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ASSESSMENT REPORT ON SUPPORT BUILDING AN ADVOCACY CAMPAIGN ON INSTITUTIONALIZING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND LIVELIHOOD CONCERNS IN THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY OF THE EASTERN NILE PROJECT (EN) IN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Egypt

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ACCRONYMS

CBO	Community Based Organization
CRA	Cooperative Regional Assessment for Watershed Management
CWP	Country Water Partnership
CQS	Consultants Qualifications
DSS	Decision Support System
DST	Decision Support Tools
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENCOM	Eastern Nile Council of Minister
ENSAP	Eastern Nile Subsidiary Action Project
ENTRO	Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office
FTP	Fast Track project
GOS	Government of Sudan
GWP	Global Water Partnership
HADA	High Aswan Dam Authority of Ministry of Water Resources and irrigation of Egypt
IDEN	Integrated Development the Eastern Nile
LFA	Logical Framework Analysis
LIU	Local Implementation Unit
LNDA	Lake Nasser Development Authority
LNNCU	Lake Nasser/Nubia Coordination Unit
LNNMF	Lake Nasser/ Nubia Management Framework
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MOIWR	Sudan Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources
MWRI	Egypt Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NAPs	National Action Plans
NBD	Nile Basin Discourse (regional umbrella for civil society)
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NBTF	Nile Basin Trust Fund

NC	National Coordinators
NCB	National Competitive Bedding
NDF	National Discourse Forum (NBD)
NFP	National Focal Points
NFPI	National Focal Point Institution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
Nile-COM	Council of Ministers of Water Affairs in Nile Basin States
Nile-SEC	Nile Basin Initiative Secretariat
Nile-TAC	Nile Basin Initiative Technical Advisory Committee
NPES	National Poverty Eradication Strategy
NRI	Nile Research Institute of the National Water Research Center
NSDCs	National Social Development Coordinators
NSF	National Stakeholder Forums
NTEAP	Nile Trans boundary Environmental Action Program
NWS	Nile Water Sector of Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of Egypt
PCR	Project Completion Report
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PJTC	Permanent Joint Technical Committee
PM	Project Manager
PMF	Performance Measurement Framework
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RIMS	Result and Impact Management System
SAP	Subsidiary Action Program (NBI)
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SVP	Shared Vision Program (NBI)
TTL	Task Team Leader
TORs	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
WB	World Bank

1.1. Background

Sustainable land and water resources management is an essential element of Egypt's sustainable development strategies, and is also a priority in the vision of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI). The Eastern Nile Watershed Management Project addresses the reversal of land degradation, promoting sustainable livelihoods to reduce regional poverty and render regional shared benefits through coordinated management and utilization of the Eastern Nile watersheds. Accordingly, the overall goal of the Eastern Nile Watershed Management Project (ENWMP) is "to assist Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan to develop and implement coordinated approaches and planning frameworks for integrated land and water management to improve environmental management and the living standards of local communities in the Eastern Nile Basin" (World Bank, 2009). The proposed project would help to increase the adoption of sustainable land and water management practices in selected micro-watersheds in the Eastern Nile Sub-basin, and the development of a framework for integrated and sustainable management of Lake Nasser/Nubia Sub-basin. The expected measurable global environmental benefit is reduced land degradation in selected sub-watersheds of the Eastern Nile sub-basin.

The Project Development Objective and Global Environment Objective (GEO) are to increase the adoption by the Eastern Nile Countries of sustainable land and water management practices in selected micro-watersheds in the Eastern Nile Basin. A second GEO is to develop a framework for integrated and sustainable management of the Lake Nasser/Nubia sub-basin. The key performance indicators are as follows:

(i) Increase in the area of degraded agricultural landscape rehabilitated and under sustainable land and water management practices;

(ii) Adoption by the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Egypt and the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources, Sudan of a framework for integrated and sustainable management o f the Lake Nasser/Nubia Sub-basin.

1.2. The Eastern Nile Watershed Management Project-Lake Nasser/Nubia Management Framework (LNNMF) Component

The goals of this component of the project are to assist Egypt and Sudan to:

(i) Improve the quality of information necessary to predict sedimentation processes in Lake Nasser/ Nubia for possible mitigation and other management measures; and

(ii) Develop a framework to guide sustainable management of Lake Nasser/Nubia.

The Project's Performance Measurement Framework can be summarized as follows:

Impact: Improved Utilization of water and land in Lake Nasser/ Nubia

Outcomes:

Outcome 1: Increase regional cooperation in watershed management (Egypt and Sudan), sediment monitoring and environmental, social & economic impacts

Outcome 2: Provide the overall framework for integrated Lake Nasser/Nubia basin management to guide development within the lake basin in order to ensure sustainable socio-economic development without endangering the lake basin ecosystems

Outputs:

Output1: Increase the accuracy of sediment measuring and updating the technology prediction methods

Output 2: Perform the prediction of the Quality and Quantity of the sedimentation process and sand encroachment along Lake Nasser/Nubia by using modeling process

Output 3: All project components will help the researchers and academics engineer to use the related studies done during the project period and the sedimentation database

Output 4: Building capacity for experts and stakeholders towards sediments control and hydrographic surveys

1.3. Scope of the Assignment

During the Eastern Nile sub-region Multi-Stakeholders' Forum in Cairo, Egypt in March 2011 Civil Society Representatives and experts came up with some initial positions with respect to the Eastern Nile Watershed Management Project:

1. Funding for the watershed projects are not adequate enough to render sustainable results on the livelihood of the communities of project sites.

2. The cost of critical elements of community contribution to the watershed management such as labour and time have neither been estimated nor built into the overall project design.

