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SUDAN TRANSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM

REPORT ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF
THE 4TH TRAINING WORKSHOP IN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND
ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DESIGN

February 2007

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SUDAN TRANSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM

REPORT ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 4TH TRAINING
WORKSHOP IN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DESIGN

HELD IN THE NILE COMFORT HOTEL
12 - 16 FEBRUARY 2007
JUBA, SOUTHERN SUDAN

February 2007

DISCLAIMER

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1.	Opening Sessions.....	1
1.2.	Participants Introductions and Expectations.....	1
1.3.	Presentation of Course Objectives.....	2
1.4.	Course Trainers/Facilitators	2
2.	MODULE PRESENTATIONS	3
2.1.	What is the Environment?	3
2.2.	Construction of a Historical Timeline for Southern Sudan (1955 – 1956).....	3
3.	KEY ISSUES RAISED AND DISCUSSED AFTER PRESENTATIONS ON THE BIOPHYSICAL AND THE SOCIO ECONOMIC PAPERS IN SOUTHERN SUDAN	4
4.	FIELD CASE STUDY VISITS/ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS	6
5.	ISSUES/OBSERVATIONS ON MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLANS	7
6.	CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD	8
7.	CLOSING DOWN CEREMONIES AND PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES.....	10
	ANNEX 1	11
	ANNEX 2	14
	ANNEX 3	17

ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CAR	Central African Republic
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENCAP	Environmental Assessment and Management Capacity Building Project
ERF	Environmental Review Form
GoS	Government of Sudan
GNU	Government of National Unity
GoSS	Government of Southern Sudan
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PEA	Programmatic Environmental Assessment
PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation and Safer Use Action Plan
REDSO/ESA	Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa (USAID)
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFO	Sudan Field Office
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
IRG	International Resources Group
STEP	Sudan Transitional Environment Program

I. INTRODUCTION

This was the 4th EIA training Course funded by the USAID/Sudan Transitional Environment Program (STEP). The training was targeted at the personnel working with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS). Some participants were also drawn from state governments and almost all of them are based in Juba. Being in the middle and senior management levels, many of the participants are involved in the implementation of development activities during the various stages of the project cycle.

The training was non residential and the participants reported to the training venue at the Nile Comfort Hotel on the morning of the 12th February 2007. Nine of the participants came from other parts of Southern Sudan namely Yei (4), Kauda (2), Bor (2) and Warrab (1).

I.1. OPENING SESSIONS

Welcoming Speech

By Ms. Jane Kahata

Course Coordinator, IRG/STEP

The participants were welcomed to the training course by the STEP EIA specialist Ms. Jane Kahata who thanked them for the interest and initiative they had taken in attending the course. She then gave a brief background of the STEP project and other training initiatives that had been undertaken in Southern Sudan since 2004, noting that this was going to be the 7th training course funded by the USAID. She further explained that the overall objective of the EIA training course was to create a constituency for environment in Southern Sudan, as well as give the participants skills that would enable them to get involved in any of the stages of the EIA process.

**Opening Remarks by Mr. Alfred Akwoch,
The Under Secretary,**

Ministry of Environment, Wildlife Conservation and Tourism

Mr. Akwoch gave a brief history of USAID's involvement in capacity building activities in environmental management since 2004 when the first EIA course was conducted in Yei, and noted that about 200 people had benefited from the EIA training courses. He emphasized the importance of EIA in making decisions about proposed projects as a way of ensuring that they caused minimal harm to the environment, and added that if a project was identified as being likely to have significant adverse impacts on the environment, it should not be implemented. He urged the participants to pay attention during the entire period of the course so that they can gain and go out to help implement environmentally friendly projects. Mr. Akwoch thanked USAID for their continued support in various capacity building activities and urged them to continue supporting the GoSS in that regard. He also thanked the Minister for accepting to come and officially open the EIA course, after which he invited him to officially open the course.

