

THE NILE BASIN DISCOURSE (NBD)
CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT
IN NILE COOPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



Annual Report

2011





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

May 2010 to April 2012, the Nile Basin Discourse (NBD) focused firmly on implementing two key outputs. First, ensuring that there is an increased awareness of the benefits of Nile cooperation and secondly, adding value to the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) planning, policy, design and implementation of programmes. This is in line with NBD's three key focus areas: (1) Improved integration of civil society and community level voices into the design, implementation, and monitoring of Nile Basin activities and policy discussions. (2) Strengthened capacity of NBD's CSO members to promote the benefits Nile cooperation; and (3) Provision of alternative, informal space for dialogue where all constituencies can safely express their views on the challenges and benefits of cooperation in the Nile basin. As this two year report shows, across the 10 Nile riparian states, NBD and its ten Nile Discourse Forums (NDFs), member organizations and other partners have played a significant role in raising awareness on the benefits of Nile Cooperation and influencing NBI policies and Subsidiary Action Plan (SAP) projects and thereby changing the lives of the Nile Basin citizens, for the better.

The determined focus on delivering results made NBD advocacy messages clearer and stronger. In the face of critical development challenges – compounded by the challenges of Nile cooperation – NBD's vision of fostering Nile Cooperation is more relevant to more people, than ever before. At least 85% of 113 respondents in the recent survey polling indicated that they agreed with the statement that the “NBD has raised my awareness of important issues of Nile cooperation and the CFA.” The rating on the quality of NBD representation of civil society was rated as satisfactory by at least 78% of 113 respondents. Progress against performance indicators shows that stakeholder awareness increased by 37% above baseline, against the two-year target of 25%. The recently concluded exchange visits were highly rated as an effective action that provided alternative, informal space for dialogue where all constituencies safely expressed their views and agreed to work together to bridge the Nile Cooperation gap.

There were significant results across the 10 Nile Basin countries. Noteworthy was the 3,894 land owners in Uganda who have received their compensation packages after 3 years of waiting as a result of NBD advocacy work. In Rwanda, the number of project affected persons (PAPs) was reduced from 4,000 to 1,000 as a result of NBD's advocacy work. These are just examples of how unrelenting work by committed NBD staff and partners helps the basin decision makers understand the benefits of Nile Cooperation and, as a result change policies and practices.

Strategic network development was and still is at the heart of NBD's policy influencing work. In 2011 and 2012, NBD's focus widened to embrace other issues not incorporated in the first year implementation, mainly gender mainstreaming and building Nile Basin climate resilient communities. The closer partnership with GWP generated more discourse in the area of water, food, energy security in the face of a changing climate.

To bridge the communications gaps, NBD launched a completely new and dynamic website in partnership with NBI during the 2011 Nile Day celebrations in Goma – DR Congo. The website includes several social media tools, an interactive web-based member database, an online discussion forum and an intra-net for capacity development and Monitoring and Evaluation. These are big steps forward in enabling NBD to serve its membership and key stakeholders better.

NBD's auditors, PriceWaterHouseCoopers confirmed the strength of NBD's fiduciary mechanism. These mechanisms together with the robust management structure means that NBD is growing, is becoming more effective and is fit for its role in bringing committed stakeholders together to build a coherent response to the pertinent Nile Basin water resource management and development challenges now facing the 11 Nile Basin states.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CAPs	Community Action Plans
CFA	Cooperative Framework Agreement
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DFID	Department for International Development
EN	Eastern Nile
ENTRO	Eastern Nile Technical Office
GDI	Gross Domestic Income
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
LDF	Local Discourse Forum
NBD	Nile Basin Discourse
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NBI-TAC	Nile Basin Initiative – Technical Advisory Committee
NDF	National Discourse Forum
NEL	Nile Equatorial Lakes
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAPs	Project Affected Populations
PLUPs	Participatoy Land Use Plans
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SAP	Subsidiary Action Plan
UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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Introduction and Context

Support UK is Providing

The UK Department for International Development (DFID) is supporting a programme for strengthening Civil society engagement in Nile cooperation and development. The programme is supported by an Accountable Grant Agreement not exceeding 2,786,085 pound sterling and the programme is being implemented by the Nile Basin Discourse (NBD) in the ten riparian states – Burundi, DR Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. The programme commenced in May 2010 and was planned to end in May 2012.

Expected Results

The programme goal is a Nile Basin, where resources are equitably and sustainably developed and managed, benefiting all its inhabitants. NBD's strategy is to promote a change in the behavior of stakeholders and policy makers and to foster legal and policy reforms that would result in a more informed public participation by individual communities in Nile cooperation developments throughout the Nile basin. The purpose of the programme is to promote and add value to Nile cooperation and development processes that will ultimately reduce poverty in the region. NBD intends to do this through two key outputs: 1) Increased awareness of the benefits of Nile cooperation and 2) Better informed NBI planning, policy, design and implementation of programmes.

The Context in which UK Support is provided

The Nile offers tremendous opportunities for growth being one of the least developed rivers in the world. Better management of the Nile water resources could bring a vast range of benefits including increased hydropower and food production, better access of water for domestic use, improved management of watersheds, reduced environmental degradation, reduced pollution and more control over damage from floods and droughts. However, this requires agreement and cooperation between all the Nile Basin countries, which has proved difficult to achieve over many decades. Civil society is essential to help bridge this gap and forge a regional approach. In addition, civil society is critical for bringing the perspectives of communities and the organizations of civil society to add value to the inter-governmental processes, policies and programmes of Nile Cooperation.

The Nile Basin Discourse (NBD) offers extensive ground presence in riparian communities makes it uniquely placed to link higher level Nile cooperation processes and projects with local community perspectives and needs. NBD channels community-based voices to ensure broad stakeholder engagement and coordination in Nile Basin programs and processes for a sustainable and equitable climate resilient growth. This was regarded as critical, not least by civil society itself, but by development partners as well in order to ensure that the NBI – an intergovernmental initiative – responded to the development needs of local communities and civil society in general and





established benefit sharing processes that would contribute significantly to more equitable and sustainable outcomes for poor people in the Nile basin.

NBD has matured into a civil society network with more than 800 member organizations that raises awareness among civil society actors on Nile Basin development programs and promotes a culture of “One Nile, One Family.” The NBD builds CSO capacity to contribute to social resilience of riparian communities and informs the design, implementation and monitoring of Nile Basin policies and programs.

Section A: Detailed Output Scoring

Output 1: Increased awareness of the benefits of Nile cooperation

Output score and performance description

The programme has been successful in creating awareness of the benefits and costs of Nile cooperation, among civil society organizations, local community stakeholders, national governments, politicians and media. A combination of various awareness raising materials and forums has been an effective strategy for achieving increased awareness. A survey to establish members and stakeholders knowledge of Nile cooperation issues indicates an increase in awareness of the benefits of the cooperation by 37%, as compared to the baseline (see below for more on this).

Progress against expected result

Indicator 1.1: % of key stakeholders demonstrating awareness and understanding of key Nile cooperation issues

Milestone 2010: 10% increase above baseline

Milestone 2011: 25% increase above baseline

Overall, NBD members and other stakeholders show an increase in awareness of the benefits of Nile cooperation as compared to baseline. Survey respondents were asked to rate themselves on a Likert scale of one to five where, one is strongly disagree and five strongly agree. The range of questions asked related to; understanding of Nile Cooperation, knowledge of the Cooperative Framework Agreement and the issues around it, understanding of what the NBI is, awareness of NBI projects and how they will affect local communities, and understanding of what NBD is trying to do. Assessment of this indicator showed an average score of 4.18 in April 2012 as compared to 3.06 at baseline, representing a 37% increase in stakeholder awareness. Over 85% of 113 respondents





in the recent survey polling for NBD members indicated that they either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that the “NBD has raised my awareness of important issues of Nile cooperation and the CFA”. From the strategic partners’ survey, 74% of 15 respondents agreed or strongly agreed with a series of positive statements about the quality of NBD and its activities. NBD’s assessment of its stakeholders gave an average score of 3.92, representing 28% increase in awareness. The two results are not significantly different, indicating that overall, stakeholder/member awareness about Nile issues has increased.