3. The role of the community has not been actively integrated into the project implementation process especially the roles of women

4. Inadequate compensation to local communities for their contribution to critical aspects of watershed management.

5. Relevant stakeholders especially at community level do not have sufficient information about the project.

As per the terms of reference for the consultancy, the scope of this assignment is restricted to the Egypt component– the second component of the project (Knowledge for Cooperative Action) with a focus on the

sub-component (ii) Lake Nasser/Nubia Management Sub-component (US$ 2.7 million). Specifically, for the this component of the project, the objective is to examine project implementation activities involving full and meaningful participation of local people as a model for more participatory approaches with other NBI projects. As a result, this assessment report mainly addresses the Egypt component of the Eastern Nile Watershed Management Project.

1.4. Objective of the Study

The purpose of the assignment is to lay the basis for a policy influencing strategy to ensure that the benefits of the project are equitably shared, reaching the people in the vicinity of the new infrastructure, as well as beyond. Therefore, the objective of the assignment is "to collect evidence from the field regarding the five positions raised by the civil society representatives by conducting a Situation analysis of the national Watershed Projects in Egypt". Accordingly, the conducted assessment will:

i) Develop preliminary stakeholder analysis for the project area in Egypt including the primary and secondary stakeholders, their influence, interest, power and impact.

ii) Confirm or refute the CSO position that the funding for the watershed projects is not adequate enough to render sustainable results on the livelihood of the communities of project sites, while giving evidence to support the position taken.

iii) Confirm or refute the CSO position that role of the community has not been actively integrated into the project implementation process especially the roles of women, while giving evidence to support the position taken.

II. REVIEW

2.1. The Concepts and Mechanisms of Watershed Management

Water issues are often simultaneously trans-boundary and local by nature, resulting in unsymmetrical rights and responsibilities that form the basic dilemma in the management. The degradation of trans-boundary watersheds is partly due to unsustainable development in the basins, and partly results from ineffective management schemes and practices in managing trans-boundary watersheds. The relationships between upstream activities and downstream impacts are very complex, further complicating the inter-governmental negotiation processes of water governance (Chen, 2008).

Water resources management approaches are currently witnessing a shift from single-sector approaches to integrated approaches. Based on international experience, there is consensus that integrated approaches are more effective. Such approaches provide a framework to address not only the ecological dimensions of land and water degradation, but also the economic and social aspects. They also facilitate effective participation of a broad range of key stakeholder groups, including resource managers and upstream and downstream communities. It is more anthropo-eco-centric and community-based, than just technology oriented, leading to empowerment and self–reliance of the primary stakeholders (Mollinga, 2000).

Micro watershed as a unit for IRM has gained prominence in recent years. This would help in devising location specific solutions, which would emerge by resolving activities that are conflicting (Head reach -tail end beneficiaries, between competing users and others) and build-on complementary activities (afforestation and soil conservation on the hills enables better productivity of agriculture and improved vegetation and drinking water sources in the plains). This is subsequently visualized towards macro-watershed, such as a river basin. This has been the strategy by various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and research institutions for improving the living conditions of the poor and working environment of the rural masses.

2.2. Review of Community Participation in Watershed Management

Community-based watershed management (CBWM) has gained prominence in developing world. It works towards integrated resource management for livelihood enhancement of the poor (Saravanan, 2002). Local communities are better placed to conserve natural resources, People participate in conserving a resource only if the benefits exceed the costs of conservation and people will conserve a resource that is linked directly to their quality of life. When local people's quality of life is enhanced, their efforts and commitment to ensure the future well-being of the resource is also enhanced.

Institutionalizing community-based watershed management (CBWM) involves government assigning group rights to a specific territory, providing technical guidance on resource management practices and help in creating a positive environment for cooperation (Lawry, 1990:420) for a long lasting institutional solution. In trans-boundary watershed management, there exist a gap in the policy-making at the regional level, and implementation at the local level. Effective sustainable management of a trans-boundary watershed system requires coordinated actions among governments. This inter-state approach is important, yet inadequate. Policies and management plans developed by formal inter-state processes eventually rely on the implementation at local sites; hence community-based actions are critical to the effectiveness of policies (Chen, 2008).

2.3. Overview of the Study Area

The lake Nasser/Nubia basin has a total population of about 2.2 million people, 1 million in the Egyptian part of the basis, and 1.2 million in the Sudan portion. Nearly all of this population lives outside the buffer zone of 6-10 km from the shoreline of the lake. The area is largely rural and the main livelihood activities are small-scale fishing, agriculture, and pastoralism. The Lake Nasser/Nubia was created following the completion of the Aswan High Dam in 1970. At a total length o f about 500 km and with a surface area o f 6,600 square km (350 km in Egypt, covering an area o f 5,600 sq. km; and 150 km in Sudan, covering an area of 1,000 sq. km), it is one of the largest man-made reservoirs in the world. This reservoir provides water for about 8,000 MW/year of hydropower generation in Egypt. It also provides water for agricultural intensification in Egypt and Sudan(LNN Management Framework,2011).

Lake Nasser/Nubia is an important transit habitat for migrating birds from Europe and Asia that spend the winter in Africa. It also supports globally endangered flora and fauna, including the Nile crocodile (Crocodylus niloticus) and the Dorcas gazelle (Gazella dorcas) (LNN Management Framework,2011). The fisheries in Lake Nasser/Nubia are based largely on the tilapia species.

There are about 6,000 seasonal fishermen who live in 150 temporary fishing camps or on their boats. The fish harvested are landed at three fishing harbors in Garff Hussein and Abu Simbel on the western part of the lake. Fish harvests have declined during the last two decades. About 34,000 tons of fish were harvested in 1981, but catches fell to about 15,300 tons by 2005. The two main reasons for this decline are overfishing, especially of undersized fish, and increased siltation of the lake.