Opening Remarks

Rtd. Lt. Gen. James Loro Cirisio

By the Minister for Environment, Wildlife Conservation and Tourism

The Minister thanked USAID for funding the EIA training course and for having supported other capacity building initiatives in Southern Sudan. He noted that for a long time, nothing much had been done in Southern Sudan due to the war that had gone on for a long time. This had in some cases created environmental problems. He added that it was now time to reconstruct and develop Southern Sudan after the many years of the war that had devastated the country. He asked the participants to concentrate so that they could gain and help improve the environment with the skills they will gain, after which he officially opened the course.

I.2. PARTICIPANTS INTRODUCTIONS AND EXPECTATIONS

Facilitated by Fiesta Warinwa

Introductions were conducted by Fiesta Warinwa who asked each of the participants to give their names, the organizations they work for, their positions/designation and their expectations about the course. Generally speaking, the following are the expectations of the participants:

- To learn and understand more about the environmental issues in Southern Sudan;
- Gain from the experiences of other participants and be able to apply and disseminate them to other people in Southern Sudan;
- Acquire knowledge in EIA that would help in the protection of the environment;
- Learn how to manage and guide sustainable projects within my Ministry
- Interact with the other participants to share experiences and learn from them;
- Learn how to deal with issues of solid waste management in Juba which is a major problem;
- Acquire skills that will enable me to resolve some of the many environmental problems in Southern Sudan such as deforestation
- Learn how to design and implement environmental friendly projects;

I.3. PRESENTATION OF COURSE OBJECTIVES

By Ms. Jane Kahata

Ms. Jane Kahata presented the course objectives and said that the goal of the course is to assist the participants to use simple environmental assessment tools to better design and implement environmentally sound activities. To achieve this goal, the course is designed to help participants to:

- Develop a deeper understanding of how environmental issues can affect the sustainability of development programs and activities;
- Understand the basic Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process;
- Build skills to identify and assess reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts;
- Design Mitigation and monitoring measures to avoid adverse environmental impacts.

The course was therefore focused on developing the participants' capability to (a) prepare an environmental assessment or environmental review reports as well as provide relevant supporting materials, and (b) design mitigation, monitoring and evaluation Plans for activity components with potential negative impacts, and lastly equip participants with skill and knowledge that can help them get involved in the EIA process in any of its stages such as development of Terms of Reference, field studies and review of EIA reports.

I.4. COURSE TRAINERS/FACILITATORS

Jane Kahata, EIA Specialist, International Resources Group (IRG)

Fiesta Warinwa, NRM Specialist, African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)

Simon Gatheru; Principal Curator, National Museums of Kenya

[Contact details are in Annex 4]

2. MODULE PRESENTATIONS

The course content was based on the ENCAP EIA training materials and PowerPoint presentations. However, this section only focuses on:

- Issues/discussions arising from the modules that had opportunities for practical group exercises;
- Key issues raised and discussed after presentation of the biophysical/environmental and socio economic papers;
- Issues arising from the environmental review reports and mitigation and monitoring plans developed after the field case study visits.
- Recommendations and Way Forward

2.1. WHAT IS THE ENVIRONMENT?

Facilitated by Simon Gatheru

This was the first module to be presented and the objective of the session is to get the participants to share with one another their understanding of the word “Environment”. It also serves as an ice breaker that opens up discussion among them. Participants were asked to write on a piece of paper what their understanding of the word environment is. They were also to give three or more ‘things’ that they considered as part of the environment.

Most of the participants had a fairly good understanding of the meaning of the word environment and they also listed many of its components. The bulk of the responses captured the biophysical aspects of environment, and less of the social cultural and economic aspects. The session was wrapped up by the facilitator who presented the O’Donoghue model about how the different components of environment interact and affect each other.

