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UNIVERSITY OF CAIRO

Institute of African Research And Studies

THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM
OF
THE NILE BASIN

1-7 March 1987

Résumés

Abstracts

جامعة القاهرة

معهد البحوث والدراسات الأفريقية

الندوة الدولية لمرض التيف

مارس ١٩٨٧

مستخلصات

UNIVERSITY OF CAIRO

Institute of African Research And Studies

Under The Auspices Of

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President M. HOSNY MOBARAK

PROGRAMME

THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM
OF
THE NILE BASIN

1-7 March 1987

The International Symposium of the Nile Basin

I_ 7 March 1987

Group(A) Political science and Economics

In Group (A) 25 papers were discussed , 17 of them in Political science and 8 in economics , Those papers can be classified as it follows:

I_ Political science:

1- Souden: 5 papers were presented , the Sudanese - Egyptian relations problems and horiozons, The Sudanese - Ethiopian Relations, Refugees in the Sudan: problems and prosofacts, Sudanese criminal code , The politics of Jongli project

2- Uganda : 3 papers were discussed , Conflicts in Uganda for the control of the sources of the white Nile after independence (1956-1986) Uganda between tribal divisions and military couys , the problem of national integration in Uganda and its effect on the Nile Basin countries.

3- Zaire: One paper: political crisis and foreign military interventions in the Republic of Zaire

4- Djibouti: one paper : Djibouti role in the relations between the Nile Basin countries.

5- Egypt: one paper : The third way for the Nile and national security imperatives of Egypt: The High Dam and the lake Nasser : dangers and solution

6 - International Subjects: one paper : International politics in the Nile basin.

7 - Regional subjects: 5 papers were presented: The political relations among the upper Nile states, Security of the Nile Basin countries , The Nile basin a legal study UNDUGU as an African expression about regional cooperation The effect of the third world countries particularly Africa

on the development of international law and organization

The main points of discussion can be
summarized in the following

I- The Sudan :

A) The relations between Sudan and Egypt (The Nile , boundaries , Education) were discussed and it was recommended that these relations should be strengthened . problems related to those particular relations should be solved through informal dialogue.

B) The application of the international law on the problem of the refugees was not successful due to political conflicts between Sudan and Ethiopia and their regional and international ties. it was suggested that more concern should be allocated to human rights in Africa.

c) The discussions around the south of Sudan problem revealed that the problem is no more the separation of the two regions of Sudan but the collaboration of south Sudan in political authority , and its involvement in the development plans of Sudan.

d) The discussion around the application of the Islamic (Islamic Shareea) in Sudan pointed out that the 1983 criminal code in Sudan was used to strengthen the power of Nomeri rather than to apply the Islamic Shareeaa.

e) Dealing with the Jongli Canal issue it was clear that the people of the Southern Sudan should be convinced of the fact that Jongli Canal is for their own benefit and not only for that of Egypt and Northern Sudan.

A point of view was raised; should Egypt be involved in the development of the Southern part of Sudan? it was pointed out that the interference of Egypt in Southern Sudan affairs can endanger the national sovereignty of Sudan, besides that Egypt has already a lot of economic problems to deal with.

II. Uganda

Different points of view were raised when the conflict in Uganda was discussed. Is it a tribal or ethnic conflict?. The role of the imperialism in the present conflicts in Uganda was denied.

III. Zaire

Zaire was introduced as an example of the African countries which suffered from different problems (military coup detect, civil war, foreign intervention..etc). It was suggested that the countries of the Nile Basin should establish an African army to defend themselves. This idea was refused. Those countries should probably start by a sort of military cooperation rather than by building a common army for the Nile Basin because it is very expensive and non applicable.

IV. Djebouti

The discussion focused on whether this subject relative to the subject of the symposium, however, it was mentioned that Djebouti can be an actor of balance between Sudan and Ethiopia.

V. Egypt

The paper was found very optimistic even unrealistic, particularly concerning the possibility of extending a third branch to the Nile because of the geomorphological obstacles in Egyptian Western desert. The discussion also assured that the threat coming from North-East of Egypt is associated with the regional security of the Nile Basin at all.