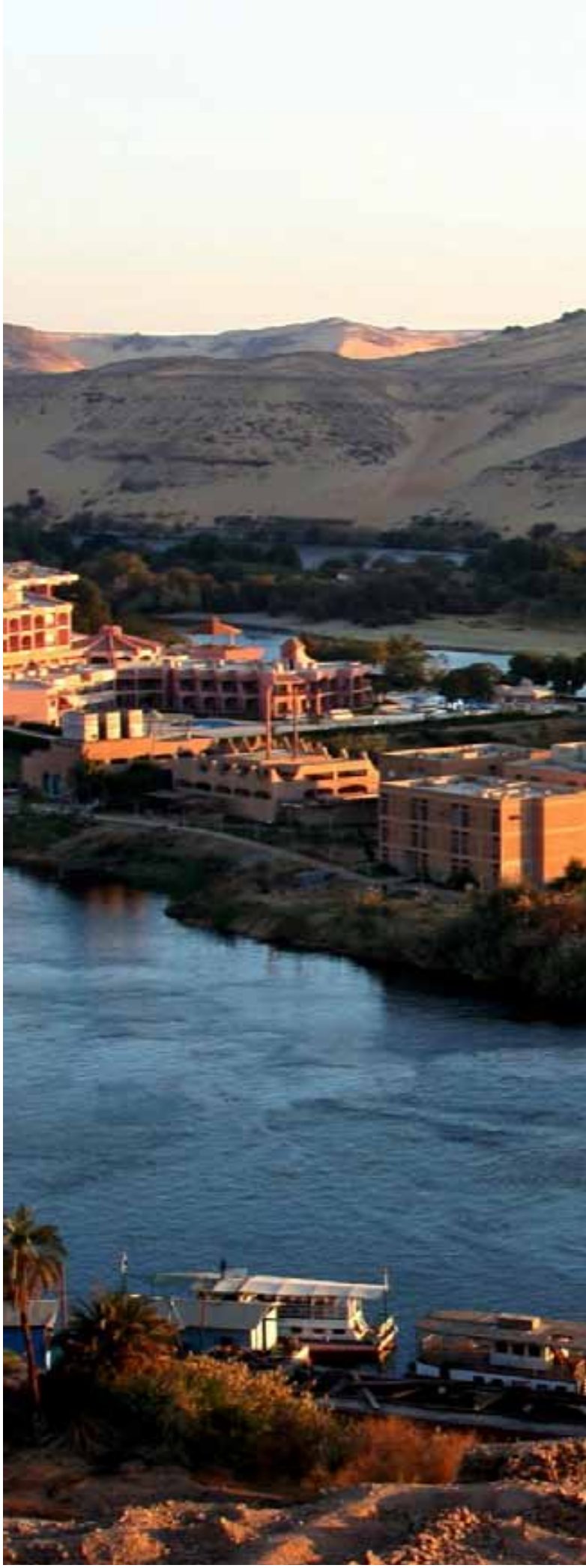
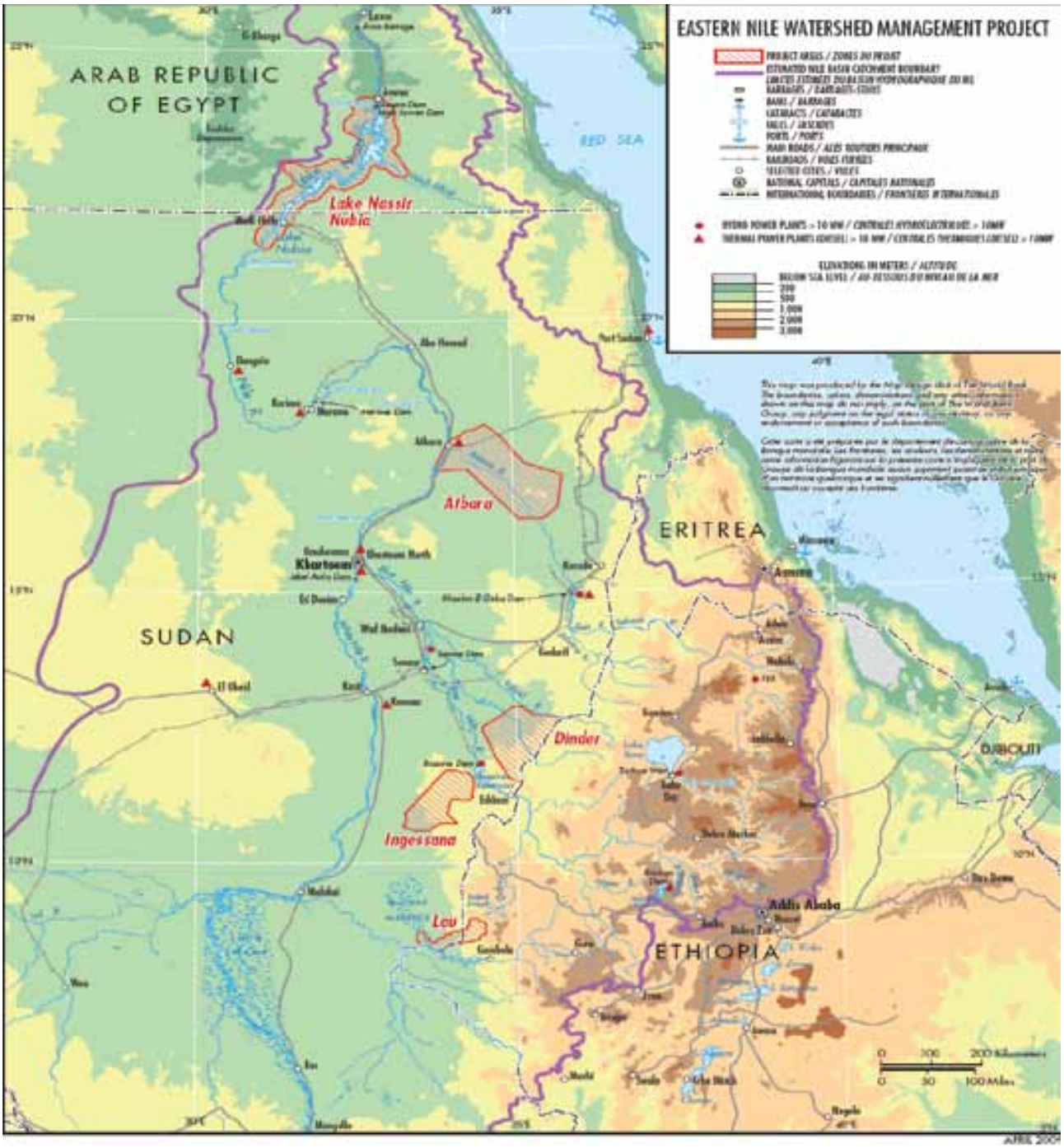