2.2. CONSTRUCTION OF A HISTORICAL TIMELINE FOR SOUTHERN SUDAN (1955 – 1956)

A historical timeline from when Sudan got its independence from the Anglo Egyptian rule in 1956 to date was constructed by the participants who were divided into four groups, each covering a segment of the timeline. They were first given instructions about how to carry out the exercise before breaking into groups. Each of the groups was to record major events that have occurred and also identify the linkages between them and the environment. They were also to observe environmental changes/trends over time in Southern Sudan. Interesting observations and linkages between various events and aspects of the environment came out. Some trends such as the regeneration of land where it had been left fallow as people congregated into more secure localities came out, and so did the loss of natural vegetative cover in areas where people had concentrated.

3. KEY ISSUES RAISED AND DISCUSSED AFTER PRESENTATIONS ON THE BIOPHYSICAL AND THE SOCIO ECONOMIC PAPERS IN SOUTHERN SUDAN

i) The major issue/topic of discussion was on wildlife conservation in Southern Sudan and many proposals were made with regard to better management of the resource. The following are the recommendations/suggestions from the group:

- There is need to delineate wildlife conservation areas in Southern Sudan in order to minimize human wildlife conflicts and thereby allow for other forms of land uses to be practiced;
- Participants noted that illegal hunting was rampant in much of Southern Sudan. There was therefore a need to sensitize the local communities on the importance of conserving wildlife at the State, County, Payam and Boma level. The problem of illegal hunting is worsened by ready availability of small arms used to hunt and shoot the animals. Disarmament of local people would therefore help in reducing the number of wildlife killed;
- A participant noted that fisheries resources were being exploited in an unsustainable manner by fishermen who used inappropriate fishing gears. As such, the Fisheries Department should undertake sensitization programs geared towards educating the fishing communities about the right fishing gears, and other information pertaining to the sustainable management of the resource;
- Wildlife corridors and migratory routes have been blocked in some places which is an impediment to the free movement and return of some wildlife populations that fled to neighboring countries during the war;
- The debate on sport hunting and its potential to raise revenues for the government and local communities was raised by some of the participants. Others however felt it is too early to recommend sport hunting since the bulk of the populations had not yet recovered from the effects of the war. After some debate, they agreed that the GoSS should come up with a clear policy on the way forward with regard to consumptive versus non consumptive utilization of wildlife;
- A conservation strategy for endangered species of wildlife such as the rhinos and the chimpanzees should be developed as soon as possible. Such a strategy should be integrated incorporating various options such as translocations, and restocking, while research and monitoring should form the basis for any actions taken;

- The possibility of establishing biosphere reserves in Southern Sudan should be considered as an alternative model to the establishment of national parks that preclude use of the designated areas completely;
- Some participants felt that people should be sensitized to plant more trees. Others noted the local communities may not agree to this since the government's policy with regard to the forestry sector has never been geared towards community participation;

ii). HIV/AIDS is a social problem that needs urgent attention so as to contain its spread. Awareness about the disease should be created throughout the country while campaigns geared towards its prevention, such as review of some cultural/traditional practices that increase the risk of HIV/AIDS infections, and use of other preventative measures such as the ABC of Aids should be undertaken. People should also be educated on how to handle and care for those infected with HIV/AIDS and all this should be spearheaded by the Aids Commission for Southern Sudan

4. FIELD CASE STUDY VISITS/ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS

On the 3rd day of the workshop (14/02/07), the participants went for the field case study visits. They were divided into four groups and each one of them went to one of the following case study sites:

Group1: Jebel – Kajul Road to review impacts of rural roads rehabilitation projects;

Group 2: The Juba Water Works to review of the environmental impacts of water supply projects;

The Market and Jebel – Kajul Road to review impacts of solid waste management;

The Juba Main Hospital to review impacts of Health care facilities

The groups set out pretty early on Wednesday and were back to the training venue by lunchtime. After lunch, they assembled and were given a briefing about how to prepare their preliminary assessment reports by Mr. Gatheru. A standard format for presentation of their reports was given as follows:

- Project name
- Location
- Development Objective
- Background to the project
- Screening results
- Project activities for every stage of the project cycle
- Description of the Environment
- Recommendations
- Presentation of environmental impacts using the interaction matrix

From the presentations, it can be deduced that the participants gained a fairly good understanding of the major considerations in writing a preliminary assessment. However, the following observation was made with regard to some presentations on the interaction matrix.