VI. The contributors concentrated on the role of the new powers in international arena ex. western Germany, Canada, Israel, Saudi Arabia and Lybia and the effect of their role positively or negatively on the relations among the Nile Basin states. More cooperation between the Nile Basin countries is essential to cope with the pressure imposed by those new powers on the region.

- 1 - Our first meeting will take place at 4.00 pm on Sunday 1st March 1987, for preliminary registration and exchange of views. This will be at the Institute, 33 Sharia Al-Misaha, Dokki, Giza.
- 2 - The Official Opening Session will take place at 9.30 am on Monday 2nd March 1987, then the First Plenary Session will take place at 11.30 noon on the same day. All sessions will be held at the Egyptian International Agricultural Center, Sh. Nadi El-Seid, Dokki.
- 3 - An excursion will be arranged for Friday 6th March, to visit Cairo monuments (please refer to detailed programme).
- 4 - Another post-Symposium excursion is arranged for the St. Catherine area (Central Sinai) for the period 7 to 9 March.
- 5 - The Closing Session of the Symposium will be held at 9.00 am on Saturday 7th March.
- 6 - The following is the general work plan of the Symposium.

Time	Work Plan
9-00 - 11.00	First Plenary Session
11.00 - 11.30	Break
11.30 - 13.30	Second Plenary Session
13.30 - 16.00	Lunch
16.00 - 18.30	Four Parallel Specialized Sessions :
Great Hall	A - Politics and Economics
Room (1)	B - Geography and Natural Resources.
Room (2)	C - History.
Room (3)	D - Culture, Linguistics and Anthropology.

- 7 - Other social activities will be announced later.

Group (D)

Anthropology, Linguistics and Culture

A total of twenty eight papers were presented in this Group, principally related to specialized linguistic themes as applied to a number of Nile Basin languages, including Arabic, Swahili and Kinyarwanda, in addition to a comparison of some of these languages with Hausa, in order to investigate the extension of linguistic affinity between a number of Nile Basin languages and some West African languages. Furthermore, the phenomenon of borrowing among these languages was discussed, especially borrowing from Arabic.

Other papers presented in this Group, dealt with anthropological studies, especially the social structure and the culture of some societies in the Nile Basin, on historical, ethnic, and linguistic themes. The history of population movements in this region was also dealt with, especially that of the Bantu.

Furthermore, some cultural and philosophical issues pertaining of this region were discussed. Chief among these were the problems of language policy and language planning, and their relations with political and social circumstances of the countries of the region.

The discussion about these issues showed that there is an agreement on a number of points, among which are :-

A - The Arabic language had an important influence on the African languages even indirectly. This effect continues to the

present time, but in ways that differ from one language to another.

- B - Indigenous societies in the Nile Basin must be allowed to benefit too from modern development, but this development has to take the local circumstances of each society into consideration.
- C - The Swahili language occupies a prominent place among the languages of the Nile Basin. It could be considered as the lingua franca of this region.

The points that were debated centered around the methodology for studying the phenomenon of linguistic borrowing.

Based on these discussions, the participants proposed the following seven recommendations:

- I - Strengthening the role of regional organizations dealing with cultural issues, and laying down an integrated scientific plan, divided into phases, for studying the linguistic social and cultural aspects in the Nile Basin region. Field studies based on direct contact are recommended .
- 2 - Increasing the efforts towards preparing dictionaries of Nile Basin languages into and from Arabic, since it is one of the main languages of the region, as well as preparing detailed linguistic atlases of the Nile Basin languages.

- 3 - There should be an emphasis on studying the phenomenon of linguistic borrowing in the Nile Basin region, especially from Arabic, on a scientific basis, and according to modern research methodologies.
- 4 - Nile Basin countries are invited to continue their search towards formulating a plan for the linguistic development, and to implement linguistic policies in order eventually to officialize the languages that would be acceptable to all inhabitants as official languages of the country, to replace the foreign language, thus emphasizing the national cultural identity.
- 5 - The importance of studying human migrations in the region in such a manner that an integrated interdisciplinary cooperation becomes possible in order to investigate the impact of these migrations on the spread of languages on the one hand, and to determine the degree of affinity between these languages on the other hand.
- 6 - Emphasizing the importance of the study of contemporary, trends in African thought within Nile Basin countries.
- 7 - The importance of establishing a computerized data bank center for the Nile Basin countries
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Afternoon Session Mon. 2 Mar. 1987

Group (D)

Chairman : Prof. Abdu El-Raghy

Co-Chairman : Dr. Livingstone Walusimbi

Rapporteurs : Mohammad Ibrahim

Ragia Effat

Author	Theme
David Massamba	A phonological aspect in Swahili.
Jack Carnochan	A phonological study of two Afro-Asiatic languages.
Taghrid Anbar	Morphophonemic study of the Arabic verb.
Jean-Pierre Wendel	Cheik Anta Diop's thesis regarding the origins of Ancient Egypt: Myth or reality.
Mohammed S. El-Dalei	Root-preserving rules.