Indicator 1.2: Media informed and is reporting on national debates on Nile issues

Milestone 2010: National Forums held in at least 5 countries with press releases and media coverage.

Milestone 2011: National Forums held in all countries with press releases and media coverage

Forty one forums have been conducted to date at national (10 countries), sub regional and regional levels, attracting at least 3,321 participants. Average attendance was 76 participants per forum in the first year, growing to 84 in the second year, with over 50% civil society representation. The forums attracted high-level speakers and panelists including line ministries in the respective countries (water, energy, agriculture, and environment), NBI TAC members, senior NBI and government staff, international scholars and significant civil society leaders. All forums had press releases and media coverage, with a total of 441 stories appearing in national and local newspapers, more than 250 radio and 127 TV interviews with NBD staff and Board recorded and aired; and 41 press releases published. Media engagement has also grown to 137 media organizations up from nine that were quoted at baseline. Detailed disaggregation of forums per location and year, and media engagement, are presented in Tables 1 and 2 respectively.





Table 1: Number of forum and participation by location

Multi-stakeholder Forums	2010/2011		2011/2012		Total # of Forums	Total # of participants*
	# of Forums	# of participants	# of Forums	# of participants		
Burundi	2	210	2	246	4	456
DRC	2	119	2	149	4	268
Egypt	2	143	2	173	4	316
Eritrea	1	70	2	101	3	171
Ethiopia	2	247	2	240	4	487
Kenya	1	60	2	100	3	160
Rwanda	2	130	2	283	4	413
Sudan	1	52	1	72	2	124
Tanzania	1	42	3	194	4	236
Uganda	2	159	2	149	4	308
NEL sub-region	1	71	1	102	2	173
EN Sub-region	1	74	1	60	2	134
Regional	1	75	0	0	1	75
Total	19	1,452	22	1,869	41	3,321
Average		76		84		81

*Forum attendance might have repeat attendances. Source: NBD/NDF forum reports

Table 2: NBD media engagement

Country	Newspapers		Radio		TV		Press releases	
	Y1	Y2	Y1	Y2	Y1	Y2	Y1	Y2
	Burundi	4	5	4	6	0	2	0
DRC	0	3	6	80	2	23	0	1
Egypt	15	7	2	10	1	4	2	1
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ethiopia	4	33	3	23	2	7	2	1
Kenya	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rwanda	8	18	11	32	12	14	2	2
Sudan	99	13	44	0	20	0	0	1
Tanzania	4	19	4	13	3	6	2	8
Uganda	4	11	5	0	3	17	2	1
Secretariat	22	167	7	0	5	6	9	4
Total	161	280	86	164	48	79	19	22

Source: NDF and NBD progress reports



Output 2: Better informed NBI policy, planning, design and implementation of programmes

Output score and performance description

NBD’s policy influencing on Key Nile Cooperation issues has contributed to improved policies and programming by NBI. Where NBD has taken up advocacy there are indications of progress towards local community perspectives being taken more into account. NBD has been able to represent the perspective of communities, ensuring more participatory approaches, suggesting alternative constructive approaches which better meet the priorities of local people. The key results of the two year programme have been:

1. Improved integration of civil society and community level voices into the design, implementation, and monitoring of Nile Basin activities and policy discussions. NBD has provided a valuable vertical linkage between local level practice and the national/regional discussions on policies and investments related to water resources management and development so that development plans are informed by realities on the ground.
2. Strengthened capacity of NBD’s CSO members to promote the benefits Nile cooperation and to contribute to social and climate resilience in the Nile basin communities. This has been achieved by building NBD’s capacity for outreach and training to CSO members on critical issues related to Nile cooperation in addition to peer-to-peer learning on the benefits of Nile Cooperation and how to strengthen the SAP projects.
3. Provision of alternative, informal space for dialogue where all constituencies can safely express their views on the challenges and benefits of cooperation in the Nile basin. This safe space has facilitated regional political dialogue on Nile Cooperation and built a culture of “One Nile / One Family.”

In particular, NBD has influenced the NBI Institutional Strengthening Programme (ISP) through promotion of the benefits of Nile Cooperation and creating a basis for support of the regional process as the national level. NBI influenced the development of the NBI gender policy and strategy (currently in draft) from focusing solely on NBI internal issues towards a more comprehensive basin-wide gender mainstreaming policy and strategy in its external programming.

NBD’s advocacy on NBI projects particularly the Eastern Nile Community watershed management, the regional power development and trade programme, interconnection and trade projects in both SAPS and the regional agriculture and trade projects has ensured enhanced community participation in NBI projects for the benefit of the Nile Basin citizens. 3,894 land owners in Uganda have been able to receive their compensation packages after 3 years of waiting as a result of NBD advocacy work. In Rwanda, the number of project affected persons (PAPs) was reduced from 4,000 to 1,000 as a result of NBD’s advocacy work. In most of the selected projects, the added value of NBD has been the actual implementation of bottom up approaches that were originally planned but not implemented effectively.





Progress against expected results

Indicator 2.1: Number of position statements articulated and advocacy strategies implemented.

Milestone 2010: Three articulated and advocated.

Milestone 2011: Three articulated and advocated

NBD has developed position statements with advocacy messages on seven key issues. At regional level, advocacy activities have targeted issues regarding the CFA, benefits of cooperation on the Nile and the threats of unilateral development, gender participation in Nile development; and climate change and its effects on the Nile Basin. At SAP and national levels, advocacy activities focused on regional power projects and implications to rural livelihoods and how local community participation and benefits can be mainstreamed in the ongoing NBI projects. Two influencing strategies and advocacy plans have been developed at sub regional level. Table 3 presents briefs on the position statements articulated and advocated by NBD.

Table 3: Position statements articulated and advocated by NBD

	Statement	Position	Focus issues
1	Position on Nile Cooperation and CFA	Regional, sub regional and national,	Promotion of basin-wide agreement and convergence on the process of encouraging all sides to see the perspectives of others and work towards an agreement that respects the needs of all and mainstreaming civil society participation in the transition process
2	Implications of Gender on People's Access to and Rights over Nile Basin Resources	Regional	Position of gender participation and access to and rights over Nile resources among the Nile countries; proposed framework for gender mainstreaming indicating gender actions at all levels of NBD operations - community, LDF/NDF, sub regional and regional; and lobbying governments and NBI to ensure gender responsive programming (in addition to internal gender policies)
3	Mainstreaming climate change adaptation in the Nile basin and sustainable development	Regional	Position on the need to strengthen the role of Civil Society Organizations in order to complement the efforts of the governments, and to increase awareness and to learn from best-practices for climate change adaptation from the community-level
4	Mainstreaming local community stakeholder participation in NELSAP interconnection projects	NEL sub-region, NEL countries (Uganda, Kenya, DRC)	Position on ensuring adequate compensation to people affected by power projects, and establishment of clear plan for resettlement which accommodates basic social services. In addition, NBD's position has been on the need to establish a clear plan for benefit sharing and general livelihood improvement.
5	Integration of communities' perceptions in Ethio-Sudan interconnection project	EN sub-regional forum, Ethiopia, Sudan	Position on the need for national governments to integrate communities perceptions in the project, and provide relevant information of the communities; community participation; adequate representation of PAPs in the decision making processes and compensation committees; and appropriate information dissemination to PAPS
6	Rusumo hydropower project and its implications to rural livelihoods	Burundi, Tanzania, Rwanda	Position on the need to adequately address issues of communities that will be affected by the project before it commences (i.e. ensuring adequate compensation and benefit sharing with those most affected); appropriate review and action of studies RAP and LAPD to consider compensation
7	Institutionalization of Community participation and livelihood concerns in the Integrated Watershed Management Project	EN sub region	Position on the community's rights to participate in the different stages of the project; appropriate community representation in the project; availability of information and adequacy of fund to integrate the community's needs.



Indicator 2.2: Quality of NBD representation of civil society towards NBI or governments

Milestone 2010: At least 50% satisfaction.