- i. Quantification of impacts and judging significance is still a problem as some of the impacts (positive and adverse) identified were given high significance scores, while they should have been of either low or medium significance;
- ii. The decommissioning phase and its activities were not very clear to some of the participants.

5. ISSUES/OBSERVATIONS ON MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLANS

After the presentation of the draft environmental review reports/preliminary assessments, the participants were asked to prepare mitigation and monitoring plans for the three most significant impacts they had identified. Before breaking into groups, they were again given a briefing session on how to go about the exercise. They were also given a standard format to use.

Observation from the Mitigation and Monitoring Plans

- Responsibility for mitigation and monitoring of adverse impacts was confusing to some of the participants but they were corrected that the contractor would take care of this during the construction phase, but once the project was handed over to the client, the responsibilities shifted to the client or would be as defined in the contractual arrangements. In the case of any reforestation activities, the participants tend to push this responsibility to the forest department.

6. CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

Once again, the EIA training course was well received by the participants who noted they had gained a lot about how to implement sustainable development projects. Being a non residential training course, the facilitators thought it would be difficult to keep the participants at the training venue, but this was not the case for we had full participation right up to the end of the course. The anticipated hurdles of late pick ups in the mornings was also not a problem as the participants were available for pick ups at the stipulated time of 7.30 am from the agreed strategic places, and by 8.10am, all the participants would be at the training venue. The participant however expressed their preference for a residential training course in future. The following are the recommendations that were given by the participants:

- i. The EIA training course should be extended to the other states in Southern Sudan for all the people to benefit. Environmental societies, clubs, groups and associations should be established in all the states. Such groups would form an important vehicle for awareness creation on environmental issues and the dissemination of relevant materials and information;
- ii. The course was intensive and covered a lot of ground. The course duration should be increased to 2 weeks so that the participants can have more time for discussion and internalization of the course content;
- iii. There is a need for further development of past participants to the EIA training course who are interested in developing careers in the field of EIA. This can be accomplished by giving them more training in the field as well as attaching them to projects on EIA so that they can gain practical experience and hopefully become EIA practitioners;
- iv. Personnel from all the ministries should be given an opportunity to undertake the EIA training course;
- v. A Centre with a section dealing with EIA should be established in Southern Sudan so as to spearhead the development of environmental assessment and train more people in EIA;
- vi. The GoSS should develop, enact and implement EIA regulations requiring projects to be subjected to EIA. This is a necessary step in ensuring that projects being implemented in southern Sudan do not cause harm to the environment;
- vii. Currently, a policy on environment is lacking and USAID should seriously engage the GOSS to develop such as policy;
- viii. The GOSS and State governments should closely work together to address all matters pertaining to the environment such as the problem of solid waste management, water pollution and inadequate sanitation in many towns in Southern Sudan;
- ix. The GoSS should privatize some projects such as solid waste management, but this can only be possible once the government creates a conducive environment for the private sector to operate;
- x. A poor road network coupled with lack of an appropriate transport system was a major problem in Juba town and other parts of Southern Sudan. The GoSS should therefore construct better roads that should be paved and also set up a good transport network. The prevailing situation of the unpaved