Afternoon Session Tue. 3 Mar. 1987

Group (D)

Chairman : Prof. Mohammad Awny Abdel-Raof

Co-Chairman : Prof. Jan Knappert

Rapporteurs : Dr. Moustafa El-Halwagy

Miss Hala El-Essawy

Author	Theme
Anastase Gasana	Arabic loanwords in KiRuwanda.
Mohammad Abdel-Aziz	A Lexical approach to Kiswahili morphology.
X.-R.-M. Peron	Maassai development in Kenya.
L. Walusimbi	Cultural development for national identity.
Moustafa El-Halwagy	

Afternoon Session Wed. 4 Mar. 1987

Group (D)

Chairman : Prof. Sayed Hureiz

Co-Chairman : Dr Rapanoel Didier

Rapporteurs : Mr. Ahmed Awad

Dr. David Massamba

Author	Theme
Jan Knappert	The Nile and Nilo-Hamitic peoples of Uganda.
Tawfik El-Hossenei	Structural traits of the pastoral societies in the Nile Basin.
Joan Maw	Language as culture: A case study from Swahili.
Ragia Effat	Verb Suffixes in Swahili.
M. Ibrahim Mohammad	The subjects and sources of the Swahili long poem.
Moustafa El-Halwagy	Arab civilization and the Swahili calendar.

Afternoon Session Thu. 5 Mar. 1987

Group (D)

Chairman : Prof. El-Said Badawi

Co-Chairman : Dr. Anastase Gasana

Rapporteurs : Dr. Moustafa Hegazi

Dr. Tawfik El-Hosseiny

Author	Theme
Abdulla Naguib	Cultural conflict in the Nile Basin.
A. A. Mansour	Social and cultural change in the Hadanduwa.
A. A. Shaaban	Diminution and Augmentation in Swahili.
Jan Knappert	Swahili Songs.
H. Helail	Arabic linguistics terms.

4.00-6.30 - 14 -

Chairman : Prof. A. Nawar
Co-Chairman : Prof. R. Gh. El-Sheikh
Rapporteurs : Mr. M. A. Shaaban

Author	Theme
M. M. Meselhi	The role of British East Africa Company in paving the way for the colonization of Uganda.
M. A. Ahmed	Nubia and the Islamic attempts to open it between 20 and 31 H (641-652 A.D.).
A. F. El-Sayed	The Nilometer till the end of the Fatimid period: A historico-archaeological study.
M. A. Borg	International relation and their impact on British policy towards Egypt and the Sudan (1896).

Afternoon Session Thu. 5 Mar. 1987
Group C (History)

4.00-6.30 pm

Chairman : Prof. A. Ramadan
Co-Chairman : Dr. M. abdel-Aal Ahmed
Rapporteurs : Mr. K. Al-Sawi

Author	Theme
R. Gh. El-Sheikh	Special relations between Egypt and Dongola Province in Sudan from 1881 to 1899.
Sh. Al-Gamal	New light on the Fashoda incident, its causes, and its results.
S. B. Al-Halawani	The strategic importance of Sawakin in the 19th Century.
Z. El-Beheiri	The Republican Brothers party in the Sudan.
A. Farah	The Nile in Greek heritage.

- 11 -

Chairman : Prof Sh. Al-Gamal
 Co-Chairman : Prof. Y. L. Rizk
 Rapporteurs : Dr. S. Flefil

Author	Theme
D. Hecht	Ethiopia threatens to block the Nile.
A. Maged	The Nile in Fatimid paintings.
F. Darwish	Belgian ambitions in the sources of the Nile (1881-1899).
A. Ibrahim	The efforts of Mohammad Ali and his successors in discovering the sources of the Nile.