Milestone 2011: At least 60% satisfaction

To date, NBD membership has grown to 937 CSOs from 715 members (65 new members in 2011 and 157 new members in 2012) at the programme start. The rating on the quality of NBD representation of civil society was rated as satisfactory by 80% of 113 respondents to a recent membership survey. Members rating was based on their agreement with a set of questions about NBD representation on a Likert scale of one to 5, where 1 is strongly disagree and 5 strongly agree. The specific question on whether NBD is doing a good job saw at least 87% of the members agreeing or strongly agreeing to the question. Members further indicated that NBD has been particularly important in advancing the benefits of Nile cooperation and the CFA; advocacy for civil society and local community engagement in NBI projects, and ensuring that appropriate to PAPs is given. Table 4 shows the detailed response scoring by the respondents.

Table 4: Member rating of satisfaction with NBD's representation

Please rate your agreement with the following statements about your involvement in NBD's work:	Percent response					Response Count*
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	
1 NBD has strong roots in affected local communities	1.0	1.0	4.8	59.6	33.7	104
2 NBD's membership includes all the key civil society actors in my country who might be interested in this issue	3.7	1.9	19.6	58.9	15.9	107
3 NBD is well known in my country	2.8	4.6	11.9	57.8	22.9	109
4 NBD has raised general awareness on Nile Cooperation issues	2.8	5.7	29.2	43.4	18.9	106
5 NBD has identified some important advocacy issues	1.9	1.9	14.0	53.3	29.0	107
6 The NBD does a good job of representing civil society's views to NBI and other key decision makers	1.9	0.0	9.4	65.1	23.6	106
7 NBD has managed to bring about policy changes at government and/or NBI levels	1.9	1.0	10.6	54.8	31.7	104
Percent response	2.1	2.3	16.3	56.2	23.1	2.1
Average score						4.0
Percent score**						80.0

*Response count is not equivalent to the number of respondents due to skipped questions.

**Percent score is computed as the percentage of average score over the highest score on the scale (i.e. 5).

Source: Membership Survey April, 2012



Indicator 2.3: Gender perspectives on resource use implications identified and fed into advocacy messages, strategies and recommendations

Milestone 2010: Three articulated and advocated.

Milestone 2011: Three articulated and advocated

NBD undertook a detailed study on the use of resources in the Nile Basin and its significant implications for gender relations with strategic interventions suggested that relate to women, children and vulnerable communities. One regional position statement on gender mainstreaming in the Nile basin has been developed, calling for equal participation of women and men in the management of the Nile basin resources. Two sub-regional position statements underscore the value of mainstreaming gender in NBI programmes and processes, a factsheet and policy brief on gender mainstreaming have been developed. At the national level most of the national forums and position statements focused on the need to mainstream gender in NBI SAP projects with special reference to the Kenya and Eritrea national forums. This has been advocated for among national governments and NBI.

NBD undertook an internal review of NBI draft gender strategy and policy. In addition, a membership survey was undertaken to understand CSO response on the NBI gender strategy (Annex 15). After recommendations from NBD, NBI revised its draft policy and strategy and a component was included in the policy on “Gender Mainstreaming of NBI Impacts” In the revised draft that is planned to be tabled before the Nile-TAC, NBI undertakes to:

- Mitigate adverse social and economic impacts on women
- Focus on what limits women’s access and control over resources and what limits their participation in decision making
- Take in account while designing programmes and projects the different problems and needs of women and men
- Ensure that women are facilitated through training or other means
- Establish programs to fit the level of understanding and development of men and women. The use of vernacular languages is recommended
- Data will be disaggregated to show the specific focus and implications of the programs/ projects on the men and women
- Take in account the multiple roles of women as mothers, community managers and producers. The activities will be structured in a way that will ensure that women fully participate in the programs

Recommendations of the Nile Basin gender analysis have also formed part of NBD’s advocacy messages. In the NELSAP interconnection projects, NBD strongly advocated for appropriate compensation considering both men and women household members, and ensuring women’s rights as land/property owners are respected in the process of property valuation. In the Ethio-Sudan transmission interconnection project, there are two key advocacy messages that have



gender dimensions; 1) ensure adequate community representations from community categories in project planning and implementation stages as well as compensation committees, and 2) develop the capacity of the community based organizations and local community, including women groups, to adequately engage and participate in Nile basin projects.

Gender was mainstreamed in the Eastern Nile Community Watershed Management Project after the first review visit by NBD through: (1) Ensuring that there is a more balanced representation of the women in the Village Development Committees (2) Giving grants specifically to women to enhance their livelihoods e.g. in Atbara, Sudan since most of the project interventions were benefiting the men who are the landowners more, the women were given special mixed breed goats to rear and when the goats multiply they pay back by giving to another woman who did not receive a goat until the loan is completed (3) The World Bank requested NBD to make clear recommendation in its Nile Voices on how gender can be mainstreamed in the project and NBD made these recommendations that the World Bank will follow with the national governments.

Section B: Results and Value for Money

1. Progress and results

1.1 Review of the Log frame

The log frame has not been updated since last review in April 2011.

1.2 Overall output score and description

1.3 Direct feedback from beneficiaries

Feedback from NBD members at the local and national levels indicates general satisfaction with the work of NBD. In particular, NBD has provided a platform for civil society to engage with NBI and national governments about the ongoing NBI projects. From the members' survey conducted in April 2012 (Annex 3), the following have been reported as the best achievement of NBD since April 2010:

- 1 Negotiating on behalf of the local community: NBD has been able to engage policy makers on the issue of compensating the affected communities, and relevant compensation to PAPs and the process is under way to ensure that this is done.
- 2 Engagement of civil society and local community stakeholders: NBD has advocated for increased consultations and participation of civil society, particularly the local community stakeholders in Nile basin projects. Communities have therefore been adequately consulted and engaged when designing projects.
- 3 Fostering cooperation in the Nile basin: This has been enhanced by the awareness raising, forums and exchange visits with other Nile Basin Countries.



- 4 Environmental awareness: NBD has engaged in environmental awareness and training in local communities, and has also addressed some environmental issues for example, watershed management in EN sub region, protecting Mabira forest and River Nile waters.
- 5 Signing of the CFA: NBD has played a critical role in promoting the benefits of Nile Cooperation
- 6 Improved Grievance Mechanism: NBD has created a platform for local communities to express their grievances and seek redress.

Despite these achievements, members suggest the following aspects where NBD needs to pay more attention or improve, in the coming phases of the programme:

1. Policy Influencing: NBD is urged by its members to continue its good work of advocating issues of Nile cooperation, and civil society engagement
2. Resource mobilization: There is need for NBD to mobilize more resources to continue its good work, but also support members' activities.
3. Information dissemination: Enhance information sharing on key programmatic issues so that members can take part in them.
4. Membership: Reach out to more stakeholders - professionals, and other organizations
5. Strengthen LDFs: Strengthening NBD at grass root levels and support the activities of LDFs to empower people around Nile Basin to improve their living standard
6. Networking among the NB countries: In order to design common activities for youth, supporting ideas developed such as the 'Nile messengers' concept.
7. Public Diplomacy: To strengthen the ties and increase diplomatic relations among countries, particularly more awareness should be done towards the EN countries – Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia.

1.4 Summary of overall progress

The programme has largely achieved its outputs to raise awareness of the benefits of Nile cooperation, informing NBI policy, planning, design and implementation of programmes. All the set targets for the two-year implementation period have either been fully achieved or exceeded. The NBD played a vital role in raising awareness, not only of its members but other stakeholders and communities in the Nile countries. NBD's activities have reached all sections of society; politicians, local community, civil society, and government.

Progress against performance indicators shows that stakeholder awareness increased by 37% above baseline, against the two-year target of 25%. In addition, forty one forums have been conducted at regional, sub regional and national levels reaching 3,321 persons. All the forums had media coverage and position statements were developed. The tone of media reports is largely positive thus promoting regional cooperation and Nile development.