- roads in Juba was generating a lot of dust and this at times obscured visibility which may lead to accidents;
- xi. Southern Sudan and particularly Juba town had a myriad of environmental problems. There is therefore a need to undertake public awareness campaigns through the mass media urging the citizenry to participate in environmental management;
 - xii. Solid waste disposal is currently a major problem in Juba town due to inappropriate mechanisms for its disposal. This has created many dump sites along the Jebel –Kajul road which is an eye sore and may pollute the waters of the Nile. The GoSS/Central Equatorial State Government should as a matter of urgency construct a solid waste dump site or landfill to remedy the situation. Solid waste receptacles are also lacking and this further compounds the problem. As such, solid waste receptacles should be placed at strategic places within the town so that people can readily be able to dispose their wastes appropriately;
 - xiii. Uncontrolled fires were rampant in many parts of Southern Sudan and this is affecting biodiversity and the natural vegetative cover. The Government should therefore enact rules and regulations about fires to contain the problem;
 - xiv. The GoSS should rehabilitate the Juba harbor to enable steamers to dock;
 - xv. Health care services in Juba town are grossly inadequate as observed from the visit during the field case study visits. Although the Juba Main Hospital was undergoing rehabilitation as at the time of the field visit, the facilities needed to be improved and expanded in order to provide the much needed services;
 - xvi. Dust from the unpaved roads in Juba is a major problem. People living adjacent to the main roads should be encouraged to plant more trees that will trap the dust;
 - xvii. Sanitation is generally poor in most of Juba town and enough public toilets/latrines should be constructed in densely populated areas and markets to remedy the situation;
 - xviii. It was observed that under the current institutional arrangements for environmental management, there was no linkage between the GoSS and the state Governments. The GoSS should urgently establish a directorate of environment at the state level so as to create the necessary linkages. An environmental Portfolio should also be established at the County levels right up to the Payam and Boma. EIA liaison units should also be established in all the Ministries so as to make the task of coordinating implementation of EIA regulations easy;
 - xix. The next EIA training course should be held in the Nuba mountains and/or in Ingessina/Blue Nile
 - xx. The roads within and outside Juba are not signposted and the GoSS should ensure that is done as soon as possible. Speed bumps should also be erected at strategic places especially where there were human settlements to minimize the risk of accidents;
 - xxi. The GoSS should avoid political accommodation;
 - xxii. Research institutions should be established in all ministries
 - xxiii. There should be a total ban on hunting/poaching in Southern Sudan for a period of 3 years to allow for the recovery of the wildlife populations that were exterminated during the war. Annual censuses should also be held in all the protected and non protected areas so as to assess and monitor the recovery of these populations.

7. CLOSING DOWN CEREMONIES AND PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES

Brief Remarks by Mr. Tom Catterson USAID/IRG/STEP Team Leader

Mr. Tom Catterson made brief remarks on the importance of public consultation during the EIA process, and gave the example of the proposed anaerobic sewage treatment ponds in Juba town. He noted that the neighborhood of the proposed project had been encroached by human settlements as it is next to a police road block that attracted people to settle there. This had rendered the site unsuitable for the project as it cannot be located in the midst of human settlements and the residents were up in arms against it although construction work had commenced. He noted that had the project proponent taken time to consult widely, the evolving scenario would have been prevented. Participants were therefore cautioned to always widely consult the various stakeholder groups and get their input into the EIA/environmental review process.

Rtd. Lt. Gen. James Loro Cirisio Minister for Environment, Wildlife Conservation and Tourism

The Minister started his remarks by thanking USAID for funding the workshop and also the course organizers and facilitators for their role in the training. He said that he hoped the participants had absorbed what they had been taught and were ready to move forward and share the same with their colleagues in other Ministries and organizations, and noted that forums such as the workshop which had just ended provided an opportunity for people to share and exchange ideas. He also told the participants that several consultative meetings with regard to environmental management had been held and others were planned as a means of getting people to start working together in addressing the environmental challenges that the country faced. The Minister also noted that corruption was rife in the country and all of the participants should strive to eradicate it as it was likely to negate any positive gains that the country may have made since the signing of the CPA. Noting that they have also been equipped with better ways of doing things, he urged them to implement more environmentally friendly and sustainable projects as well as restore the environment where it had been affected by the many years of war.