Afternoon Session Tue. 3 Mar. 1987

Group C (History)

4.00-6.30 pm

Chairman : Prof. G. Z. Qassim
 Co-Chairman : Prof. H. Rabie
 Rapporteurs : Miss A. Mostafa

Author	Theme
S. Samatar	Transfrontiers society: Somali responses to the imposition of British, Italian, Ethiopian rule (1900-1920).
Sh. Al-Gamal	An evaluation of the writings of Egyptian and Sudanese historians on the political and cultural history of the Nile Basin (with special reference to Egypt and Sudan).
S. Flefil	The demarcation of Sudanese-Ethiopian frontiers and its impact on the Watawit and Berta Tribes: A documentary study for the period 1899-1933.
I. A. Mohammad	The Otchiali treaty 1889 between the Italian and Amharic texts.

Afternoon Session Thu. 5 Mar. 1987

Group B

Chairman : Prof. Mostafa Imam
Co-Chairman : Prof. Colette Roubet
Rapporteurs : Dr. Nabil Shahin
Dr. Celia Nyamweru

Author	Theme
Yves Boulvert	Contrasting aspects of central African and Sudan watersheds along the Congo-Nile divide
John Lado Kuron	Geomorphology of the southern Sudan.
Kenneth Holz	An examination of land resources of the Nile River Delta from space photographs.
Wudassie Yohannes	Geographic characteristics and natural inputs of the drainage system of the Nile Basin in Ethiopia.
René Guiraud	The structural and geodynamic framework of the Nile Basin.
Ahmed El-Zaher	Tectonic effect of the proposed dams on Kegera River on Lake Victoria balance.
Kamal Ghobrial	Some land resources problems in the Nile Valley, Egypt.
El-Hassanin <u>et al</u>	Evaluation of soil characteristics and land capability classification as a guide for planning a pilot irrigation farm in some desert areas in Egypt.

Afternoon Session Wed. 4 Mar. 1987

Group B

Chairman : Prof. Eric L. Edroma
 Co-Chairman : Prof. Françoise Conac
 Rapporteurs : Mr. Wafai Mikhail
 Mrs. Hala Barakat

Author	Theme
1 Charles Basalirwa	Is drought forecasting possible ? A look at Uganda's case.
2 Samir Ghabbour	Nubia: bridge or barrier.
3 Celia Nyamweru	The link between lake Turkana and the Nile: The Quaternary picture.
4 Frederick Bugenyi	Uganda freshwater fisheries, research organization.
5 Gaspard Ntakimazi	Hydrobiology of the lakes of the Akagera Basin (Upper Nile) and qualitative management of the fish fauna.
6 Irina Springuel	Dynamics of the Nile Valley vegetation formation of new islands north of Aswan Dam.
7 H. El-Shishini & S. Ghabbour	The distribution patterns of soil fauna in some Nile Basin countries.
8 N. Petit-Maire	Holocene paleoecology of the Taoudenni Basin.

Afternoon Session Tue. 3 Mar. 1987

Group B

Chairman : Prof. Nasr E. Nasr

Co-Chairman : Dr. Tarik Labib

Rapporteurs : Dr. Gamal Aref

Mr. Abdu EL. Mageid moftah

Author	Theme
✓ Ahmed Faris	Evaporation in Lake Victoria.
B. Barsi and A. Salih	Forecasting the annual discharges of the Equatorial Lakes.
R. Guiraud	Inferoflux dams: The interest of constructing such works in the Nile Basin and in neighbouring regions.
Mostafa Helal	Irrigation efficiency in dry climates.
Ahmed Rammah	Livestock and their problem-grazing land.
Samir A. Mikhail	Recent studies on the control of some blood parasites in cattle and buffaloes in Nile Valley.
M.H. Salem <u>et al</u>	Impact of groundwater depressions formed between rivers on the water balance of El-Gezira, Sudan.
A. A. Hyder ✓	Water resources of the Sudan and their utilization.