Figure 1: Project Location



To replenish fish stocks, the lake is re-stocked with fingerlings from seven hatcheries in Sahary, Garff Hussein, Toshka, and Abu Simbel (LNN Management Framework,2011). The sedimentation problem is more challenging, as it is adversely affecting the lake's ecosystem. The sediments originate largely from the degraded highlands of Ethiopia. Overall, human-induced environmental degradation in the basin is not a major problem because of low population pressure and the absence of major development activities. However, this situation could change if future development activities are not planned and implemented in an environmentally and socially sustainable way *(LNN Management Framework,2011).*

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Data Collection:

For the purpose of this assignment, the undertaken assessment is qualitative in nature. The assessment used both primary and secondary sources of data. The primary sources include interviews with key stakeholders such as the project director, the project team leader in the project management unit, and NGOs/community representatives in the project site. In addition to the baseline data from the primary sources, the assessment process also included reviewing secondary sources such as project documents, work plans, reports. In undertaking the investigation, the national consultant undertook the following actions:

- A field visit to Aswan, meetings with local officials and community leaders. A rapid assessment was conducted addressing the Egypt component of the project. The assessment included in-depth interviews carried out with the following entities:
    1. Community Representatives in the project area (Lake Nasser)
    2. Garf Hussein Community Development Association (CDA)
    3. Dr. Ahmed Zaki – Deputy National Forum for Nile Basin Forum in Egypt
    4. Ex-Coordinator of the micro grants program of the Nile Trans-boundary Action Project

- A desk based review of secondary sources including project documents pertaining to the subject area to be conducted specifically focusing on the scope of the situation analysis. In addition, the assessment reviewed the project design and appraisal documents, the latest annual work plan and the Aide Memoire of the third Implementation Support Mission (3rd ISM) conducted by the World Bank, with the participation of ENTRO and MWRI in Egypt (May 14th -21st 2011).

- Circulating the draft report to NPC and lead consultant for comments, who will distribute to others. Statements in the report shall be substantiated with quantitative data as well as qualitative assessments and sources of information.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. Activities of Watershed Management Project

The project officially started in June 2009 following the signature of the contribution agreement. Sub-component 2.2 of the Eastern Nile Watershed Management Project (ENWMP) "Lake Nasser/Nubia Management Sub-component" is the only activity of the project undertaken in Egypt. Interviews with the community members in the project area and Garf Hussein NGO clearly indicate that no project activities are implemented at the community level. This is confirmed by the fact that the community is not aware about the project nor its objectives and therefore is not part of its activities.

According to the project appraisal document PAD, the objective of this sub-component is to assist Egypt and Sudan to jointly enhance the knowledge base and to develop a framework (i.e. principles and guidelines) for integrated and sustainable management of the land and water resources of Lake Nasser/Nubia Basin. Accordingly, based on the review of the PAD, work plan, and progress reports, the project activities consists of the following two parts and their subsequent activities described as follows:

Part A. Sustainable Management of Lake Nasser/Nubia

1. **Environmental quality monitoring.** Carrying out of a program to collect and analyze biophysical (primarily sedimentation, water quality, and selected limnological parameters) and socio-economic data of the areas of Lake Nasser/Nubia needed to develop guidelines for integrated and sustainable management of the resources of Lake Nasser/Nubia, including provision of goods required for the purpose.

2. **Management guidelines.** Development, in a participatory manner and on the basis of data collected under Part A.1 of this Schedule, of a management framework designed to guide the integrated and sustainable management of the resources of Lake Nasser/Nubia, in a manner that reflects an environmentally sound and equitable balance of competing uses, and with priority given to guidelines on agriculture, tourism, and fisheries; and provision of goods required for the purpose.

Part B. Project Management

Carrying out of Project management, including coordination, technical and financial management, procurement, audits, and monitoring and evaluation, and provision of goods and Operating Costs required for the purpose

4.1.1. Environmental quality monitoring: The objective of the environmental quality monitoring activities is to collect and analyze biophysical (mainly sedimentation, water quality, and selected limnological parameters) and socio-economic information necessary for the development of guidelines for integrated and sustainable management o f Lake Nasser/Nubia. This work would be closely coordinated with the planned joint initiative o f the Government of Egypt, United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and the Arab Water Council to use remote sensing and satellite data for water and environmental monitoring and modeling.

Collection of other key information on environmental quality would not be financed by the project, but would be obtained from ongoing initiatives being financed by the

governments of Egypt and Sudan. For example, data on sand encroachment would be obtained from climatological and sand direction stations around Lake Nasser/Nubia, and on fisheries from the Fisheries Management Centre in Aswan. The data collected under this sub-component would be integrated with ongoing Information Management Systems being developed by the NBI, specifically the Nile Decision Support System (Nile-DSS) under the NE31 Water Resources Project and the Eastern Nile Planning Model under ENTRO.

4.1.2. For sedimentation, the project would finance technical assistance, equipment, training, and incremental survey costs to improve sediment monitoring in Lake Nasser/ Nubia, including refining survey and measurement procedures and techniques, sand encroachment analysis, mathematical modeling tools and procedures, and database system protocols. Project finance would also help to improve the temporal and spatial coverage and the accuracy o f sediment surveys on Lake Nasser/Nubia. The sediment survey would build on, expand, and update existing monitoring and modeling systems and databases in Egypt and Sudan.