In terms of ensuring informed NBI policy, planning, design and implementation of programmes, NBD has been able to identify key advocacy issues, conduct research into those issues, and develop position statements with advocacy messages. These have been advocated for with NBI, national implementing partners and national governments with some indications of success. Progress against performance indicators shows that at least 74% of stakeholders show satisfaction with the quality of NBD representation of civil society towards NBI or governments and one gender implementation framework has been developed and recommendations included in the design and implementation of NBI projects. All the seven position statements developed by NBD advocate for the integration of gender perspectives into Nile development processes.

The progress made during the two year advocacy programme is shown in the Table 5. However, a lot more needs to be done to finalize on the remaining advocacy work, consolidate the gains and embark on strengthening the institutional sustainability of the NBD.

Table 5: Summary of NBD Results per Focus Area

Focus Area	Before	Role of NBD/ NDF	After and Benefits
Promotion of the Benefits of Nile Cooperation	<p>Rift widens in cooperation between upstream and downstream countries as 6 countries sign the CFA</p> <p>Public opinion in Egypt is wary of upstream control of Nile resources and this has been a potential threat to greater engagement by Egypt with their fellow riparians.</p> <p>Ethiopian government suspicious of the role and work of EthNDF</p> <p>Residents of 16% of DRC (Nile Basin) demonstrated very low awareness and understanding of key Nile cooperation issues</p>	<p>Provision of a safe space for dialogue between the Eastern Nile countries, the Eastern Nile Governments and Civil Society Organizations through the Minia (Egypt) and Bahir Dar (Ethiopia) exchange visits, multi-stakeholder forums at the national and sub-regional levels, public dialogues and awareness raising campaigns.</p> <p>Egyptian revolution created opportunity that EgNDF utilized to clearly articulate the benefit sharing concept thus influencing decision-makers and public opinion</p> <p>Awareness raising campaigns targeting multiple stakeholders on the benefits of cooperation implemented in the Nile Basin</p>	<p>EGYPT</p> <p>Decision-makers such as the Minister of Water have reached out to the NBD to consult on Nile cooperation issues since the revolution. Also, NBD was invited to participate in civil society mission to meet first with the President of Uganda and later with the Prime Minister of Ethiopia to discuss the currently stalled cooperation on the Nile. The decisions reached in these two missions have fostered strong relations between the Eastern Nile countries.</p> <p>Egyptian media and political leadership are more informed and present representative and informed views of civil society on the benefits of Nile cooperation</p> <p>ETHIOPIA</p> <p>Barriers broken down between the Eastern Nile countries. Government including the parliament and speaker of the House of Peoples representatives acknowledged the role of NBD/EthNDF in promoting cooperation in the Nile Basin.</p> <p>Greater participation and openness of Ethiopian government and media in EthNDF activities.</p> <p>DR CONGO</p> <p>1197 men and 672 women demonstrating increased awareness and understanding of key Nile cooperation issues</p> <p>NBD membership in DRC rose from 8 to 115 member organizations</p>



<p>Gender Mainstreaming of NBI Projects and Processes</p>	<p>NBI draft gender mainstreaming policy was mainly focusing on internal mainstreaming of gender in the workplace rather than a wider approach to mainstreaming gender in the Nile Basin through its SAP projects</p> <p>Compensation often given to the male head who is the land title holder in a polygamous family setting thus increasing the gender imbalance with little or no mitigation of the adverse social and economic impacts on women in NBI interventions.</p> <p>Gender imbalance in the Nile Basin in decision making and enhancing women 'access to and control of key productive resources.</p> <p>Limited Data disaggregation</p> <p>Project planning rarely takes in account the multiple roles of women This does not ensure that women fully participate in NBI processes.</p>	<p>NBD undertook a detailed assessment of the state of Gender balance / imbalance in the Nile Basin in decision making and enhancing women 'access to and control of key productive water resources.</p> <p>NBD organized a regional gender working group meeting to review the draft NBI Gender Mainstreaming policy and strategy and made recommendations in a subsequent NBI meeting in June 2011, to review the draft NBI Gender Mainstreaming policy & strategy.</p> <p>Gender was a cross-cutting issue in all the NBD activities</p> <p>Gender Working group and gender network established and mailing lists created to facilitate the network and working group to continue the discourse on how to mainstream gender in the Nile Basin</p> <p>During the review visits to Bahir Dar -Ethiopia and Atbara -Susan for the ENCWMP, gender mainstreaming was flagged as a serious issue that needs to be addressed.</p>	<p>Gender mainstreamed in the Eastern Nile Community Watershed Management Project after the first review visit by NBD through: (1) Ensuring that there is a more balanced representation of the women in the Village Development Committees (2) Giving grants specifically to women to enhance their livelihoods e.g. in Atbara, Sudan since most of the project interventions were benefiting the men who are the landowners more, the women were given special mixed breed goats to rear and when the goats multiply they pay back by giving to another woman who did not receive a goat until the loan is completed (3) The World Bank requested NBD to make clear recommendation in its Nile Voices on how gender can be mainstreamed in the project and NBD made these recommendations that the World Bank will follow with the national governments.</p> <p>After recommendation from NBD, NBI revised its draft policy and strategy and a component was included in the policy on "Gender Mainstreaming of NBI Impacts" The overall strategy proposed provided that "varying with program and project, NBI will assume lead role in joint responsibility for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced skills of NBI Staff and related government officials in gender issues Gender-sensitive NBI project preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Strengthened capacities for non-governmental stakeholders for engagement in NBI processes." <p>In the revised draft NBI Gender Mainstreaming strategy, NBI undertakes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigate adverse social and economic impacts on women Focus on what limits women's access and control over resources and what limits their participation in decision making Take in account while designing programmes and projects the different problems and needs of women and men Ensure that women are facilitated through training or other means Establish programs to fit the level of understanding and development of men and women. The use of vernacular languages is recommended Data will be disaggregated to show the specific focus and implications of the programs/projects on the men and women Take in account the multiple roles of women as mothers, community managers and producers. The activities will be structured in a way that will ensure that women fully participate in the programs
<p>Eastern Nile Community Watershed Management Project (Sudan)</p>	<p>Weak community participation in the Project and the local communities were dissatisfied with the progress of the project.</p> <p>The Village Development Committees (VDCs) not provided with any formal training</p> <p>Community Action Plans (CAPs) and Socio-economic surveys were not completed in most Project areas.</p>	<p>The initial world bank review mission there was negligible community involvement by the Government of Sudan in the watershed management project</p> <p>NBD recommended a bottom up approach where the community identifies the needs, develops plans to address the needs and actively participates in the implementation and monitoring of the project</p>	<p>VDCs and Community Watershed Teams (CWT) have been established and trained and the process of formulating CAPs and Participatory Land Use Plans (PLUPs) was on-going.</p> <p>NBD had the opportunity to review CAPs and the PLUPs for UM Roos Village, Ojar Village, Damaryayi Village, Goz Elhalag Village, Ashwal Village, Salalat Village, UM Grood Village, Baalook Village, Algilaa East Village, Gersey Village and Illaig Village in Atbara region. This was a very commendable step in ensuring that the community actively participates in the project and a great improvement from the first mission visited by NBD where the structures had not been established neither the CAPs nor PLUPs had been developed.</p> <p>The CAPs and the socio-economic surveys in the Dinder area (37 villages in three states) have been completed</p>