He concluded his remarks by urging USAID to continue cooperating with the GoSS in capacity building activities as well as in the rebuilding of Southern Sudan. After his remarks, he presented the participants with certificates and then declared the workshop officially closed at 4.00 PM.

ANNEX I

Fourth Round (12th – 16th February 2007) STEP EIA Course Evaluation Score

Question	Average Score (1 is the lowest while 5 is the highest)
1. How would you assess the overall quality of the course?	4.24
2. The Extent to which the course improved your understanding of environmental assessment and management?	4.13
3. The extent to which you now feel prepared to undertake or assist in the preparation of a Preliminary Assessment?	4.08
4. Course scheduling and organization?	3.82
5. Course logistics and venue?	3.81
6. Contents of participant's source book	4.67
7. Contents of Environmental Guidelines for Small Scale Activities	4.68
Facilitation	4.58
Average Score	4.24

Additional Comments on each of the Questions

How would you assess the overall quality of the course?

- The duration of the course was very short;
- The content of the EIA training is okay because long periods of training can be boring;
- The course serves the purpose for which it was intended;
- There is need for awareness creation/extension by environmental officers to the other counties in order to effect the knowledge acquired in the training;
- It is very interesting but need more time to fully comprehend everything;
- The course has highly articulated environmental issues

The extent to which the course improved your understanding of Environmental Assessment and Management

- I have a very strong base in EIA
- I previously had very little understanding of environment but now this is better and we need more of it in the future
- The course provides a lot of information on other aspects of the environment, as such it is of great benefit to me as a wildlife officer
- I did EIA in the university but this one has really made me to clearly understand the steps I undertaking EIA

The extent to which you now feel prepared to undertake or assist in the preparation of a Preliminary Assessment?

- I can help my ministry in doing this work;
- I can try my level best to prepare a preliminary assessment because I learnt it practically and theoretically;
- I have gone half way;
- With a bit of updating, I would be in a very good position to undertake EIA;
- The procedure has given me confidence in assisting in the preparation of Preliminary Assessments

Course Scheduling and Organization

- The course started too early in the morning and we went home late in the evenings;
- The time for the training is too short but the organization is up to date;
- The training course must be residential, non residential causes delays;
- I am actually very happy about time management;
- The course should be run for a duration of two weeks;
- Need slightly more time to learn EIA as a career;
- Presentation sessions followed by group work and discussions is thought provoking.

Course logistics and Venue

- The participants are tired due to the movement from the inn to home;
- Poor lighting and delay in services;
- Venue and logistics good, but there were problems with transportation home.

Contents of participant's source book

- Clear and beautiful;
- Very fruitful information;
- Well written summaries in simple English.

Contents of Environmental Guidelines for Small Scale Activities

- They will be very helpful to the participants
- They contain very fruitful information.

Facilitation

- All of them are aware of their role;
- Excellent and friendly;
- Good understanding and speed;
- Excellent and enjoyable;
- All the facilitators were flexible and cooperative;
- Thanks to all facilitators;
- Fantastic;
- Clear lectures in which everybody understood and very interesting
- Time short and facilitation too quick.

ANNEX 2

Participants List to the 4TH STEP Training Course in EIA/ESD held at the Nile Comfort Hotel, Juba, Southern Sudan from 12th -16th February 2007

Name of Participant	Organization	Position/designation	Academic Qualifications	Region of Operation	Mailing Address	Telephone	Email
Philip Jada Angelo	Min. of Finance, CES, GoSS - Juba			Central Equatoria	Min. of Social Dvlpt, CES	+249914518484	
Duot Chol Duot	SRRC, Bor			Bor, Jonglei State	C/o Governor's Office, Bor	+249915577977	doutmado2002@yahoo.com
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Nickson Faustino Lawrence Legge	MWEWCT	Asst. Inspector - Flora & Fauna	BSc. Environmental Studies	GoSS, Juba	C/O MEWCT, Juba	+256477113609	nicksonabona@yahoo.com
Justin Obwoya James	MEWCT	Asst Inspector - Waste Mngmt	BSc. Environmental Studies	GoSS, Juba	C/O MEWCT, Juba	122318770	
John Tombe Vincent Subek	Min. of Agric. & Forestry	Director for Afforestation	BSc. Forestry	Central Equatoria	C/o Min. of Agric. & Forestry	+24991523356	
Idris Elrasheed	Gardening and Env'tal Protection Society	Project Manager	Diploma, Forestry & Wood Tech	Kauda	C/o IRC	+8821650208574	irdelrasheed@yahoo.com

