expansion. Considering the ever-increasing number of applications to enroll into the program and to meet the demands of learning new skills and knowledge, the program has been extended its reach outside academia to include Young Professionals from other government ministries (specifically water affair ministries), private sector, civil society, and other

2. OBJECTIVES

The Internship and Young Professionals (I&YPs) program at ENTRO has two overarching objectives to achieve in the transboundary water management and cooperation of the Eastern Nile Basin. These objectives are:

- 1) To Create a knowledge community among young professionals from the Eastern Nile Basin Countries to support/facilitate the emergence of a shared understanding about the Nile resource base its potential, the challenges it is facing, and establish enabling environment/platform for transboundary water cooperation.
- 2) To engage early career professionals in transboundary dialogue and trust building among relevant Nile Basin stakeholders to enhance cooperation, mitigate risks, and harness opportunities.



8th internship Batch During Graduation

3. PROGRAM CATEGORIES

There are four categories structured to implement the 3-months internship and young professionals’ program at ENRO. These are:

Category one: Regular Internship Program (for Interns)

This category mainly engages young people from the Nile basin countries to work together in selected challenge that address water issues, as well as other water management issues at the basin level. This



category targets youths from disadvantaged contexts, who have ideas with the potential to improve water issues in the region, but who have not had significant training and/or funding opportunities before. The selection will strive for gender balance. ENTRO also build the capacity of those interns by giving



5th Batch

them continuous training sessions and engaging them in different capacity building programs, field demonstrations, and workshops. This internship gives for the youth the chance to start their career and help them acquire better idea of what they want to do in the future.

Category Two: Joint Studies (for Interns)

This category aims to empower young leaders from the region to carry out joint studies by offering them the opportunity to work in different institutes in the basin in addition to NBI centres. The interns will be provided an intensive training program and mentoring support by senior level experts. This programme will bring young leaders capable of successfully designing sustainable and inclusive water projects that significantly improve living conditions of the Nile Basin communities, while supporting the Nile Basin cooperation. This new component of the internship program will be coordinated directly by ENTRO, and the joint studies will be done cooperatively with different EN institutes.

Category Three: Flood Management Team-FMT (for Young Professionals):

This category is periodic engagement of young professionals for Eastern Nile Flood Management and Forecasting activity. This is one of the activities that ENTRO initiated as a regional cooperation effort coordinated by the Eastern Nile countries. The program has been running for the last twelve flood seasons and created a system that links multiple stakeholders to work together to address flooding and reducing the risk of flood devastation. To support this program, ENTRO engage young professionals from Eastern Nile countries with previous experience in performing flood forecasting and early warning tasks and work together with ENTRO flood team.



Category Four: Regular Young Professionals Program:



This is the category where young professionals with some experiences are invited to fill some gaps of ENTRO by giving them specific tasks. While contributing to development and enhancement of knowledge and analytical tools, these young professionals also benefit by building their capacity, acquiring new skills and exposure on issues of the Nile basin.

4. THEMATIC AREAS

ENTRO built capacities of interns for the last 12 years with 25 batches of internship program implementation and given an opportunity to exercise and improve their technical capacities in multiple thematic areas which have relevance for transboundary water management and cooperations. The following are some of the thematic areas, but not limited to, where interns have been engaged:

- Flood and Drought Management
- Hydrological and Climate analysis and modelling
- Agriculture and hydropower development
- Environment and sustainability
- Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystem (WEFE) nexus
- Water information management system
- Watershed management
- Water governance, diplomacy, and Institutions
- Remote sensing and spatial modelling
- Data, toolkits, models development and application
- GIS and Remote Sensing (Spatial analysis and mapping)
- Dam safety and reservoir management.
- Groundwater potential assessment
- Climate change, etc

The internship program has been implementing using the above listed thematic areas and provided interns and young professionals an opportunity to engage or participate in the form of Assessment (Case study), Tailor made capacity development trainings, and Field visits demonstration (for practice). This approach permitted ENTRO to provide to interns to have first-hand knowledge and be on track to become an expert in the Nile Basin water management issues.