<p>Regional Rusumo Hydropower Project</p>	<p>The project was officially endorsed as Regional Rusumo Hydropower Project and not the Regional Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric and Multipurpose Project. This poses a threat to the immediate, direct benefits to rural communities from the project.</p> <p>A total of 7,330 households, 6,445 of these will be in Rwanda and Burundi spread evenly and upto 37,000 PAPs with 2,360 out of 7,330 households to be entirely relocated.</p> <p>RAPs financed by national budgets</p> <p>Inadequate compensation and benefits packages for PAPs</p>	<p>Detailed assessment on the impact of the Regional Rusumo Hydropower Project and the planned compensation packages that brought out the gaps</p> <p>Provision of a safe space for dialogue between the three Governments and the PAPs during the National Multi-stakeholder forums, public dialogues, regular engagement with NELSAP, TACs, Ministries and giving feedback during NBI/PIC meetings</p> <p>Provision of a platform for dialogue between the Republic of Burundi and the PAPs in Giteranyi Commune</p>	<p>RWANDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process of reviewing the variety of options to decide on the least costly is underway • Considerations are currently being made to reduce the affected households from 4000 to 1000. This is because the projected compensation packages were not enough and the rural communities activities e.g. agriculture are their primary needs not electricity. • Hence the consultants undertaking the RAP were directed by the Government to re-do the studies to capture the missing facts. • A focal point to be identified to bridge the information gap between the Government of Rwanda and the proposed project affected communities. <p>BURUNDI</p> <p>Burundi Government written commitment through official letter No. 770/2252/CAB/2011 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project development jobs to be given to dwellers of Giteranyi District. • Rural electrification for the District of Giteranyi prioritized • Compensation packages will be revised to the equivalent of the loss caused by the expropriation and the living conditions of the PAPs • Compensation package will be extended to Kayove and Nzove villages that were previously not considered.
<p>Jinja (Uganda) - Lessos (Kenya) Electricity Interconnection Project.</p>	<p>KETRACO not using the standard public participation approach in conducting the first edition of the RAP in accordance to the legal and policy requirements</p> <p>Gross undervaluation property and use of out-dated District compensation rates</p> <p>3 year delay in compensation to the PAPs since property was valued</p> <p>PAPs could not utilize their land leading to food and income insecurity</p> <p>Provision of inadequate information to the PAPs and illiterate PAPs sign documents they cannot read</p> <p>Rural electrification component lacking to specifically support the PAPs</p> <p>Need for a CSO observer to raise awareness and to ensure the people's rights are respected</p>	<p>Detailed assessment of the Lessos Interconnection transmission line in Kenya and Uganda on the standard public participation approach in the RAP and the compensation package for the PAPs</p> <p>Provision of a platform for dialogue between the two Governments the project developers, KETRACO and Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Ltd (UETCL) and the PAPs for the Lessos Interconnection Project</p> <p>Safe space for dialogue created and round-table discussions with key decision makers. Some of the PAPs and the Government had never before got into discussion with project developers and NBI managers.</p> <p>Regional and national committees established to facilitate the negotiation process.</p>	<p>KENYA</p> <p>KETRACO adopted the standard public participation approach in conducting the second revised edition of the RAP. This put the PAPs at the center of public consultations at all levels of the RAP process.</p> <p>KETRACO agreed to revise the compensation guidelines for the benefit of the PAPs</p> <p>UGANDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triggered UETCL to speed up the process of compensation to the PAPs (3894 landowners). • The developer has in March and April 2012 processed payments to landowners who had accepted their packages. • The awareness created by has improved affected communities knowledge of what to demand for, and they have accordingly re-organized themselves to demand for their rights in one voice. In Mbarara District, all the affected landowners formed an association to strengthen their voice vis a vis the developer back in October 2011 after attending one of the UNDF forums. The association has become a strong voice for negotiation. Among other things, the affected people have requested a review of the individual disclosure system which is perceived to be abused by UETCL. This association supported vulnerable PAPs (the elderly, the illiterate, the poor and desperate people) to be supported by their relatives and neighbors in understanding the written documents they are asked to sign and negotiating their compensation packages. • PAPs have made a petition to the Parliament and the Ministry of Energy on the review of the compensation rates and are waiting for the decision makers to intervene. • Petition made to the Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda and the Minister of Energy and Mineral Development enumerating the various problems associated with project implementation process, and calling for action from the two institutions to address the issues. • Increased awareness by PAPs of the various options of seeking redress if they are dissatisfied with the valuation of their property and the compensation packages.



1.5 Key challenges

1. NBD network needs to continually improve its understanding of the complex Nile Basin issues in relation to large infrastructure development projects and continue developing coordinated responses for NBI SAPs projects that impact communities.
2. NBD's focus has mainly been on the social component but during the bridging phase, NBD intends to also emphasize on the environmental and economic components in its effort to add value to the NBI SAP projects so as to promote sustainable development.
3. There is need for more work on enhancing collective capacities for effective policy influencing work at all levels.
4. Increasing mutual and public accountability is an important factor that NBD needs to strengthen in the future.
5. Monitoring and evaluation is an integral process for NBD but it has continually been a challenge, which is currently being addressed and will continue to be addressed during the no-cost extension period.
6. The participation of civil society is accepted in principle by governments and regional bodies, but this may not always be reflected in practice by everyone involved.
7. Policy influencing work takes time and therefore needs a continuous and sustainable funding base to ensure that the work is not interrupted. NBD sustainability has been a major challenge that NBD intends to look into seriously within the no-cost extension period.

1.6 Annual outcome assessment

Overall the project has progressed well towards achieving its purpose and goal. The NBD has largely successful in raising awareness among civil society organizations and the media. NBD's advocacy work and engagement with NBI and policy makers has seen significant achievements in adoption of policy positions that respond to the needs of the public. The project has added value to specific Nile development processes most notably in the power generation and interconnection projects, watershed management, climate change adaptation and gender mainstreaming. The NBD has reached out to affected communities and bringing their concerns directly to NBI officials and other project implementers and government departments.

Given these positive strides, the NBD is on the right track towards achieving its overall goal of a Nile Basin where resources are equitably and sustainably developed and managed benefiting all its stakeholders. Much as it's too early to assess NBD's contribution to this goal, the reported improvements in Human Development Index (HDI) (UNDP HDR, 2011) among the Nile countries is a positive indicator of improved socio-economic growth. This implies a positive relationship between development activities in the Nile basin, and the resultant socio-economic development of its inhabitants.

However, it should be noted that this growth varies by country. Although Egypt has the highest HDI



score (0.64), its improvement has been slower as compared to other Nile countries. HDI ranking for Egypt, also dropped by one in 2011 compared to 2010. This can be attributed to the Egyptian revolution in 2011, which affected socio-economic development in the country. The HDI ranking for the rest of the countries has remained the same or improved (Kenya and Tanzania) in the last two years. The Gross Domestic Income (GDI) has also improved for all the Nile countries. The average growth rate in the region is 6.2%, though it varies by country with Ethiopia registering the highest rate (11.9%) and Egypt the lowest (2.1%).

Progress against expected results

Purpose: To promote and add value to Nile cooperation and development processes that will ultimately reduce poverty in the region.

Indicator 1: Regionally agreed civil society position statements on Nile articulated and adopted at least partially by NBI and other bodies

Milestone 2010: One regionally and one sub regionally agreed civil society positions articulated

Milestone 2011: Two regionally and four sub regionally agreed civil society positions articulated and one adopted at least partially

To date two regionally and four sub regionally agreed civil society position statements have been articulated by NBD and adopted at least partially NBI, national implementing partners, and/or national government. The regional statements are broad positions about the value of cooperation across the basin and are useful as tools to inform civil society about the benefits and historical importance of the last decade's cooperation efforts culminating in the NBI. In addition, NBD advocacy and position statement on gender mainstreaming in the Nile Basin programmes and projects resulted in change in the draft NBI gender mainstreaming policy and strategy to not only deal with internal NBI issues but address wider Nile Basin gender mainstreaming at the SAP level. This has also been reflected in taking gender aspects into consideration in the implementation of the NBI projects and the role of the NGOs to strengthen women's participation. At the sub-regional level, the four advocacy statements developed have laid out some clear campaigns focused primarily on addressing local concerns and mitigating the potential adverse impacts and reinforcing the positive impacts of NBI power generation and power interconnection projects.

Indicator 2: Regular and effective public consultations and participation in NBI policy, planning and strategy developments and processes.