Afternoon Session Mon. 2 Mar. 1987

Group B

Chairman : Dr. El-Mohammedi El-Sayed Eid
Co-Chairman : Prof. René Guiraud
Rapporteurs : Dr. Marjorie Holland
Dr. Adel El-Hassanein

Author	Theme
Françoise Conac	Water policies in Kenya. ✓
Dejene Aredo	Aspects of land-use patterns and agricultural production in Ethiopia.
Hassan El-Kholi	Population pressure in Sudan.
F. Ireton	Transformations and specificity of a Nilotic rural space: The example of Upper Egypt.
P. Sinda	Geography of the natural environmental resources and their agriculture potentials in the Nile Basin limits of Kenya.
Ahmed S. Khalil	The Nile's fisheries resources: <i>100,000 feddans fish farms in Egypt!!</i>
T. Merghani	Some aspects of the ecology and control of aquatic weeds in some irrigated schemes in Sudan.

Co-Chairman : Prof. Mirghani M. Ahmed
Rapporteurs : Dr. Hayam El-Biblawi
Miss. Howyada Abdel-Aziem

Author	Theme
Aminu Hussein	Towards a resource-based agro-industrial development in the Nile Basin: problems constraints and prospects (Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan).
Issac Bior Deng	Trade between the Southern Sudan and Uganda.
Nagwa El-Fawal	Uganda between tribal divisions and military coups.
Ibrahim A. Nasr El-Din	The problem of national integration in Uganda and its effect on the Nile Basin Countries.
Kazumba Tshiteya	Political crisis and foreign military interventions in the Republic of Zaire.

Afternoon Session Thu. 5 Mar. 1987

Group (A)

Chairman : Prof. Hanaa Khir El-Din

Co-Chairman : Dr. Arsano Yacob

Rapporteurs : Dr. Salwa Labib

Mr. Sobhi Konsowa

Author	Theme
Benaiah Yongo-Bure	Resource potentials and the economic structures of the countries of the Nile Valley.
Arif Jamal M. Ahmed	Socio-Economic Development of Agriculture in Sudan within cooperation between Nile Basin Countries.
Ali Dergham	The third way for the Nile and national security imperatives of Egypt: The High Dam and Lake Nasser: dangers and solution.
Said Abdel Maksoud & H. Abdel Hamid	Food crops and their problems: An analytical study.
Ahmed Farid Moustafa	The adequate commercial strategy for Kenya.

Afternoon Session Monday 2 Mar. 1987

Group (A)

Chairman : Prof. Ali El-Din Helal
Co-Chairman : Prof. Marc Lavergne
Rapporteurs : Dr. Eglal Raafat
Mr. Helmi El-Maraghi

Author	Theme
J. Markakis	Social and political preconditions of famine in Ethiopia and the Sudan.
Samir Ahmed	The effect of the Third World countries particularly Africa on the development of international law and organization.
Abdel Rahim Muddather	Refugees in the Sudan: Problems and prospects.
René Otayek	Population movements and refugee problems in the Horn of Africa.
Hayam El-Biblawi	Some aspects of labour force in Rwanda.

Afternoon Session Tues. 3 Mar. 1987

Group (A)

Chairman : Prof. Abdel-Ahad Gamal El-Din
Co-Chairman : Prof. Farouk Kaduda
Rapporteurs : Dr. Ibrahim Nasr-El-Din
Mr. M. Abu-El-Enein

Author	Theme
Mirghani M. Ahmed & A. El-Salhi	Nile Valley and the socio-economic cooperation.
Salwa Labib	The Nile Basin: A legal study.
M.R. Fuda	The political relations among the Upper Nile States.
Ahmed El-Bashir	Security of the Nile Basin Countries.
	The Sudanese-Ethiopian relations.

First Morning Session, Thu. 5 Mar. 1987

Chairman : Prof. Ahmed El-Ghandour
Co-Chairman : Dr. Peter Woodward
Rapporteurs : Dr. Eglal Raafat
Dr. Adel El-Hassanin

Author	Theme
Enver Fazelianov	Rational use and control of the quality of water resources of the Nile Basin.
Khalil Mancy	Nile management programs and their impact on development.
Mohamed E. Beshir	The Jongli project.
Farouk Kaduda	The politics of Jongli project.
M. A. Radi	Water shortages and their effects.

Second Morning Session, Thu. 5 Mar. 1987

Chairman : Prof. Ibrahim Sakr
Co-Chairman : Dr. David Massamba
Rapporteurs : Dr. Sayed Flefil
Dr. Hayam El-Biblawi

Author	Theme
L. Walusimbi	Language for national building: case for Uganda.
Mohamed I. Arbab & Abdel-Baki Babiker	The problem of regional imbalance in the Sudan and its impact on the maturity of the national identity.
V.-M. Lassailly-Jacob	Large African dams and population transfers.
Hervé Bleuchot	Sudanese criminal code.

First Morning Session, Wed. 4 Mar. 1987

Chairman : Prof. Horeya Megahid
Co-Chairman : Dr. Amanuel Sahle
Rapporteurs : Dr. Hassan El-Kholy
Dr. Salwa Labib

Author	Theme
Peter Woodward ✓	International politics in the Nile Basin.
Medani M. Ahmed ✓	The political economy of the development in the Sudan.
Gerard Prunier ✓	Questions on the control of the sources of the White Nile after independence (1956-1986).
Samih Afia ✓	Mineral resources in the countries of the Nile Basin.
Mubabinge Bilolo ✓	The place of the Nile Basin in the elaboration of the history of African thought.

Second Morning Session, Wed. 4 Mar. 1987

Chairman : Prof. Yousef Abu-El-Haggag ✓
Co-Chairman : Dr. Jean-Claude Vatin
Rapporteurs : Dr. Moustafa Hegazi
Dr. Tarik Labib

Author ☹	Theme ☺
Terje Tvedt ✓	"Water Imperialism"-about the British occupation of the Upper Nile.
Robert Collins ✓	Jongli Canal: Past, present and future.
Nicole Petit-Maire ✓	Recent climatic variations in the Sahara. Implication for the Nile Basin. <i>Industrial</i>
P. Ndabaneze ✓	Therapeutic importance of medicinal plants in Bujumbura.
Jan Knappert ✓	People of Uganda: Nilotics and Nilo-Hamitics.

FIRST MORNING SESSION, Tue. 3 Mar. 1987

Chairman : Prof. M. Sobhy Abdel-Hakim
Co-Chairman : Dr. Kenneth Holz
Rapporteurs : Dr. Tawfik El-Hossenei
Dr. Soad Shaaban

Author	Theme
F. Bugenyi 1	Human activities and the detrimental impact on the Nile Basin and its resources in Uganda.
Amanuel Sahle 2	Analogous cultural patterns in the Nile Valley.
Omer Mohamed Ali 3	The relationship between the 1929 agreement and the 1959 agreement for the Nile waters.
Marc Lavergne 4	Evolution of the Sudanese population between the 1973 and 1983 censuses.
Eisa M. Abdellatif 5	Water pollution due to the discharge of industrial and domestic waste into the Nile.

Second Morning Session, Tue. 3 Mar. 1987

Chairman : Prof. M. E. Ghallab
Co-Chairman : Prof. Jack Carnochan
Rapporteurs : Dr. Abdullah Naguib
Dr. Ragia Effat

Author	Theme
El-Fatih Abdel-Salam	The impact of the River Nile on the National Security of the lower Riparians: The case for an integrated strategy.
Hassan Ahmed Ibrahim	The De-Egyptianization of the Sudan: 1898-1953.
Eric L. Edroma ✓	Wildlife Resources in Uganda
Mohamed Hassan Abdel-Aziz ✓	Language policy and language planning in Kenya.
David Massamba ✓	Language policy and language planning in Tanzania.

Morning Session, Mon. 2 Mar. 1987

Chairman : Prof. Abdel-Malek Ouda

Co-Chairman : Prof. Eric L. Edroma

Rapporteurs : Dr. Soliman Khater

Dr. Ibrahim Nasr-El-Din

Author	Theme
Marjorie Holland	UNESCO activities for the Nile Basin countries.
Didier Rapanoel	EACROTANAL activities for the Nile Basin countries.
Alaa Shahin & Tiker Tiker	UNDUGU as an African expression about regional cooperation.
Arsano Yacob	Towards regional integration in the Nile Basin.
M. Bashir	The Sudanese-Egyptian relations: Problems and horizons.