6th Batch



5. RESULTS

5.1 Overall Program Implementation

Since the start of the internship program at ENTRO in 2011, 25 batches of internship batch have been implemented that enrolled 216 interns and young professionals from the four countries of the Eastern Nile. These are Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan. The program was financed by the World Bank through three projects namely ENPM, NCORE, and NCCR. The following summary shows the overall implementation results of the Internship and Young Professional program since its commencement.

Table [1]: Total number of ENTRO Interns

Implementation Years	Projects	Total Number	Gender		Country			
			Male	Female	Egypt	Ethiopia	South Sudan	Sudan
2011-2024	ENPM, NCORE, NCCR	216	166	50	20	89	44	63

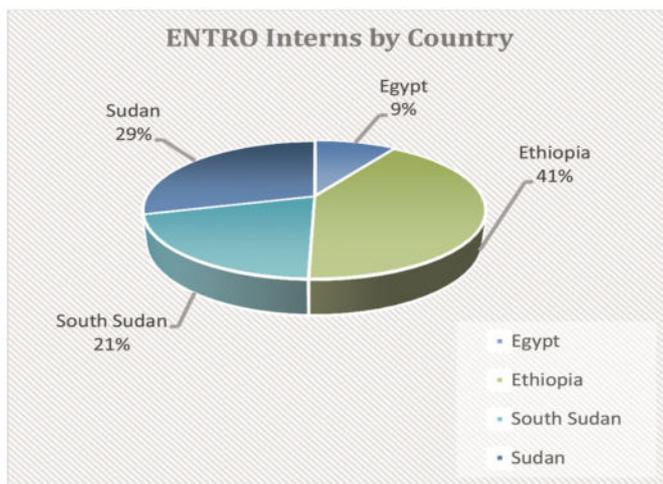


Figure [1]: ENTRO Interns by Country

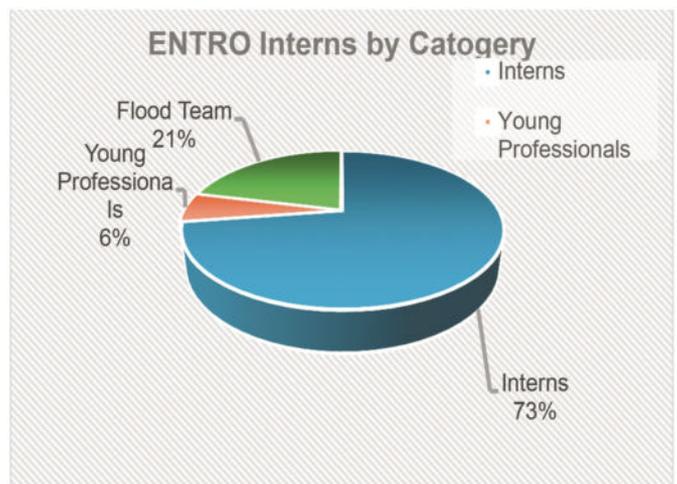


Figure [2]: ENTRO Interns by Category

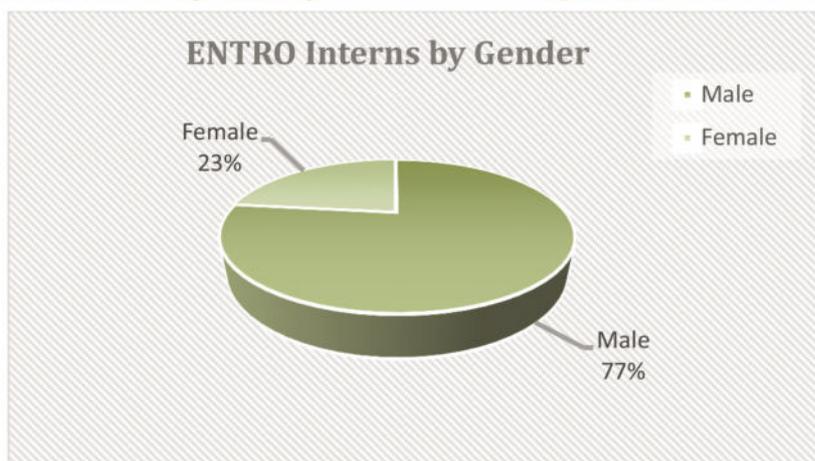


Figure [3]: ENTRO Interns by Gender



5.2 Countries Benefit

The internship and young professional program have supported member countries in terms of building capacities of early and mid-career professionals with contemporary knowledge and skills that are necessary for the transboundary water resources management in particular and water sector in general. On the other side, ENTRO has also benefited through the program in terms of obtaining new datasets, information, and toolkits which have been generated by Interns. Moreover, the program has significant impact on increasing the number of water professionals' network across the Eastern Nile region in addition to the technical capacity development. Most of the Alumni interns who have attended ENTRO's internship and young professional program are currently working in water affair ministries, water research centers, universities, and the private sector in their respective county as well as in regional and international organizations such as NBI, World bank, etc.



4th Batch During Filed Visit

DAM SAFETY CAPACITY BUILDING (COUNTRY BENEFIT)



Background

In the Nile Basin, hundreds of large storage dams are in operation, with many more in various stages of planning and construction. However, data management is poor, especially for aging and small dams. Dam failure is a major man-made disaster worldwide, often caused by poor planning, design, construction, operation and aging infrastructure. Collaborative efforts among countries aim to improve dam safety management and address the risks associated with transboundary basins, preventing potential disasters. Most large dams in the basin are government-owned, highlighting the need for better oversight and regulatory functions.



However, many countries lack fully developed dam safety regulatory frameworks and technical capacity. Many of large dams are of transboundary significance, requiring a cooperative approach to the safety of downstream communities. The overall dam safety management in the region is very poor with some variation between the member countries. The challenge becomes more urgent in the context of old and aging dams in some parts of the basin and the ambitious plans put in place by countries for further dam development in other parts of the basin.

ENTRO has undertaken various capacity-building initiatives under programs such as NCORE and NCCR, funded by CIWA through the World Bank, and COCD, supported by GIZ, to enhance dam safety management practices among member states.

Projects Description:

ENTRO has undertaken various capacity-building initiatives under programs such as NCORE and NCCR, funded by CIWA through the World Bank, and COCD, supported by GIZ, to enhance dam safety management practices among member states.

i. Dam Safety Capacity Building Component under NCORE Project

Project Objective

The NCORE project, initiated in 2013, aimed at institutionalizing and coordinating dam safety efforts across Nile Basin countries. It focused on strengthening institutions, improving technical skills, and establishing Dam Safety Units (DSUs) within water ministries.

Beneficiaries

The Three Eastern Nile Countries (Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan) are benefited from the NCORE dam safety capacity building program. Participants include government decision makers, regulators, dam owners, dam operators, universities and others were drawn from the member states.

Key Study Output

Under NCORE project ENTRO has developed the Eastern Nile Dam Safety Guidelines, recognized by the International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD), and conducted also numerous training activities, benefiting 350 participants from different country (mainly Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan All this effort has culminated in the establishment of National Dam Safety Units within the water ministries of Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan, in addition to furthering trust and confidence among this riparian.

ii. Dam Safety Capacity Building Component under NCCR Project

Project Objectives

The NCCR project, launched in 2021, aims to enhance institutionalization and coordination of dam safety management in the region with a broader basin-wide approach.

Beneficiaries

In the NCCR dam safety capacity building program, all member states NBI Countries (Burundi, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda) benefitted. Participants included regulators, dam owners, operators, universities, and others.]

Key Study Output

The project output includes regional training sessions and the development of basin-wide regulatory framework and reference guidelines. ENTRO's efforts also extend to establishing a Regional Dam Safety Training Centre to further improve dam safety management across the region.



iii. Coordinated Operation of Cascade Dams

On the other hand, ENTRO has developed a Road Map to establish coordinated reservoir operation mechanisms for Eastern Nile countries, aiming to enhance water use efficiency. This initiative focuses on four key pillars: harmonizing reservoir operation procedures, assessing benefit-sharing options, implementing basin-wide forecasts, and enhancing dam safety regulations. Financed by GIZ-EU support, the project progressed through three phases. Phase-I focused on data collection and stakeholder facilitation. Phase-II prioritized options for coordinated dam operation, informing strategic water resource analyses. Phase-III developed Eastern Nile Reference Guidelines for design flood analysis, addressing spillway design standards.