Milestone 2010: Engagement on key NBI wide issue, and with one NELSAP and ENSAP project

Milestone 2011: Engagement on a second key NBI wide issue, and with another NELSAP and ENSAP project



The NBD has engaged regionally on the broad issue of encouraging basin governments to continue to cooperate on water resource management and development on the Nile rather than undertake unilateral development. The NBD also attended civil society delegations first to Uganda and then to Ethiopia that met with President Museveni and Prime Minister Zenawi to discuss the position of Egyptian civil society on Nile cooperation. Forums were held in all basin countries during which the CFA was discussed. Civil society groups in each country tended to support their government's position with a resultant marked difference between upstream and downstream country positions regarding the CFA. The NBD is also engaging on projects in each of the sub-regions (NELSAP and ENSAP power projects, and EN watershed management). This engagement has led to some concrete actions in the NEL sub-region by NBD members who have reached out to affected communities and brought their concerns to the NBI, project implementers and government officials. Regionally, NBD has engaged with NBI on gender mainstreaming and CSO participation in climate change adaptation.

Feedback from key decision makers at national and regional level generally indicates appreciation of NBD's work. From the stakeholder survey conducted in April 2012, over 80% of national stakeholders and 70% of regional stakeholders agreed or strongly agreed with a range of questions about the quality of NBD and its work (Table 6). NBI sees the NBD as partner in the process of the confidence building and particularly through Public Diplomacy visits. The community mobilization and benefit sharing principles are major added value that NBD has brought to Nile development processes.

Table 6: Feedback from decision makers on NBD's work

	Please rate your agreement with the following statements about your involvement in NBD's work:	Average score	
		National stakeholders (N=85)*	Regional stakeholders (N=13)**
1	I have a clear understanding of what NBD is trying to do	4.3	4.3
2	NBD has strong roots in affected local communities	4.0	3.3
3	NBD's membership includes all the key civil society actors in my country who might be interested in this issue	3.8	3.2
4	NBD is well known in my country	3.8	
5	NBD has raised general awareness on Nile Cooperation issues	4.3	3.8
6	NBD has identified some important advocacy issues	4.2	3.9
7	NBD does a good job of representing civil society's views to NBI and other key decision makers	4.1	3.7
8	NBD has built and maintained good relations with key decision makers	4.0	3.3
9	NBD has added value to planning transboundary projects	4.1	3.3
10	NBD has brought about policy changes at government and/or NBI levels	3.7	2.9
Average score		4.04	3.5
Percent score (Average score / Highest score on the scale * 100)		80.8	70.4

*National stakeholders included: NBI office, Government departments, Project parent ministries, National implementing agencies, and Donors supporting NBI at national level.

**Regional stakeholders included: NBISEC, ENTRO, NELSAP and Development Partners.

Source: Stakeholders survey April, 2012



2. Costs and timescale

2.1 Project progress against Financial Expenditure

The project is on track against financial forecasts. The grant is GBP 2,786,085 for 2 years. NBD has so far received GBP 2,369,165 leaving a balance of GBP 416,920. NBD's expenditure-to-date is \$3,693,991 (GBP 2,462,660 converted at 1 GBP=\$1.6). This represents 88% budget utilization. The expenditure of 88% was mainly due to exchange differences, savings made in a number of regional activities that were held back to back, less expenditure in attendance to NBI meetings because the sub-regional NBI meetings were financed by NELSAP, ENTRO, RATP and RPDT and NBD only financed the regional NBD NBI Governance meetings and less expenditure in the regional advocacy budget. There were also notable challenges in disbursing funds to Sudan who at the date of reporting had not yet received the finances to pay for the commitments incurred. NBD has made a request to DFID for a no-cost extension to utilize the balance.

The originally identified/ anticipated cost centres haven't changed over the project from what was initially planned. Although NBD has made significant progress over the 2-year advocacy program, there is need to finalize on the pending activities in a period of 8 months starting May 2012 – December 2012. It is expected that NBD will also address the M & E system challenges by strengthening it so that quality reporting on progress can be realized.

2.2 Key cost drivers: The key cost drivers apart from the operational costs are multi-stakeholder forums, activity 1.5 on awareness in Nile Cooperation and representing NBD in NBI meetings. A total amount of \$492,800 and \$285,360 was earmarked for National Discourse Forums and Sub-regional forums respectively. National forums utilised 85% of their budget allocations. This was mainly because ErINDF and KNDF were less costly.

2.3 Is the project on-track against original time scale: Yes, the overall activities have been completed against the agreed activity plan as indicated in the activity schedule (annexed). However, there are savings that NBD would like to request for the savings to be incorporated in the proposed no-cost extension period to continue the policy influencing work, strengthen NBD M&E, focus more on resource mobilisation, enhance NBD's IT function and complete some of the pending contractual obligations.

3. Evidence and Evaluation

3.1 Changes in evidence and implications for the project

The Nile cooperation is recognized by all riparian states as a vehicle for improved socio economic development of the inhabitants, but major challenges remain in practice due to historic differences as to what it actually entails. In addition, NBI projects need greater input from civil society to meet their objectives, but CSOs and ordinary people were typically not aware of these issues and are



not engaged in planning and implementation of these regional projects despite the fact that they are the most affected. The role of civil society is recognised as essential to help bridge this gap and forge a regional approach.

NBD is thus trying to address these issues by promoting and supporting the overall process of Nile cooperation, and influencing positively the inter-governmental processes, policies, programmes, and investments arising through the process of Nile cooperation facilitated by the NBI. It's anticipated that through NBD's direct interventions in awareness raising of what is at stake with CSOs, communities and the media, and influence of NBI projects based on community perspectives, will enable achievement of socio economic development and regional cooperation in the Nile basin.

The changes that have been noted so far include increased awareness by the public of the Nile benefits and costs, and NBI projects has brought about community-led advocacy where communities have argued for better compensation and re-dress of their grievances. Evidence from regional power projects - the Ethio-Sudan and NELSAP interconnection projects - is already showing increased benefits to the communities in the respective countries. The benefits include; increased community consultation and participation in the projects, appropriate compensation to PAPs that consider community livelihood options, development of plans for sustainable benefit sharing, and development of associated infrastructure and services to the communities to enhance their socio-economic development.

The Egyptian revolution created an opportunity that EgNDF utilized to clearly articulate the benefit sharing concept thus influencing decision-makers and public opinion. Decision-makers such as the Minister of Water have reached out to the NBD to consult on Nile cooperation issues since the revolution. Also, NBD was invited to participate in civil society mission to meet first with the President of Uganda and later with the Prime Minister of Ethiopia to discuss the currently stalled cooperation on the Nile. Egyptian media and political leadership are more informed and present representative and informed views of civil society on the benefits of Nile cooperation. There have been direct discussions between Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt on Nile cooperation, particularly after the EN exchange visits to Egypt and Ethiopia.

3.2 Progress Made towards End of Project Evaluation

An end of programme evaluation will be undertaken after the no-cost extension phase, if the no-cost extension is approved. The preparations that have been ensured include; collection of all programme performance data disaggregated by activity and location, development of an M&E system and automated application to capture this data for the two year programme duration, and development of tools for future data collection. Internal M&E capacity strengthening is planned to ensure appropriate utilization of the M&E tools and application. Data validation will be an ongoing activity until programme evaluation to ensure all reported data is valid and credible.



4. Risk

4.1 Output risk rating and assessment of risk

Table 2 provides an analysis of output assumptions and risks as defined in the project proposal.

Table 2: Output risk rating and analysis

Output Assumptions / Risks	Level of Risk	Impact of risk	Assessment of the risk level
Constructive recommendations aggregated from civil society will enable NBI and governments to modify their programs and targets to better address poverty alleviation and environmental stewardship.	Medium	High	The NBD multi-stakeholder forums have targeted a wide range of stakeholders including including line ministries in the respective countries, NBI TAC members, senior NBI and government staff, and significant civil society leaders. In these forums recommendations emerging from civil society have had potential in influencing decision makers. This can be seen from a number of civil society statements that have been adopted by NBI, national implementing partners and some Nile countries. For the broader issues of cooperation and the CFA, the recommendations emerging from civil society do not appear to have the potential to influence decision-makers outside of the special case of Egypt
NBDs messages may be unclear due to diverse views from the membership.	Low	Medium	This has not proved to be a serious risk as NBD has ensured adequate research into advocacy issues and clear messages have emerged from each of the national, sub-regional and regional forums.
NBD may be unable to mobilize key players to achieve an impact.	Low	High	The NBD has attracted high-level influential actors to their forums. They also appear to be in position now to influence project managers by raising community concerns of unintended negative impact of their projects. There has been positive response at least in Uganda and Kenya on the part of national project implementers to listen to these concerns in an effort to avoid mistakes made on previous projects of a similar nature.