Name of Participant	Organization	Position/designation	Academic Qualifications	Region of Operation	Mailing Address	Telephone	Email
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Saba Morning	Community Alternatives for Transformation			Yei	C/o Mercycorps, S.Sudan	+256477101565	
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Evans Mocks Mogga	Min. of Animal & Fish. Resources, GoSS	Laboratory Technician	Dip. In Environmental Studies	GoSS, Juba	C/o Min. of Ani. Res & Fisheries		
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Name of Participant	Organization	Position/designation	Academic Qualifications	Region of Operation	Mailing Address	Telephone	Email
	Irrigation		Specialist		Irrgtn	978	
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Yolanda Benz	Community Alternatives for Transformation			Yei	C/o Mercy Corps, S.Sudan		
Yien Gach Ruey	Min. of Industry & Mining	Asst Inspector, Industry					
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James Black	Gardening and Env'tal Protection Society	Environment Officer, Nuba Mts			C/o Mercy Corps		james@yahoo.com
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Jane Kahata	International Resources Group	EIA Specialist			P.O. Box 70226 - 00400 Nairobi	+254722239807	jkahata@yahoo.com ;
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ANNEX 3

Agenda

USAID/Sudan 4th STEP EIA/ESD Training Course

Venue: Nile Comfort Hotel, Juba

Dates: 11th – 16th February 2007

Time	Event or Module	Materials
<i>DAY 1: Introduction to Environmentally Sound Design</i>		
8:00 – 8:30	Arrival & Registration of Participants	Fiesta to over see exercise
08:30 - 09:30	Opening Statements Welcoming speech Opening Speech by Guest of Honor	Tom Catterson – STEP Team Leader GoSS or County officials
09:30-10: 30	1. Participant's Introductions, solicitation of Group Goals and presentation of Course Objectives	Fiesta Warinwa & Jane Kahata
10:30-10.45	Coffee Break	
10:45-12:45	2a) What is Environment? 2b) An Introduction to Environmentally Sound Design	Simon Gatheru ESD overheads (PPT 2596KB) "Env. Sound Design" (From new Draft Small Scale Guidelines) (PDF, 349K) Jane Kahata
12:45-1:00	2d. Principles and practice of Environmentally Sound Design in key sectors (with opportunity for discussion of participants experiences	New draft Environmental Guidelines for small scale activities (see resources pages) Jane Kahata
13:00- 14:00	Lunch break	
14:00 -16:00	2c. Constructing a Historical Timeline for Southern Sudan & Discussions	Briefing notes By Simon Gatheru
16:00-16:15	Coffee Break	
16:15 – 17: 15	3a. Basic Concepts for Assessing Environmental Impacts	EIA Basic Concepts Overheads (828 KB) By Simon Gatheru EIA Topic Briefing (Section 1) (PDF, 513K)