4.1.3. Information on water quality would also be collected during the sediment surveys. This information would complement data generated from other ongoing water quality monitoring activities on Lake Nasser/Nubia, which are being financed by the governments of Egypt and Sudan.

4.1.4. Socio-Economic Surveys The project would also finance technical assistance and incremental operating costs for socio-economic surveys to better understand population trends and the distribution of settlements, the socio-economic status of people, trends in natural resource use, planned future development activities, etc. The survey results would aid in designing future sustainable local livelihood and other development activities in the lake basin.

4.1.5. Development Of Management Guidelines: The project would finance technical assistance and training to develop, in a participatory way, principles and guidelines (i.e., the management framework) to support the integrated management and sustainable use of the resources of Lake Nasser/Nubia, including balancing competing uses, based on the information generated from the biophysical and socio-economic surveys. Priority would be given to the development of guidelines on agriculture, tourism, and fisheries, which are expected to become the key sectors in any future development activities in the lake basin. Special emphasis would be placed on the frameworks for agriculture, tourism and fisheries, which are expected to become the key sectors in any future development activities in the lake basin. To facilitate the application o f the principles and guidelines in the framework, the project would finance public awareness and capacity building activities for both government and non-government stakeholders.

The expected outcome of the above interventions is the completion and adoption, by the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Egypt and the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources, Sudan, of guidelines for future management and development activities in the Lake Nasser/Nubia basin, to ensure balanced and sustainable resource use.

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Outcome Indicators	Use Intermediate Outcome Monitoring
Development and adoption of guidelines for integrated and sustainable management of the Lake Nasser/Nubia Sub-Basin to guide decision-making	• Key sectoral or thematic guidelines for integrated and sustainable management of the Nasser/Nubia Sub-Basin are completed and adopted by the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Egypt and the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources, Sudan • Existence of a functional inter-ministerial coordinating committee or its equivalent	To assess the result of project support for the development of guidelines for integrated and sustainable management of Lake Nasser/Nubia Sub-basin.

Source: Eastern Nile Watershed Management Project - Project Appraisal Document

4.2. Partnership and Institutional Arrangements

To complement their regional-level commitments and strategies, both Egypt and Sudan have adopted national policies, regulatory frameworks, and institutional arrangements to support sustainable management and use of land and water resources in the Eastern Nile Basin. The Joint Technical Steering Committee (JTSC) had met in Cairo during the period January 5-6, 2011 Members from Egypt, Sudan and Entro have attended the meeting and the meeting's recommendations have been fully incorporated into the 2011 work plans and are being carried out throughout project implementation.

Nevertheless no partnerships or any institutional arrangements are reported as it relates to the involvement of civil society organizations and NGOs in project design and implementation. The interviews with the project staff at the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation in Egypt, including the project director and the team leader of the Eastern Nile Watershed Management Project (ENWMP) confirm such a fact.

4.2.1. Planning and Implementation Process

The "AIDE MEMOIRE of the Third Implementation Support Mission (3rd ISM) for the Eastern Nile Watershed Management Project (P111330:Egypt Grant)" conducted on May 14-31st 2011, indicates the following elements were identified during the 2nd mission (ENWMP 2nd ISM) as Priority Actions in relation to the implementation process of the project, summarized as follows: Training sessions on fundamentals of survey and an advanced hands-on

training in hydrographic survey, involving stakeholders from both Egypt and Sudan (January & February 2011) in Cairo and Aswan respectively. The draft report of the sediment study review and database are also planned to be reviewed by both countries before finalization. The PMU is to assess the MOWRI's existing M&E capacity and set up some indicators to monitor and assess progress towards achieving project outcomes.

It is unclear how the development of the Management guidelines shall take place in the project implementation process. There is no clear plan for the development of the management framework, nor the participatory techniques serving such an objective and its corresponding desired results. This is turn affects the integration of stakeholder's views on environmentally sound and equitable balance of competing uses, especially as it relates to guidelines on agriculture, tourism, and fisheries.

4.2.2. Progress of the Project to date

There has been no progress in terms of community participation aspects, nor any needs assessments were conducted in relevance to the Lake Nasser community in the project site. However, the progress of the project to date based on the ENWMP third Implementation Support Mission (3rd ISM May 14-31, 2011) is summarized as follows:

- Joint Egypt-Sudan Sediment Survey of Lake Nasser/ Nubia (LNN)

  The Nile Research Institute (NRI) completed the analysis of biophysical field survey data for 2009 and 2010 obtained from both the Sudanese and Egyptian side of the Lake. The following Egypt-Sudan sediment survey of the LNN is scheduled to take place in September 2011 (flooding peak periods of the Lake).

- Sediment Study Review

  The project technical committees from both Egypt and Sudan have reviewed the sediment study review. It has been advised by the Implementation Support Mission that the report should be made public once the governments of Egypt and Sudan have approved its public disclosure.

- Socio-economic Surveys

  No significant progress has been made yet as it relates to the socio-economic surveys, but the procurement process has been initiated. The draft ToR for the procurement of consultants for the socio-economic surveys has been submitted to MWRI, ENTRO, HADA and NRI for comments.

- Data Base Management System Development

  An open source database management system has been developed, tested, and installed under a turn-key consultancy involving a local firm that has provided a one-year warranty during which period system modifications and improvements will be carried at no additional financial burden to the sub-component. Training will be provided on the use of the data base management system to project staff (3 days). Issues of sharing, custodianship, administration and maintenance of the database management system are still under discussion. ENTRO's role is to facilitate the discussion on such matters. Furthermore, under this activity, Egypt and Sudan are to explore opportunities for further developing the system to a web-based application. Finally, under this activity, the technical staff of Egypt and Sudan will develop a road map that outlines the modalities for the formulation of one of the major outputs of this sub-component namely a framework or guidelines that would ensure the joint management of the Lake Nasser ecosystem.