4.2 Risk of funds not being used as intended

Risk rating on financial utilization is low, though the impact of this risk being true is high. The NBD has continued to implement appropriate systems for funds transfer, utilization and accountability. Programme implementation plans inform funds allocation. Funds approval is done at different levels to ensure adequate validation of expenses.

4.3 Climate and environment risk

The project does not have any risks to the environment. However, mainstreaming of Climate change and environment management have been included in the NBD implementation strategies. Recommendations have been made to NBI on the role of civil society in climate change adaptation and they were incorporated in the Kigali declaration.

5. Value for Money

5.1 Performance on VfM measure

A regional network has some inherently high costs due to the need for people from across the region to meet and interact across national boundaries. However, this challenge has been addressed to ensure cost effectiveness through the following measures:

1. Joint planning at regional and sub regional level. This ensures that an appropriate path of activities is followed, eliminating duplication of activities. The Sub-regional and regional forums were held concurrently with other activities like Training in Policy Influencing, board training, board meetings and board sub-committee meetings, thus recognizing a saving on that activity line.
2. Pooling of resources: There was a modest saving of \$56,169 on this activity line because where NBD was supposed to play a role, funds were pooled together with other organizations like NBI thus making the entire workshop less costly. Such workshops include the Nile Day activities.
3. E-learning and discussions: This has been enhanced through the intranet portal.
4. Use of interactive computer programmes such as skype, team viewer and twitter for communication within the region, which are cheaper as opposed to telephone and travels. The use of survey monkey tool has also been vital in reducing costs of conducting, and analysing surveys.
5. On procurement, at least three quotations are obtained for provision of goods and services. The bids are generally evaluated based on their technical soundness, although the cost is a key criterion, should there be more than one equally technically sound proposals. In order to emphasize economy, effectiveness and efficiency, NBD has utilized every opportunity to minimize costs by combining several meetings within one for example the Sub-regional forum organized in Munyonyo, Uganda also doubled as an opportunity to train the board



and staff in policy influencing, hold a board meeting and also allow the finance team to resolve teething challenges faced by the NDFs. Other examples to test the three factors include but not limited to; Consultancy on Gender Policy and Mainstreaming, Consultancy on Training staff and the Board in Policy Influencing and Development of a Policy Influencing Strategy, several purchases done for different forums like the Sub-Regional Forum.

6. Printing was done in bulk as opposed to re-printing which attracted a saving of \$73,880.
7. Some workshops were held in Uganda thus reducing on travel-related costs like the GWP workshop on Climate Change. In other instances, representatives in the NDFs were asked to attend on behalf of NBD like the NBI-TAC/IC Rusumo meeting in Kigali where the board treasurer represented NBD.

5.2 Commercial improvement and VfM

NBD has been able to improve internally through decentralization and use of volunteers and this has resulted in savings. There were noticeable savings because a number of translated materials were done at NDF level as opposed to being done at the regional level and the use of volunteers to make the News Bulletins on a monthly basis other than hiring a communication specialist.

5.3 Role of project partners

- The NBI. The NBD has a formal Memorandum of Understanding with the NBI and this has helped to enable strong access to key decision-makers within the NBI structure both technically and at a governance level. During the programme duration NBD has attended all the NBI Governance meetings and brought community views to NBI Governance and senior technical staff of the NBI and solutions for some of the challenges identified have been sought.
- The INTRAC. The chief consultant from INTRAC Rod MacLeod, has continued to provide guidance and support in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Particularly, INTRAC supported the NBD in recruiting key programme staff, attended programme activities and gave programme support mainly to the Regional Manager and the Advocacy Officers on advocacy work, development of appropriate tools for data collection and capture of results data on key project indicators, as well as determining mechanisms for collecting results information from the field and at the secretariat. INTRAC also undertook review and refining of results reports to ensure more accurate data is reported. Further, INTRAC has been very instrumental in assisting with further definition of the influencing strategies for the advocacy campaigns.
- The project 'Financial Consultant' Jasper and Semu. The Financial Consultant has been helpful in reviewing documents to be submitted to DFID for the entire programme duration.
- Global Water Partnership (East Africa). The NBD/GWP partnership has been strengthened throughout the programme duration. GWP/NBD and NBI held a regional workshop in January 2011 to define their mandates and agree on the areas of complementarity that



they would support one another. After that meeting NBI and GWP have planned numerous meetings together in the area of water-food-energy nexus and climate change in Khartoum, Entebbe, Nairobi amongst others. Through this partnership, NBD has drawn on the technical expertise of GWP and GWP has drawn on the strong convening power and wide reach of the NBD network.

- IUCN – NBD has established a partnership with IUCN, Environmental Law Centre in Germany to support NBD in the benefit sharing concept and technical support in the area of International Environmental law. Through this partnership, NBD has presented papers in Stockholm, Marseilles and Phunket under the umbrella of IUCN.
- BothEnds – BothEnds in Partnership with the Nile Basin Discourse and other network civil society organisations have been implementing a joint programme titled Building Water Security in Africa: A Negotiated Approach to Integrated Water Resources Management in five river basins. The Development Institute (Ghana), 3 Environment Liaison Centre International (Kenya), 4 Jeunes Volontaires de L' Environment (Togo, Benin), JVE 5National Association of Professional Environmentalists (Uganda), 6 Friends of Lake Turkana (Kenya, Ethiopia) and the 7 African Rivers Network (ARN). 8 The project will benefit the population in: the Nile Basin region, Lake Albert catchment area (Uganda), the Dayi river Basin (Ghana), the Tana River Basin (Kenya), the Mono river basin (Togo/Benin) and the Omo river basin (Kenya). To support the implementation of the programme, there have been meetings in Entebbe and Marseilles and a proposal has been developed which has been shared with donors for support.
- AfDB and Butterfly Effect Network Member – NBD is a member of the Butterfly Effect and AfDB safeguards network which has been a very useful platform in enhancing NBDs capacity and in policy influencing work and safeguards for Nile Basin investment projects.



Civil Society Engagement in Nile Cooperation and Development Programme

Project financial statements For the Financial Year ended 31 December 2011

Statement of cash receipts and disbursements

	2011 US\$	7 months 2010 US\$
Cash receipts		
Donor funding	2,496,565	1,015,647
Other income	256	456
Foreign exchange gain – realised	-	475
	<u>2,496,821</u>	<u>1,016,578</u>
Disbursements		
Personnel costs	219,074	125,740
Office rent and utilities	98,891	66,484
Governance	65,541	102,530
Communications	36,734	12,360
Travel	51,806	21,266
Equipment	23,971	14,720
Maintenance	11,594	4,649
Other core costs	7,442	3,639
Personnel for programme activities	659,977	281,268
Multi-stakeholder forums	445,578	59,966
Awareness raising and advocacy materials	38,015	3,767
Media engagement	24,780	238
Web based information centre	2,374	1,280
Awareness of Nile Cooperation and dialogue	88,171	4,950
Network development	36,565	1,000
Conduct advocacy campaign on Nile cooperation	59,211	6,620
Conduct influencing strategy in structural adjustment programmes (SAPs)	18,231	1,724
Represent NBD membership	90,797	3,208
Technical input	161,941	55,062
Bank charges	11,886	4,515
Management fees	6,972	4,243
Foreign exchange loss – realised	360	-
	<u>2,159,911</u>	<u>779,229</u>
Surplus for the year	<u>336,910</u>	<u>237,349</u>