17:15 – 17:30	Facilitator's meeting	All Facilitators
<i>DAY 2: An introduction to Screening Procedures (USAID & Nuba Mts, World Bank</i>		
08:00-08:30	Review of Day 1	By: F. Warinwa
08:30-10:00	5. An introduction to USAID, Nuba Mts & World Bank Screening Procedures Workgroup exercise: Classifying activities using USAID Environmental Procedures: Classifying Projects using Reg. 216	Overheads PPT 318 KB By Jane Kahata & Simon Gatheru EGSSAA: Chapter 6 Screening activities
10:00-10:15	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
10:15 – 10:45	Work group exercises Cont.	By Jane Kahata
10:45 – 11:30	Biophysical environment, environmental policy, information sources in S. Sudan Sources of Information and methods for conducting EIA in the local context	Overheads PPT and paper on the same F. Warinwa
11:30 – 12:30	Information Requirements & Tools for Preliminary Assessment	Overheads PPT (328 KB) By Simon Gatheru EIA Topic Briefing Section 3 PDF 513K
12:30 – 13:00	Writing the Preliminary Assessment (ERR)	Overheads PPT (388 KB) By Jane Kahata
13:00-14:00	<i>Lunch</i>	
14:00 – 15:00	The national context: social and cultural conditions, context and policy in S. Sudan Sources of information and methods for conducting social assessment in the local Context	PPT & Full paper on same By: F. Warinwa
15:00 – 16:00	Plenary Discussions on the two papers	Moderated by: F. Warinwa
16:00-16:15	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
16:15-17:00	Introduction to Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring	Mit & Mon overheads (PPT 1922K)

		EIA Topic Briefing (Section 4) By Simon Gatheru (PDF, 513K)
17:00-17:30	Field trip briefings	Country specific case site briefs prepared by course organizer (samples available in the participant's manual). By: Jane Kahata
18:00- 18:30	Facilitators meeting	All Facilitators
<i>Day 3: Case study field trips</i>		
Departure 08:00	Field trips to case study sites. (Working groups of about 10 participants travel to separate sites; conduct initial assessments in the field.	All Facilitators
3:00-3:30	Briefings on how to prepare the Environmental Review Reports	By Simon Gatheru
3:30-6:00	Groups discuss and start preparing their environmental reviews reports	All facilitators
18:00-18:30	Facilitators' Meeting	All Facilitators
<i>DAY 4: Producing Environmental Reviews and Monitoring and Evaluation Plans based on the field trips</i>		
08:00-11:30	Working Groups: Drafting Environmental Reviews for Case Studies (includes break)	All Facilitators
11:30-13:00	Presentation and discussion of Draft Environmental Assessment or Environmental Review Outlines	Moderated By J. Kahata
13:00-14:00	Lunch	
14:00 - 16:00	Cont'd (presentation and discussion of draft environmental reviews	Moderated By J. Kahata
16:00-16:15	Coffee Break	
16:15-16:45	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring: More on Issues and Methods	Mit & Mon overheads (PPT 1922K). By Simon Gatheru EIA Topic Briefing (Section 4) (PDF, 513K)
16:45 – 17:30	Working Groups: Developing Plans for Monitoring and Mitigation for Case Studies	All Facilitators
18:00-18:30	Facilitators' Meeting	All Facilitators
<i>DAY 5: Mitigation and Monitoring Plans, EIA Tools, and Synthesis</i>		
08:00-10:00	Working Groups: Developing Plans for Monitoring and Mitigation for Case Studies cont'	All Facilitators
10:00-10:15	Coffee Break	

10:15-11:30	Presentation and Discussion of Draft Mitigation and Monitoring Plans	Moderated by Fiesta Warinwa
11:30- 12:15	What if I have to go Beyond the Preliminary Assessment	Overheads (PPT 270KB) By Simon Gatheru
12:15 -12:45	Special topics: Environmental Impacts of Pesticides Other special topics	Overheads (PPT 211KB) By Jane Kahata
12:45 – 13:00	Discussions on deferred topics	Moderated by F. Warinwa
<i>12:45-14:00</i>	<i>Lunch</i>	
14:00-14:30	17. Course Evaluation, Synthesis, and Recommendations for Follow-up Activities	Moderated by F. Warinwa
14:30-15:30	18. Closing	By GoSS or County official
15:00- 17:00	Facilitators available for Individual Consultations	All Facilitators

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