- M & E System

  There is no functional monitoring and evaluation system, output indicators and time series targets developed for the project yet. The mission

recommended the nomination of an expert to undertake the development of a simple and robust M&E system including a set of easily measurable indicators and realistic time series targets. The training shall be provided to the project staff at the PMU, Nile Water Sector, High Aswan Dam Authority and NRI.

- Training

  Two training sessions have been provided covering fundamentals of survey training in January 2011. The participants of the training were from Sudan (4), HADA (1), NRI (1), NWS (2). The second training was the hydrographic survey training delivered to 23 participants including (7) from HADA, (10) from NRI, (2) from NWS, and (4) from Sudan. Additional planned trainings include monitoring and evaluation (M&E), procurement and data base management.

4.3. Integration of community participation, Extent and Nature of Community and CSOs Participation

Garf Hussein CDA Capabilities
Training Farmers & Agriculture Activities
Compost Production
Environmental Education & Protection
Clustering farmers to minimize cost of agricultural production
Willingness to mobilize resources and contribute by effort and time
Women participation and awareness

Interviews with Garf Hussein NGO and the community members in the project area provide evidence about the absence of inclusive and stakeholder participation mechanisms in the project activities. The role of the community has not been actively integrated into the project design nor the implementation process. The project participation framework does not adequately provide the basic requirements for the participation of local communities. There is a clear absence of a participation framework at community level in the project strategy. This is supported by the fact that relevant stakeholders especially at community level do not have sufficient information about the project. In addition, there is a clear absence of community participation platforms such as community user groups, information sharing forums at the community level and absence of information and communication feedback mechanisms (NBD, 2011).

As a result, there has been a low level of participation of project host communities and civil society in the design and implementation of the project. In addition, No resources have been allocated for the purpose of financing community benefits. There does not exist a community compensation package in the project. No Trainings or capacity building activities are provided to the NGO in the project area.The role and place of civil society in the institutionalization of the Nile Basin Cooperation has not been mainstreamed (NBD,2011).

4.3.1. Adequacy of Funding for Sustainable Management of Watershed Project

Funding for the Lake Nasser / Nubia project addresses 4 main outputs – modeling, sedimentation surveying, capacity building for ministry staff and field missions. The estimated cost of the project (2009-2014) is $ 2.7 million divided as follows:

$ 765,000 for Goods

$ 425,000 for consultant services

$ 1,365,000 for non-consultant services

$ 145,000 for operating costs/workshops/training

As a result, it is clear that for the implementation of community participation component in the Egypt part of the project, the funding and the design of this component was not integrated in the project appraisal document.

This breakdown of project costs for the Egypt sub-component of the project provides the evidence that the participation of the local communities was not accounted for in the project design and therefore is not integrated in project implementation. As a result, the cost of time and labor is not accounted for, which supports the views expressed by the civil society organizations.

4.3.2. Impact Of Project Activities On Livelihood Concerns In Watershed Development Project

Minimal impact is foreseen on the short term to affect the livelihood of the local communities in the project area. Nevertheless, two potential entry points could be identified to ensure the integration of the livelihood concerns in the project activities, those are; the socio-economic survey and the sustainable management framework. Both, the Process and Results of the socio-economic survey could serve as a starting point to further identify and understand the major elements on livelihood concerns of local communities in the project areas. The foreseen process and results of the socio-economic survey and the development of management guidelines using participatory approaches may be useful in the future. In addition, the development of the sustainable management framework could benefit from the results of the socio-economic surveys and could also serve as a basis for addressing the livelihood concerns in the watershed development project.

Livelihood Concerns	ENWMP Relevant Activity/Impact	Sustainable Management Framework
Shift to modern irrigation techniques instead of flood irrigation	NO Impact	Needs Coordination with MWRI to ensure community participation is the formulation of the Management Framework to be developed in 2012
Agricultural Production	NO Impact	
Livestock Production	NO Impact	
Cereal Production	NO Impact	
Food Processing/ Agro-industry	NO Impact	

4.4. Consequences of the Watershed Development Project

4.4.1. The Role and participation of Stakeholders

The key stakeholders in the Egypt component of the project are key players on the institutional level such as the Nile Water Sector of the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, National Research Institute and Water Research Institute. The NWS houses the Project Management Unit (PMU) and plays a key role in coordinating between other stakeholders. Hence, it is clear that the role of key stakeholders varies between management and technical roles on the institutional level.

4.4.2. Integration of the Role of Communities in the Planning and Implementation Process

Despite the fact that the community development association of Garf Hussein in Lake Nasser has strong capabilities, its role has not been integrated in the planning and implementation process of the ENWMP. The design of the Lake Nasser/ Nubia component of the project in Egypt does not embed any involvement for the local communities in the planning and implementation process. As most of the project outputs address surveying and data base management, the involvement of local communities is minimal. Consequently, there are neither significant roles nor Involvement of Women in the project activities.

As shown in section 4.3.1. No adequate compensation is provided to local communities for their contribution to critical aspects of watershed management in terms of labor, time and other inputs.

Stakeholders' Analysis Tool

	Significant Influence	Some Influence	Little Influence	No Influence
Significant Importance	**ENTRO MWRI PMU**			**LOCAL COMMUNITIES**
Some Importance	**PROJECT TECHNICAL STEERING COMMITTEE**	**Nile Research Institute NRI**	**NILE BASIN DISCOURSE CSOs, NGOs**	
Little Importance				
No Influence				

The contribution of the local community towards the project costs (Labor/Time) is not integrated in the project design and consequently not possible to be identified at this stage of the project. As a result, there are no Compensation Packages to Local Communities, whereby project design and relevant activities do not address the management of Private and Communal Resources whereby there is no influence of the Watershed Project on Community Participation. In conclusion there is no Community Development and Organization integrated in the planning and implementation process of the project. There is no clear role for the Watershed Management Committees, composition of such committees is not clear, nor their role, mandates or expected contribution in project activities.