Statement of fund balance

	2011 US\$	2010 US\$
At start of year	237,349	-
Surplus for the year	<u>336,910</u>	<u>237,349</u>
At end of period	<u>574,259</u>	<u>237,349</u>
Represented by:		
Current assets		
Cash at bank and in hand	593,573	335,811
Receivables	<u>69,503</u>	<u>7,665</u>
	<u>663,076</u>	<u>343,476</u>
Current liabilities		
Payables	<u>88,817</u>	<u>106,127</u>
Net current assets	<u>574,259</u>	<u>237,349</u>



NDF CHAIRPERSON - 2011

1. Mr. Edmond Dieudonne Hakizimana
BNDF Chairperson
Mob: +257 79982175
Email: edihakizimana@yahoo.fr
2. Dr. Malikwisha Meni
DRC NDF Chairperson
Rwenzori State University
P.O.Box 560
Nyamwisi Road No.4
Butembo, DR Congo
Mob: +243 998385476/+243 99835476
Email: menimalik@yahoo.fr
3. Dr. Emad Adly
EgNDF Chairperson
3A Masr Lel-Tameer building,
Zahraa El Maadi Street
Tel: +202 25161519/25161245
Fax: +202 25162961
Email: chair@nilebasindiscourse.org
eadly@hotmail.com
4. Mr. Berhane W Kelati
EriNDF Chairperson
TICD, P.O.Box 35625
Asmara, Eritrea
Mob: +291 121033
Email: berhanekelati@yahoo.co.uk or
tokorporo@gemel.com.ez
5. Mr. Tesserworq Shimeles
EthNDF Chairperson
P.O.Box 8122
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251 118 602586
Mob: +251 911431526
Email: temewiba@gmail.com
6. Mr. Joseph P Ngome
KNDF Chairperson
Health & Environment Media Network (HEMNet)
P.O.Box 1896 -40100
Kisumu – Kenya
Tel: +254 57 2023007
Email: ngomejp@yahoo.co.uk
7. Mr. Habiyaremye J Baptiste
RNDF Chairperson
District Nylugenge, Rwezamenyo,
Kabguburur I – Kigali City,
P.O.Box 1305 Kigali, Rwanda
Mob: +250 788476824
Email: habijab200@yahoo.fr
8. Dr. Nader Awad
SNDF Chairperson
51 Gamhoria Street
P.O.Box 1100
125 Quanter 30 Mohandseem Omdurman
Mob: +2499912306145
Email: naderawad2@yahoo.com
9. Ms. Asia Kapande
TNDF Chairperson
Makongoro Road
P.O.Box 11242
Mwanza-Tanzania
Tel: +255 28 2502555
Email: asiakapande@yahoo.com
10. Mr. Achilles Byaruhanga
UNDF Chairperson
Nature Uganda
P.O.Box 2703, Kampala
Plot 83, Tufnell Drive, Kamwokya
Tel: +256 414 540719
Fax: +256 414 533 528
Email: nature@natureuganda.org



NBD STAFF MEMBERS - 2011

No	Name	Position
NBD Secretariat Staff		
1	Ms. Abby M Onencan	Regional Manager
2.	Mr. Benoit Barutwanyo	Programme Coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation Officer
3	Ms. Margaret N Kintu	Finance & Administration Manager
4.	Ms. Yasmine F Abdel Aziz	Advocacy Officer – EN Sub Region
5.	Mr. Jason Oyugi	Advocacy Officer – NEL Sub Region
7.	Mr. Herbert Wairugala	Finance Officer
8	Ms. Jennifer Kurubeija	Programme Administrator
9	Ms. Dorothy Achiro	Office Assistant
10	Mr. Alfred Ogwang	Driver/Messenger
National Discourse Forum Staff		
11.	Mr. Geoffroy Citegetse	National Coordinator-Burundi
12	Mr. Mathias Kwabene	National Coordinator-DRC
13.	Eng. Essam Nada	National Coordinator- Egypt
14.	Mr. Mulugheta Berhe	National Coordinator-Eritrea
15.	Mr. Ayenew Tessera	National Coordinator-Ethiopia
16.	Mr. Daniel Nyabera	National Coordinator-Kenya
17.	Mr. John Gakumba	National Coordinator-Rwanda
18	Ms. Khalda Mohamed Osman Abduzaid	National Coordinator-Sudan
19	Mr. Ulrick Msami	National Coordinator-Tanzania
20.	Ms. Namara Agrippinah	National Coordinator-Uganda
21.	Mr. Phillipe Masabo	National Programme Assistant-Burundi
22.	Ms. Elham Afify Moustafa	National Programme Assistant- Egypt
23.	Mr. Josue Matofali	National Programme Assistant- DRC
24.	Mr. Tsighe Tewolde	National Programme Assistant- Eritrea
25.	Ms. Wegene Haliu Kassa	National Programme Assistant- Ethiopia
26.	Mr. Nicholas Omondi	National Programme Assistant – Kenya
27.	Mr. Joachim Ntunda	National Programme Assistant – Rwanda
28.	Mr. Omer Awad Elkareem	National Programme Assistant-Sudan
29.	Mr. Michael Pendo	National Programme Assistant-Tanzania
30.	Ms. Achilles Kiwanuka	National Programme Assistant-Uganda (Program Officer)
31.	Ms. Betty Ahwera	National Programme Assistant-Uganda(Accounts & Administration)



LIST OF NBD BOARD MEMBERS

Dr. Emad Adly
 NBD Chairperson
 Egypt National Discourse Forum
 3A Masken Misr Leltaameer Blds, Zahraa El Maadi
 St. Maadi, Cairo Egypt
 Tel: +20 2 5161245/5161519
 e-mail: chair@nilebasindiscourse.org

Ms. Asia Kapande
 NBD Secretary General
 Tanzania Nile Discourse Forum
 Makongoro Road
 P.O.Box 11242
 Mwanza – Tanzania
 Tel: +255 28 2502555
 e-mail: asiakapande@yahoo.com

Mr. Mulindwa Joseph
 NBD Board Member
 Uganda Nile Discourse Forum
 P.O.Box Kampala, Uganda
 Tel: + 256 772 642 865
 e-mail: mulindwajos@yahoo.com

Mr. Berhane Woldeselassie Kelati
 NBD Board Member
 Eritrea Nile Discourse Forum
 Tied P.O. Box 3526 Asmara, Eritrea
 Tel: +291 1-121033
 e-mail: tokerporo@gemel.com.ez;
 berhanekelati@yahoo.co.uk

Dr. Malikwisha Meni
 NBD Board Member
 Drc Nile Discourse Forum
 P.O.Box 560 Butembo - Drc
 Tel: +243 9 98385476
 e-mail: menimalik@yahoo.fr



Mr. Wesley Chirchir
NBD Vice Chairperson
Kenya Nile Basin Discourse Forum
P.O. Box 1896 Kisumu, Kenya
Tel: +254 722992107
e-mail: eldoassociation@yahoo.com

Mr. Habiyaremye J Baptiste
NBD Treasurer
Rwanda Nile Discourse Forum
Avenue De La Justice
B.P. 2188 Kigali, Rwanda
Tel: + 250 572563
e-mail: haijab2000@yahoo.fr

Emmanuel Nshimirimana
NBD Board Member
Burundi National Discourse Forum
Tel: 257 77 739 758/22257181
e-mail: nshimiremman@yahoo.fr

Mr. Tesserworq Shimeles
NBD Board Member
Ethiopia Nile Discourse Forum
P. O. Box 8122
Addis Ababa -Ethiopia
Mob: +251 911431526
e-mail: temewiba@gmail.com

Dr. Muawia Hamid Ibrahim Shaddad
NBD Board Member
Sudan Nile Discourse Forum
House 32 Street 57
Amarat 11114
Khartoum, Sudan
Tel: +249 183 471 897
e-mail: shaddadmhsh@yahoo.com or
secs1975@yahoo.com





Our Contacts:

The Secretariat

Nile Basin Discourse

PLOT 32, Nsamizi Rd,

Tel +256 414 322 432

Fax: +256 414 323 930

P.O. Box 185, Entebbe - Uganda

Email: info@nilebasindiscourse.org

Website: www.nilebasindiscourse.org

CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT IN NILE COOPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME