

ALUMNI NETWORK NEWSLETTER

Collaboration between the ICGLR and the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies of Geneva with the Support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

n°1, June 2012

ENJOY OUR FIRST ALUMNI NEWSLETTER!

Dear Alumni,

We are very happy to send you this first edition of the Alumni Newsletter. Keeping in touch, fostering interactions between participants from different training programmes are the main objectives of the Alumni Network. We hope this Newsletter will actively serve this purpose. We strongly believe that this Newsletter and the Alumni Network will contribute towards the visibility of ICGLR activities and efforts to promote Peace, Security, Stability and Development to this part of the African continent.

We wish you a pleasant reading and please do not hesitate to share any comment or suggestion with us.

Last but not least, don't forget to join us on facebook!



Ms. Lydia Maniraho
Regional Alumni Network Coordinator

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Let's keep in touch!
We are on facebook
so join us now!

FOREWORD

The International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) was initiated by the African Union and the United Nations, as a regional initiative which would assist in strengthening Peace, Stability, Development and Regional Integration in the Great Lakes Region of Africa. Eleven Member States have joined the initiative, including Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia.

Following the Dar Es Salaam Declaration in 2004 on the same issues, the Member States signed, in 2006, in Nairobi (Kenya) a Pact on Peace, Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Regions and adopted its related protocols, which are legally binding. In 2008, the Head of States and Governments of the ICGLR decided to open an Executive Secretariat in Burundi (Bujumbura) with a mandate to ensure the full implementation of the Pact.

The Conference Secretariat runs a variety of programs (Peace and Security, Good Governance and Democracy, Social and Humanitarian Issues, Economic Development and Regional Integration, and Cross-Cutting Issues) and several projects. Among them, the Regional Initiative Against the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources (RINR), The Regional Initiative Against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), the Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre (Goma, DRC), the Levy Mwanawassa Capacity-Building Centre on Good Governance and Democracy.

To succeed with its mandate, the Conference Secretariat benefits from the contributions of its Member States, but also from a variety of support from its local, regional and international partners.

One of the major challenges affecting the ICGLR countries is their poor capacity in the field of Peace, Security, Democracy and Development, and, where these capacities do exist, they are not adequately utilized so to contribute to the post-conflict reconstruction efforts.

This is one of the reasons behind the signature of a Memorandum of

Understanding (MOU) between the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the ICGLR Secretariat.

Beside the expertise and the technical support provided to the ICGLR Secretariat, especially in the framework of the implementation of the ICGLR above mentioned SGBV Regional Program, the SDC sponsors a Capacity-Building Project for Officials from the Great Lakes Region, developed in partnership between the ICGLR and the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies of Geneva.

The objective of this project is to strengthen the capacity of the ICGLR Member States' officials and of the ICGLR Secretariat's staff. Regional training programs take place twice a year and they concentrate on various issues, such as peace and security, conflict resolution, migration and displaced persons and the right of women; putting emphasis on the regional perspective, as well as on economic development through regional integration.

More specifically, the training programs, designed by and for the Member States of the ICGLR, aim at reinforcing the participants' understanding of the Great Lakes regional dynamics, neighbor countries' priorities and faced challenges, as well as other relevant issues for conflict prevention. The programs also reinforce the participants' negotiation and communication skills.



Development and Regional Integration in the Great Lakes Region of Africa.

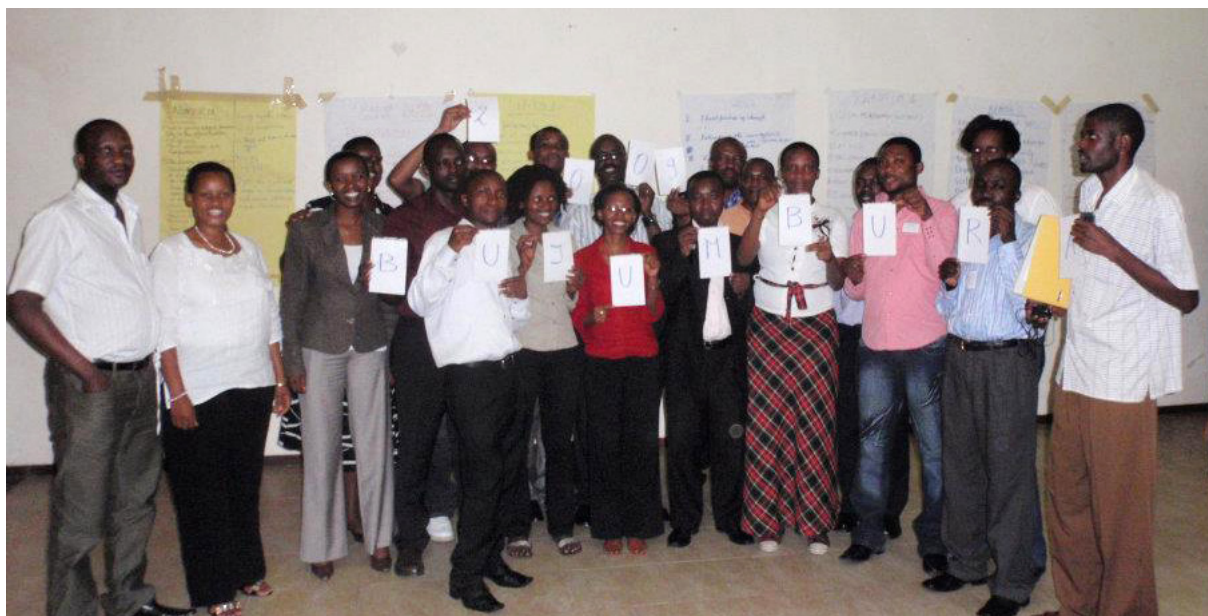
Professor Alphonse Ntumba Luaba
ICGLR Executive Secretary

THE ALUMNI NETWORK

OVERVIEW

Since the beginning of the project, two trainings have already been organised by the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies and the ICGLR. The first one was held in November 2009 and the second in April 2012. Both trainings took place in Bujumbura (Burundi).

Up-to-date the programmes welcomed participants from The Republic of Angola, The Republic of Burundi, The Central African Republic, The Republic of Congo, The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), The Republic of Kenya, The Republic of Rwanda, The Republic of the Sudan, The United Republic of Tanzania, The Republic Uganda and the Republic of Zambia and, the network counts 40 members.



The participants from the first Training Programme in November 2009



The participants from the second Training Programme in April 2012

WHY A NEWSLETTER?

The Newsletter's main objectives are:

- Informing the alumni about the new trainings
- Keeping the alumni up-to-date on the ICGLR secretariat news
- Setting up a framework in which the alumni will be able, one back in their respective countries, to implement the Pact on Peace, Security, Stability, Development and Regional Integration
- Providing alumni with an opportunity to share their experiences and knowledge on issues related to Good Governance, Peace and Security
- Keeping the alumni abreast of the development related to the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and its initiatives on Africa, especially with respect to the support for development and the promotion of good relationship between North and South.
- Strengthening the common understanding and the relationships between alumni from various countries from the Great Lakes Region.
- Strengthening the Network itself

UPCOMING EVENTS

THE NEXT TRAINING SESSION FOR THE OFFICIALS OF THE ICGLR MEMBER STATES

New training programme coming!

This autumn the third training programme for Officials from the Great Lakes Region will be held in Bujumbura (Burundi). It is scheduled to take place from **24 September to 5 October 2012**.

This two week course will concentrate on regional dynamics in the Great Lakes region and modes of integration and cooperation during the first week. The second week will enable participants to specialise in international law, more particularly in the signification of international legal commitments, human rights and the African Court, as well as investment and dispute settlement. As usual, the programme further foresees sessions to develop communication and negotiation skills.

The training will be delivered in French and is open to candidates from the following countries: Angola, Burundi, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda.

Hence, if you are a civil servant from one of those countries, dealing with legal matters in your daily work, interested in improving your knowledge and skills, and to acquire a global understanding do not hesitate to apply to this new programme!

For more information on application procedure and training programme please contact celine.glutz@graduateinstitute.ch, +41 22 908 59 61.

ARTICLE:

AN OVERVIEW OF THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON WATER SECTOR IN SUDAN

by Ali Mohamed Ahmed Osman
Sudan Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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In Sudan, the issue of climate change is heating up for the last decade and accordingly societies in Sudan and around the world started to worry about the consequences on them, in particular on the future of water resources. The long term water resources development of Sudan (2002-2050) indicates that Sudan is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. In Addition, the recent complexities and high constraint in the Nile in particular have made the economic consequences substantial even if small changes in the water balance have taken place as a result of climate change.

Climate changes may also change human activities and the economic system that utilizes water resources and that has received much less attention in Sudan. Climate changes (changes in temperature and precipitation, for instance), will influence the demand for water and hydropower in Sudan, via at least two types of changes. First, the economics of the production processes using these inputs will be altered i.e. farmers may increase or decrease their use of irrigation based on combined changes in temperature and rainfall, and this could lead to increases in the economic value of water when supply is constrained. In the energy sector, suppliers may favour hydroelectric power over use of conventional sources due to increasing value of oil prices. Second, consumption patterns of resources such as water will change i.e. warmer temperatures may increase the demand for energy used for cooling. Hence it is important to think about the economic implications of climate change.

Irrigated agriculture is by far the major user of water in Sudan, since it consumes more than 90% of the available water. The main crops grown are cotton, sorghum, groundnuts, sugarcane and wheat. Human and animal consumption is estimated at 5% and 1% is estimated for the industrial and other uses. The developed agricultural schemes cover a net cultivable area of 4.4 million Feddans (1.85 m ha) of which more than 3.2 million Feddans (1.35 m ha) were cultivated in the agricultural season 2009/2010, expected to rise to 5.5 million Feddans (2.31 m ha) in the near future. The total water used by these schemes plus evaporation from the existing reservoirs is estimated at 14.5 bcm (measured at Aswan, Egypt). The estimates were based on the present performance and cropping pattern, irrigation water requirements and the high conveyance efficiencies in the Sudan's clay plains. The future water

demand projection prepared by the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources under the Long Term Agricultural Strategy (2002-2027) projected the irrigation needs to be about 42.5 bcm by the year 2027, human and animal usage and other domestic and industrial needs to be about 10.1 bcm. If the evaporation from the reservoirs of the proposed hydropower development projects is added (6.6 bcm), the total demand would be 59.2 bcm.

Water demand according to the 25 years Strategy is far beyond the available water, even, if the water flowing in the seasonal streams is harvested, the groundwater is pumped to its recharge limits. The Sudan's population at that time is expected to be 56 million, and accordingly, the per capita water consumption would decrease to around 696 cubic meters per year, still under the water stress margin. It is worth noting that the above mentioned study assumed that the irrigated area by the year 2027 would rise to 7.487 million Feddans (3.15 million ha) which is less than 4.0% of the arable land of the country.

The problem of sedimentation in the Sudanese irrigated systems has been a serious one, and represents the major cause of water shortage in many parts of these systems, reducing the production and affecting the livelihood of the inhabitants of the scheme.

Sudan is occasionally hit by high floods caused by high river levels, or by heavy torrential rains over the villages and urban areas. Historically, high river levels caused huge flood damages in 1946, 1975, 1988, 1994, 1998, 1999, 2006, and 2007. While, heavy torrential rainfall caused widespread flooding in residential areas occurred in 1978, 1999, and recently in 2007 and 2009. Though rarely happens, the two sources of flooding may overlap. The high rainfall over Khartoum (over 120 mm in one day), which occurred in mid-August of 1988 was accompanied by high levels of the Blue Nile that were consistently above the flood level for 3 weeks. This exacerbated the suffering of the people and complicate flood mitigation efforts. Natural drainage of flood water to the Nile became very difficult because of high water level in the river.

The nature of floods make it hard to assess accurately the flood damages, however, huge flood damages were reported during high flood years. Flood damages normally ranges between 100 to 1000 million dollars, they normally include loss of agricultural lands (crops and fruit trees along the river banks), and of livestock, and damages to buildings (houses, schools, and roads). In addition, the high floods are generally accompanied by wide spread of diseases, such as malaria, diarrhoea, bilharzias, and other water borne diseases.

In conclusion, climate change has severely affected Sudan in all sectors, but water sector remains the most relevant as it is a vital and interconnected resource not only for Sudan but also for the Great Lakes region of Africa.

WHAT'S NEW:

THE NEWLY APPOINTED EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE ICGLR

Appointed by the Head of States and Governments of the ICGLR Summit in Kampala (Uganda), in December 2011, Professor Alphonse Ntumba Luaba Lumu from Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) became the second Executive Secretary of the ICGLR. He replaced Ambassador Liberata Mulamula from the United Republic of Tanzania.

Professor Ntumba Luaba took office in January 2012.

Born in Katanga Province in DRC, Professor Alphonse Daniel Ntumba Luaba Lumu is married and a father of six children. Graduated in International Public Law (University of Kinshasa, DRC), Professor Ntumba Luaba holds a Diploma in Community Law, a PhD in International Public Law and a Post-Doctoral Degree in Public Law at the University of Nancy (France).

Professor Ntumba Luaba served in many capacities in the Congolese Government, including as a Cabinet Director to the Vice-President of the Republic in charge of reconstruction and infrastructure, Secretary General of the Transitional Government, Deputy Minister of Justice and Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Human Rights.

Committed to contribute to stability, peace, development and regional integration in the Great Lakes, he held the position of Deputy Executive Secretary at the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL) since June 2009.

It is from this last function that he was unanimously elected on December 15th, 2011 in Kampala (Uganda) as the new Executive Secretary by the eleven Heads of States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR).

The views expressed in these papers engage the authors, and not the ICGLR or the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, nor the SDC or any ICGLR Member State.

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