4.4.3. Project SWOT Analysis

Strengths	**Weaknesses**
Socio-economic survey Institutional Capacity Building	Weak Design of community engagement Lack of funding for Community Participation No communication between MWRI and community members
Opportunities	**Threats**
Participatory Approaches in Development of Management Framework[2] Guidelines	**Project Time Frame** **Capacity of Local Organizations**

[1] Management framework designed to guide the integrated and sustainable management of the resources of Lake Nasser/Nubia, in a manner that reflects an environmentally sound and equitable balance of competing uses, and with priority given to guidelines on agriculture, tourism, and fisheries; and provision of goods required for the purpose.

4.5. Short and Long-term Benefits of Watershed Development in the Project Areas

Change and Improvements in Land Use– NA	Not Applicable
Change and Improvements in Reducing Sedimentations	Studies and Joint Efforts Egypt/Sudan Institutional Level
Change in Land Productivity	Not Applicable
Increase Communities Resilience Capabilities– NA	Not Applicable
Change in Income Sources and Livelihood Diversification– NA	Not Applicable/ Not in Project Design
Enhance Users' Participation in Watershed Management	No Stakeholder Participation
Reduce Negative Environmental Impacts	Surveying andModelling
Good Lessons and Best Practices	To be Reported
Users and their Organizations	Not Included
Community Participation and Gender Equality	Not Included in Design
Indigenous Technology– NA	Not Applicable
Watershed Resources and Environmental Impact Assessment	Surveying / Modeling Institutional Capacity
Develop Watershed Protection Program &Unit of Watershed Management	Institutional Capacity Building and Training
Development of Local Capabilities	Training only on institutional/organizational level – no training on grass root/ community/civil society levels
Information Management and Knowledge Sharing	Joint Mission and Reporting
Project Planning, Coordination and Joint Review	Joint Technical Steering Committee (JTSC)
The Role of CSOs	Not Included in Design
Organize Village Level Saving/Credit Associations	Not Included in Design
Research and Training	Institutional Capacity Building and Training

V. MAJOR PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

The inherent design of the project vis-à-vis the terms of reference for this consultancy constitute a challenge. The initial design of the project did not include a component addressing community participation. Rather, the project activities and outputs are mainly addressing surveying, modeling and capacity development for government institutions. Accordingly, there has been a limitation in accessing community beneficiaries of the project as their direct involvement was not planned nor foreseen in the project design.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Conclusions

During the Eastern Nile sub-region Multi-Stakeholders' Forum in Cairo, Egypt in March 2011 Civil Society Representatives and experts came up with some initial positions with respect to the Eastern Nile Watershed Management Project:

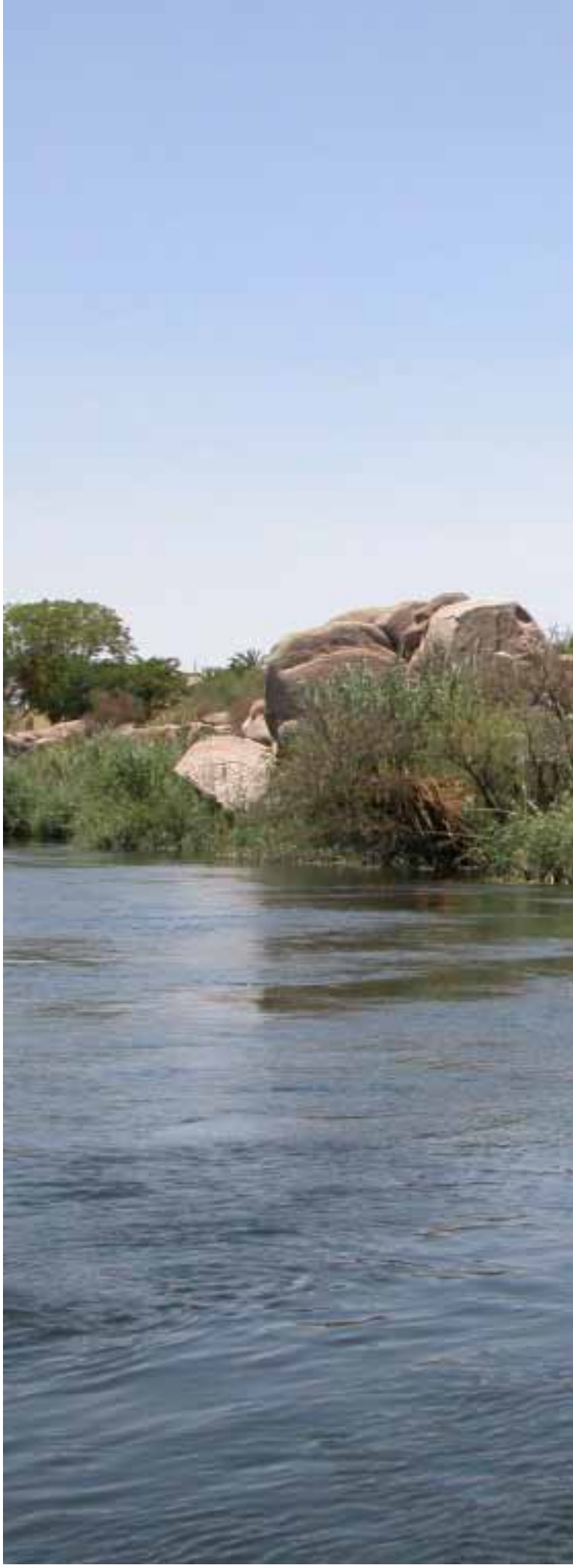
1. Funding for the watershed projects is not adequate enough to render sustainable results on the livelihood of the communities of project sites.
2. The cost of critical elements of community contribution to the watershed management such as labor and time have neither been estimated nor built into the overall project design.
3. The role of the community has not been actively integrated into the project implementation process especially the roles of women
4. Inadequate compensation to local communities for their contribution to critical aspects of watershed management.
5. Relevant stakeholders especially at community level do not have sufficient information about the project.