Thanks to the efforts and support provided by CIWA, WB, and GIZ, experts and institutions in the Nile Basin have benefited, with ENTRO giving greater attention to the Eastern Nile Region.

THE EASTERN NILE PLANNING MODEL

The Eastern Nile Planning Model (ENPM) was an initiative by the Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO) included into the 2006-2011 Strategic Plan of ENTRO. It is aimed at managing and organizing vast amounts of knowledge and information related to the Eastern Nile sub-basins. The ENPM was developed to address the challenge of disaggregated data across the Eastern Nile sub-basins, which include Tekeze-Setit-Atbara (TSA), Baro-Akobo-Sobat (BAS), Abbay/Blue Nile (ABN), and Main Nile. The ENPM provides toolkits for preliminary water balance calculations, detailed system schematics of the sub-basins, and databases for dams, reservoirs, and irrigation schemes. It supports decision-making and planning for ENTRO, utilities, planners, , universities, research centers, and project planners.

The ENPM continued throughout all ENTRO Strategic Plans 2012-2016, 2017-2022 and included as Modeling and Knowledge Management System in the 2022 -2027 Strategic Plan.

Component 3: Improving Mechanisms for Cooperation in the Eastern Nile

A. Sub-components: Modeling and Knowledge Management Systems (2022-2027, ENTRO Strategic Plan)

Project Objectives: To strengthen modeling, knowledge products, and analytical framework for the Eastern Nile water resources planning and management system through; [1] cooperation for climate resilient water resources management and informed water resources development, [2] utilization of modeling tools developed under the ENPM and NCCR that include maintenance and enhancement of the models to cooperate with future analysis

ENTRO conducts MKMS as following:

- **Modeling Systems:** ENTRO utilizes various modeling systems to simulate and predict hydrological patterns, water resource allocation, and the impact of different water management scenarios. These models help in planning and decision-making processes for water resource management across the Eastern Nile region.
- **Knowledge Management:** ENTRO’s knowledge management involves collecting, organizing, and sharing knowledge related to the Eastern Nile’s water resources. This includes data on hydrology, climate change, socio-economic factors, and environmental impacts. The knowledge management system ensures that this information is accessible to stakeholders, including member countries, researchers, and policymakers.



- Integration of MKMS: ENTRO integrates modeling systems with knowledge management to create a cohesive framework that supports the strategic planning and implementation of water-related projects. This integration allows for a more informed approach to managing the complex challenges of water resource management in the Eastern Nile basin.
- Capacity Building: ENTRO also focuses on capacity building in MKMS by providing training and technical support to member countries. This empowers local experts to utilize modeling and knowledge management tools effectively, ensuring that the Eastern Nile countries can independently manage their water resources in the future.

A. Benefits of Collaboration of MKMS.

- Cooperation plays a crucial role in the field of Knowledge Management and Modeling, especially in the context of Eastern Nile Countries Water Resources Planning Tools and Models Development. By collaborating with various stakeholders and organizations ENTRO can leverage the collective expertise and resources to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of water resource management strategies.
- One of the key benefits of cooperation in this domain is the pooling of knowledge and data. Through collaboration, different entities can contribute their unique insights, data and information, leading to a more comprehensive understanding of water resources in Eastern Nile countries. This collective knowledge can then be used to develop sophisticated modeling tools that accurately represent the complex dynamics of water systems in the region.
- Furthermore, cooperation facilitates the packaging of data and information in a more accessible and actionable format. By working together, ENTRO/stakeholders can streamline data collection processes, standardize formats, and develop user-friendly interfaces for accessing and utilizing information related to irrigation, climate, water use, and other crucial factors. This, in turn, can improve decision-making processes and support more informed policy development in the water sector.
- Additionally, collaboration allows for the development of specialized services tailored to the specific needs of Eastern Nile countries. By pooling resources and expertise, ENTRO and its partners in the Eastern Nile Countries can create innovative tools and models that address the unique challenges faced in water resources planning and management in the region. This can lead to the implementation of more effective strategies for sustainable water use, irrigation practices, climate adaptation, and overall water resource development.

Generally, cooperation is instrumental in advancing Knowledge Management and Modeling for water resources planning in Eastern countries. By fostering collaboration among stakeholders, ENTRO can optimize the utilization of data and information, develop tailored tools and services, and ultimately improve the management of water resources in the region.



PROJECTS IN THE PIPELINE WITH DIRECT BENEFITS TO SUDAN

- A) Ethiopia (GERD) – Sudan (Khartoum) TL Project
- B) Integrated Fisheries and Water Resources Management: Jebel Aulia Dam & Renk - Malakal

ETHIOPIA(GERD)- SUDAN (KHARTOUM) (TL)

The ETHIOPIA (GERD) – SUDAN (KHARTOUM) (TL) Project, is being prepared under the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP) regional framework. The NELSAP, a cooperative investment program within Nile Basin Initiative (NBI), was established to facilitate the identification, preparation and resource mobilization for cooperative investment projects at a sub-basin level within the framework of the NBI. The ETHIOPIA (GERD) – SUDAN (KHARTOUM) (TL) Project, for which the feasibility studies and detailed designs are being undertaken is one of the three prioritized projects selected by the two countries of Sudan and Ethiopia to carry forward in the Nile Basin.

The main objectives of ETHIOPIA (GERD) – SUDAN (KHARTOUM) (TL) project include provision of transmission capacity to cater for grid interconnection between Egypt and Sudan, provision of transmission infrastructure to cater for future grid interconnections to other countries, promotion of regional cooperation through sharing of power generation resources and facilitation of rural electrification and improve the standard of living for the population in project areas.

The Project comprises a power transmission interconnector between Ethiopia and Sudan, including 580km of new 500kV transmission lines, of which approximately 16km will be in Ethiopia, starting at the Grand Ethiopia Renaissance Dam (GERD), and approximately 564km will be in Sudan, terminating in Khartoum.

This interconnector project will facilitate trading in electricity and promote power systems stability between Ethiopia and Sudan as well as other countries in the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP). The interconnector will have a transmission capacity of 4,000 MW.

The Project will enable Sudan to make use of Ethiopia’s cleaner energy resources, most notably, Africa’s soon to be largest hydro-electric scheme, the Grand Ethiopia Renaissance Dam project, which will have a generation capacity of 6,000MW and to which this Project will have a direct connection.

The Project also includes two new 500kV capacitated substations at Rabak and Jebel Aulia (both in Sudan), and power line bay extensions at the following existing substations: Grand Renaissance (500kV Ethiopia), Rabak (220kV, Sudan) and Jebel Aulia (220kV, Sudan). It is estimated that the project will benefit at least 5,600 000 people and now requires USD 515m (30m for Ethiopia, and 485m for Sudan) for project finalization, tendering and implementation. The ETHIOPIA (GERD) – SUDAN (KHARTOUM) (TL) Project, has an overall Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 7% and Net Present Value (NPV) of 15.5 million USD(m USD).

The ETHIOPIA (GERD) – SUDAN (KHARTOUM) (TL) Project, was developed through a consultative process that involved Permanent Secretary/Director Ministries responsible for Energy & Finance & Planning, Ethiopian Electric Power (EPP), and the Sudanese Electricity Transmission Company (SETCO). The impact of Climate change due to Higher ambient air temperatures (due to climate change) could strain power infrastructure by simultaneously reducing transmission capacity and increasing peak



electricity load. Additional interconnectors will help reduce this risk by having more supply available. Furthermore, interconnectors are a feasible option to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and “decarbonize” the electricity sector, especially when renewable energy such as hydropower (with less emissions) in this project are utilized.

The project is at the stage of Preliminary Design, Feasibility Study and preliminary ESIA.

INTEGRATED FISHERIES AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT OF JEBEL AULIA DAM & RENK - MALAKAL AREA

The objective of this South Sudan/Sudan project is to increase the productivity of the fisheries sub-sector through promotion of sustainable management of fisheries, water resources, and the ecosystems surrounding the Jebel Aulia Dam. This will also enhance pro-poor macroeconomic growth for poverty and food insecurity reduction.

Expected Results / Output

The Project will result in:

- Establishment of a knowledge base to enable a good, science-based, understanding of the situation of fisheries in the Jebel Aulia Reservoir
- Development the Reservoir/Lake Management Plan
- Fisheries Management Plan
- Integrated Capacity Building and Stakeholders’ participation Plans
- Scoping of investments (project profiles) to facilitate decision making by both the public and private sector
- A joint fisheries and water management framework put in place, and
- Pilot identified project profiles implemented.

The project has been conceptualized in a concept note dated February 2018 and it is estimated that USD 12m is required for feasibility studies, detailed design, independent ESIA and RAP studies and implementation in this phase of the NEL-IP.

Project Summary

- **Problem Definition:** Sudan is dependent on fish imports to satisfy the per capita fish consumption, which is currently limited to 1.1kg (2012). Fisheries development is a useful instrument for poverty alleviation, food security and malnutrition reduction.
- **Previous studies:** A concept note has been developed by NELSAP in 2018.
- **Current status:** Proposed as priority project for NEL-IP phase 1
- **The next step:** for feasibility studies, detailed design, independent ESIA and RAP studies and implementation

Countries: South Sudan and Sudan



Anticipated beneficiaries: Around 2 million in the vicinity of the White Nile River from Malakal and Renk (in South Sudan) to the Jebel Aulia Dam near Khartoum in Sudan could potentially benefit from this project

For the Sudan Republic: The Federal Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries and its Fisheries Administration, the Fisheries Training Institute (Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries) and the Fisheries Research Centre (Ministry of Science and Technology).

For South Sudan: The Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries of South Sudan and a Fisheries Training Center in Padak (Jonglei State)

Jebel Aulia Dam and Renk project has an overall Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 637% and Net Present Value (NPV) of 3081.5 million USD(m USD). Its Estimated Net Direct Benefit will be USD 8,000 million.

The impacts of climate change will affect and change the industries of fisheries and aquaculture, and therefore affect food security and livelihoods in the Region. With the adoption of an ecosystem approach to fisheries, the project can be used to address the impacts of climate change on fisheries.

Key features of this approach include maintaining ecosystem integrity while improving human well-being and equity and promoting enabling governance.

Three objectives that must be at the core of the approach are: ensuring ecological well-being, ensuring human well-being, and ensuring the ability to achieve (governance and external factors).

Furthermore, managing the water resources of the area in a more integrated and sustainable manner will help ameliorate the potential negative impacts of climate change on water resources

Concept Note developed, Feasibility, preliminary designs reports complete.

FOOD SECURITY

Apart from enhanced shared understanding and commitment between Sudan and Ethiopia about the watershed problems affecting the two countries, the Eastern Nile Watershed Management (ENWSM) project, an ENSAP Project, has enabled joint action. Consequently, the ENWSM has resulted in: rehabilitation of **27,000 ha** of degraded agricultural land. As a result, farm yields for dominant crops have shown significant improvement, with **sorghum** yields increasing from a baseline **519 kg/ha to 1,249 kg/ha** in Dinder and from **1,249 kg/ha to 3,391kg/ha** in Atbara. Similarly, sesame yields increased from **202 kg/ha to 336 kg/ha** in Dinder and white **bean yields** from **887 kg/ha to 2,480 kg/ha** in Lower Atbara. Over **300 km** of livestock routes have been mapped, demarcated and opened for pastoralists, reducing cattle transit conflicts. Over **5,010 ha of rangeland have been reseeded** with nutritious and soil rehabilitating varieties of fodder. Fodder production has been initiated in 24 villages. Under the Eastern Nile Watershed Management project, a new round of investment projects will benefit **185,000** people in Tilkuk and **120,000** in Atbara.

Benefit Highlights – Investments in Water Resources, Sudan:

- **200 MW** electricity imported from Ethiopia, with cost savings to consumers.
- **1.4 million** households (in Sudan and Ethiopia) accessing electricity
- **5010 ha** of rangeland reseeded.
- **7600ha irrigated** land benefiting 50,000 farmers
- **27,000ha** degraded land rehabilitated,
- **Yield** improvement thru improved farming practices
- **300 km** livestock routes demarcated and opened for pastoralists



WATER RESOURCES PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The Eastern Nile Flood Preparedness and Early Warning Project - Phase 1 established the National Flood Forecasting Centers in Sudan and Ethiopia and has completed flood risk mapping over **1,750 km²**. At least **50,000** people benefit directly and another **500,000** indirectly from these project interventions including people from 107 flood-prone communities. Phase II of the project focused on capacity development in flood risk management and national level technical and institutional strengthening, including thru provision of equipment and training, as well as covering new areas such as in the Tekeze-Seitit sub-basin. For over seven years now a 72-hour time lag flood bulletin has been issued to National Centers and relevant authorities, including in Sudan, during the three month-flood seasons forecasting and early warning thus enhancing preparedness.

Under the Nile Basin Hydrological Monitoring System establishment, Sudan will rehabilitate or otherwise newly establish **13 hydrological stations** out of the basin wide 50. Sudanese experts have been utilizing the Nile DSS applying them in tasks associated with operational flood forecasting in Abbay/Upper Blue Nile Sub-basins, watershed management and in simulation exercises on GERD.

LOWER ATBARA AND DINDIR AREA WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT.

The underlying strategy was to improve the health of the forest and rangeland resources/ecosystems to reduce land degradation, water loss, decrease sedimentation, make the land to be more productive and improve the livelihoods of the communities in the project areas.

Project's achievement and its benefits:

- About 24,008 ha of degraded forest and rangelands have been rehabilitated through introduction of different SWC techniques and distributing various species of seeds.
- About 10 to 15 tons of forest seed per year were collected during the implementation from natural woodland using locally employed casual labor and Forest National Corporation (FNC) staff for seedling production.
- More than 200 thousand seedlings annually are produced by the surrounding communities and used in the different reforestation activities.
- Around 400 ha of community forests or woodlots were rehabilitated.
- Over 400ha communal forest rehabilitated and as the result sheet soil erosion minimized.
- Over 12,000 ha of opened rangeland rehabilitated.

Benefit Highlights - Water Resources Planning-Management, Sudan:

- 12 Hydrological stations to be rehabilitated and/or newly installed
- Sudan will benefit from domesticating from over 30 NBI polices of transboundary significance
- Coordinated Operation of Cascade Dams and Dam safety will increase synergy, efficiency and safety within Sudan and across Egypt.



- An area of 2000 ha of communal village grazing land using a more intensive silvo-pastoral approach implemented.
- A total of 43,718 ha has been put under improved sustainable land and water management system: including agriculture (19,710 ha), rangeland (17,828 ha) and forestlands (6,180 ha).
- Over 18,000 HH started to use improved crop and land husbandry practices on their agricultural land. In addition, about 8110 ha treated with different SWC techniques.
- Due to project intervention the average yield of sorghum for participating farmers in Dinder increased by 116% and by 146% in Atbara.
- Sesame yield increased by 73% in the years 2013, 2014, and 2015 in Dinder.
- White bean average yield during the years 2013, 2014, 2015 of participating farmers increased by 143% in Atbara.
- An estimated 18,133 HHs started using/adopted new agricultural practices. These include 15,468 for improved crop seeds and crop land husbandry, 2,080 for improved fruit tree seedlings. 585 HHs benefited from improved animal production practices.
- About 28 business groups with 483 members were organized, trained and engaged in beekeeping, benefited from honey production.





ONE RIVER ONE PEOPLE ONE VISION



 **DESSIE ROAD, IN FRONT OF ARARAT HOTEL**

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