Dr. Salwa M. Labib,
Head, Dept of Politics & Economic Sciences,
Inst. of African Research & Studies,
Cairo University

The political relations among the Upper Nile States

- 1- The Nile Basin represents a certain legal and physical tie between the nine States of: Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi.
- 2- It is a fact that the Nile represents a major factor in the political relations of the three States as Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt. Many scholars and writers dealt with this fact in details. But when we come to the other six States which represent the Upper Nile States we will find that this is not the same.
- 3- In this paper I will try to stress on the subject of the political relations between the six States mentioned above and whether the Nile has a real definite effect on their political relations especially on the light of other factors like the influence of regional ties between them, Super Powers influences and the tribal rivalries which affect their political relations.

In short the paper tries to indicate the role of the Nile in the Upper Nile States relations and the limits of this role in terms of the several conflictual factors in the region.

HUMAN ACTIVITIES AND THE DETRIMENTAL IMPACT ON THE NILE
BASIN AND ITS RESOURCES IN UGANDA.

F.W.B. Bugenyi

Uganda Freshwater Fisheries, Research Organisation
P.O. Box 343, Jinja, Uganda.

ABSTRACT.

"Economic development" has been going on, along the Nile basin for as long as man has lived along it. This has been the process through which human, financial and material resources have been invested in order to improve the well being of man. This investment has been through land development and hydrodevelopment projects which have led to the degradation or the detrimental impact of the Nile water quality.

Emphasis is going to be put on the human activities in Uganda (in which the source of the Nile waters is) which are likely to be responsible for the degradation of the Nile resources. The economic activities; like: land use and transformation, resource extraction, conservation and renewal, agricultural activities, transportation, energy, chemical treatment and recreation have had negative effects over time.

Environmental preservation, especially at source of the Nile waters is vital. Much vitally needed environmental research has not been done. This environmental impact assessment must not be viewed in any way as a brake or obstacle to economic development but rather as a means of assisting decision makers in planning the rational use of the resources.

Author: Wudassie Yohannes
Address: Asmara University, P.O. Box 1220
Asmara, Ethiopia
Title of Paper: Geographic Characteristics and Natural Inputs of the
Drainage System of the Nile Basin in Ethiopia (Abstract)

The catchment area of the Nile Basin extends from the East-African Lakes Region through the humid highlands of western Ethiopia to the low lying regions of the Horn of Africa, the Sudan and Egypt. The Nile River with its generous tributaries and extensive Lakes balances the unequal distribution of water resources rich in suspended materials.

The drainage system of the Nile Basin within the territory of Ethiopia embraces the Abbay (Blue Nile), Baro and the Tekezze drainage areas which form the largest physiographic region of western Ethiopia. The massifs and plateaux bordered on their eastern side by the Eastern escarpment encounter the humid equatorial westerlies to release their moisture over the highlands. The western highlands having their gentle slope extended towards the west feed the Nile Basin with its significant flow of water rich in silt.

The Abbay basin^{is} drained by the Abbay (Blue Nile) and its tributaries, Debus, Diddessa, Adaby, Bashilo, Beles, Gudar and Muger Rivers. The basin has the largest catchment area as well as the largest water discharge in the country. Its annual rainfall ranges between 800 mm. and 1400 mm with more than 80% of its basin area being under more than 1000 mm. of annual rainfall. It accounts for sixty five per cent of the annual water flow of the region. In its upper course the magnificent cataract of the Blue Nile and its tributaries are potentially rich for Hydroelectric power production. The basin, despite its significant contribution of water rich in fertile sediments to the Nile River, has a promising potential for irrigated agriculture in the lower course, in the alluvial plains.

The Baro basin^{is} drained by the Akobo, Gilo, and Baro rivers which they meet at the south-western tip border of Ethio-Sudan and flow jointly under the name Sobat to join the Nile in the swampy region of the Sudan.

It is the wettest basin in the country where its annual rainfall ranges between 900 mm. and 2400 mm. About 80% of the basin gets more than 1000 mm. and about 50% more than 1500 mm. of annual rainfall. It has a catchment area with the highest potential for irrigated agriculture in the country.

The Tekezze basin comprises the significant tributaries of Atbara, Tekezze, Anghreb, Gwang and Gendowa rivers which flow from the lee-ward side of the Semen Massifs and the Tigrean plateaux. The basin possess an extensive catchment area including the alluvial plains of Setit in its lower course. The annual rainfall ranges between 400 mm. and 1600 mm. However, about 80% of the basin gets less than 900 mm. of annual rainfall. It is only a small portion on its south-eastern part that receives more than 1000 mm. Its potential for Hydroelectric power production and irrigated agriculture has been estimated satisfactory for the northern region of Ethiopia.