This assessment attempted to examine and address the above mentioned points raised by the civil society organizations. The conclusions and results of the assessment are based on the views of the NGO/Community Development Association in Garf Hussein representing the community in the project area in Egypt. The assessment also included interviews with key project personnel in Egypt responsible for the implementation of the project such as the project director at the project management unit (PMU) and the Task Team Leader at the Nile Water Sector in the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI), as well as the deputy of the Nile Basin Forum in Aswan.

The basic conclusion of this assessment confirms the five main positions raised by the civil society organizations. Indeed, the project design and funding for the community based activities in the Egypt component of the ENWMP is not adequate enough to render sustainable results on the livelihood of the communities of project sites. Furthermore, most of planning and implementation process of the Lake Nasser/Nubia component focuses on surveying, modeling and field missions as shown in sections 4.1. and 4.2.2. This is supported by the fact that the design of the community watershed management component of the project (Eastern Nile Watershed Management Project –Project Appraisal Document (PAD)) did not include any geographic areas in Egypt. Activities relevant to Egypt are mainly included in Sub-component 2.2. of the project.

As it relates to the 5 main positions indicated during the Eastern Nile sub-region Multi-Stakeholders' Forum in Cairo, Egypt in March 2011 by Civil Society Representatives and experts initial positions with respect to the Eastern Nile Watershed Management Project, the following conclusions have been identified through this assessment:

- The interviews and focus group discussions with the community representatives and the Garf



Hussein NGO confirm the position that the local community does not have sufficient information about the project.

- The livelihood of the communities in the project site highly depends on irrigation for agricultural activities and livestock. The project did not assess the needs nor integrate any activities relevant to the concerns of the community members relevant to their sustainable livelihoods. The farmers clearly indicate that irrigation improvement will assist in changing seasonal agricultural patterns to all year activity, and hence a higher level of agricultural output.

- Garf Hussein NGO clearly indicates that irrigation improvement and use of modern irrigation techniques is an important development priority for the community members in the project area. Access to electricity is a necessary need as identified by the community members. This could further assist in developing some activities related to agro-industry and food processing.

- The cost of critical elements of community contribution to the watershed management such as labor and time have neither been estimated nor built into the overall project design. Interviews with community members confirm this position. However, it has been clearly indicated that there is a high level of willingness on behalf of the community members to contribute with time and effort to further develop the irrigation system for the development of their agricultural activities.

- Funding for the watershed projects & cost of community contributions: Section 4.3.1. of the assessment identifies that the funding for the Lake Nasser / Nubia sub-component of the project addresses 4 main outputs – modeling, sedimentation surveying, capacity building for ministry staff and field missions. The estimated breakdown cost of the project (2009-2014) is divided amongst Goods, Consultant Services, Non-Consultant Services, Operating Costs, Workshops, and Trainings. It is worth noting that the allocated costs of workshops and trainings are mainly directed towards MWRI and project staff, and not to any community based activities. This breakdown of project costs for the Egypt sub-component of the project provides the evidence that the participation of the local communities was not accounted for in the project design and therefore is not integrated in project implementation. Accordingly, the cost of time and labor is not accounted for, which supports the views expressed by the civil society organizations.

The role of the community in the project implementation process

As a result of the basic conclusions above mentioned, it is clear that for the implementation of community participation component in the Egypt part of the project, the funding and the design of this component was not integrated in the initial design of the project, nor the project appraisal document. Therefore, funding of the Lake Nasser/Nubia sub-component of the project is not adequate nor enough to render sustainable results on the livelihood of the communities of project sites. Consequently, the cost of critical elements of community contribution to the watershed management such as labour and time have neither been estimated nor built into the overall project design resulting in inadequate/absent

compensation to local communities for their contribution to critical aspects of watershed management

The design of the Lake Nasser/Nubia component of the project in Egypt does not embed any involvement for the local communities in the planning and implementation process. As most of the project outputs address surveying and data base management, the involvement of local communities is minimal. Accordingly, there are neither significant roles nor Involvement of Women in the project activities.

Community participation and livelihood concerns in watershed development project is therefore limited to the socio-economic survey foreseen to be undertaken in later 2011 and early 2012 by a specialized contracted entity selected by the PMU and Nile Water Sector in the MWRI.

It is foreseen that the socio-economic surveys will provide basic data about women in the local community and their role in community development. The socio-economic survey serves as an entry point for consultation and participatory research with the local community of the project area. The socio-economic surveys would use participatory methods to collect information such as population levels and distribution, their socio-economic status, and trends in the use of the natural resources in the lake basin. The project would also support a review of current and planned development activities and stakeholder consultations at the local, national and sub-basin levels. The process to undertake the socio-economic surveys is still starting up as the Nile Water Sector is currently evaluating the best proposals received from different proponents.

Nevertheless, this assessment clearly identifies that community and civil society participation has not been actively integrated into the project implementation process especially the roles of women. In addition, relevant stakeholders especially at community level do not have sufficient information about the project.

6.2. Recommendation: Specific Policy and Implementation Strategies

Participatory Approaches in Development of Management Framework Guidelines: While the major activities of the Lake Nasser/Nubia sub-component of the Eastern Nile Watershed Management Project have focused so far on surveying and procurement, there is a good opportunity to integrate community participation in the subsequent activities of the project through the development of management guidelines and a sustainable framework for the management of the sub-basin.

It is highly recommended to integrate community views and assess needs relevant to agriculture and community based irrigation improvement activities in Lake Nasser/

Nubia as part of the Management framework to be designed. The involvement and integration of community role in the project can positively contribute and guide the integrated and sustainable management of the resources of Lake Nasser/Nubia, in a manner that reflects an environmentally sound and equitable balance of competing uses, and with priority given to guidelines on agriculture as identified by the community development association in the project area.

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VIII. ANNEXES

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