The Stream-order (Strahler, 1952) of the basins varies from three to four. Similarly, the river basins are characterized by high network density which rank first to third in the country. Hence, the high annual flow together with the high stream network density reflects the wetter condition of the western physiographic region.

The favourable climatic conditions and landforms of the basins are suitable for an integrated basin planning on a multi-purpose basis. Through a full assessment of its economic, social and political consequences, the drainage systems of western Ethiopia possess high feasibility for a complete integration and co-ordination of the various uses of water, including the demands arising from needs beyond the immediate basin limits.

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ABSTRACT

Holz, Robert Kenneth.

In this study, satellite data from the Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) sensing instruments on-board the NOAA-6 and NOAA-7 satellites, are used in conjunction with conventional photographs taken from space to examine the land resources of the Nile River Delta. The Delta and its margins are some of the most dynamic areas of change in the Nile Basin. Both cultural and physical processes induce this change. Urban expansion, transportation network development, beach retrogradation and expansion of agriculture along the eastern and western desert margins are some of the phenomena that are inducing change. Using space data we have been able to document some elements of change and possibly locate areas of expansion agriculture on the eastern and western desert margins of the Delta. We also were able to detect subtle differences in the densely cultivated areas of Delta which are difficult to account for without the benefit of field observations, although these might be related to: 1) crop type, 2) crop calendar, 3) water availability and distribution, 4) use of fertilizer, and 5) cropping practices.

Title:

An examination of land resources of the Nile River
Delta from Space Photographs and NOAA-AVARR Data

...sity u...
to the private... of the Ministry of Agriculture and the General Authority
... resources aims at benefiting from Nile water in establishing
... activity is... fish farms and spreading of fish farming in rice fields. The area
... its in the... government fish farms is 8400 fed. distributed on 8 farms, in addition
... g the neces... private sector farms which are under supervision of the General
... mechanical... Authority for Fish Resources, their area is about 80 thousand, in
... fic develop... tion to under established projects.
... reaches its... fish farming in rice fields began to spread in 1986, with average
... ia's follow... production 100-120 kg/fed..

... increase the fish Nile productivity, reasons of pollution must be
... the liscen... nated by preventing throwing wastes in the river, and organizing
... use... means of weed extermination, and by fixing places for its
... thousand... protect fish lives. Also wrong ways of fishing must be termin-
... al fertile... ed and there must be full awareness of fishing seasons and fish mark-
... sh breeding... ing. The ponds on the river banks must be transferred to fish farms
... a, which ha... and scientific techniques. Also hatcheries must be establ-
... shed... increase fries and increase their offspring. The Authority
... has already established several hatcheries in El Sharkeya, El Behera
... and El Sheikh Governorates, and is going to establish more hatcheries
... in more governorates to achieve its aim.

For getting rid of the weeds which block the river course, the authority
... has brought Carp fish which feed on green weeds. Its finger lings were
... reared with other species in different places on the river banks in Upper
... Egypt Governorate. This was done to get rid of weeds from one aspect and
... to increase big quantities of fish from other aspects.

Another mean of increasing the productivity is fish breeding in cages
... which coordinates with protected civilization policy on land surface.
... In this field, there is a unit on Rasheed branch beside Fao hatchery
... to supply the cages with its needs of finger lings.

There is also Gezira El Dahab unit, and Suez Canal University unit which is under the university supervision in addition to the private sector units on Nile branches and internal water surfaces.

One of the most important factors for increasing productivity is the abundance, suitable and necessary guidance for investments in the field of training and extension of the employees. Also increasing the necessary investments for supplying and operating equipments and mechanical machines to match with the progressive policy and scientific development.

It would be observed that Nile fish monthly production reaches its utmost in August and the highest fish production was Tilapia's followed by Karmout.

In 1985, the number of licensed boats were 12629 boats, and the licensed fishermen were 53142, and the unlicensed were 5027.

The plan aims at increasing the Nile fish production to 50 thousand in year 2000, especially that the Nile is considered a natural fertile breeder as its water consists of organic materials fit for fish breeding. The calmness of its water currents after building the high dam, which has given a chance to increase fish production, especially Tilapia.